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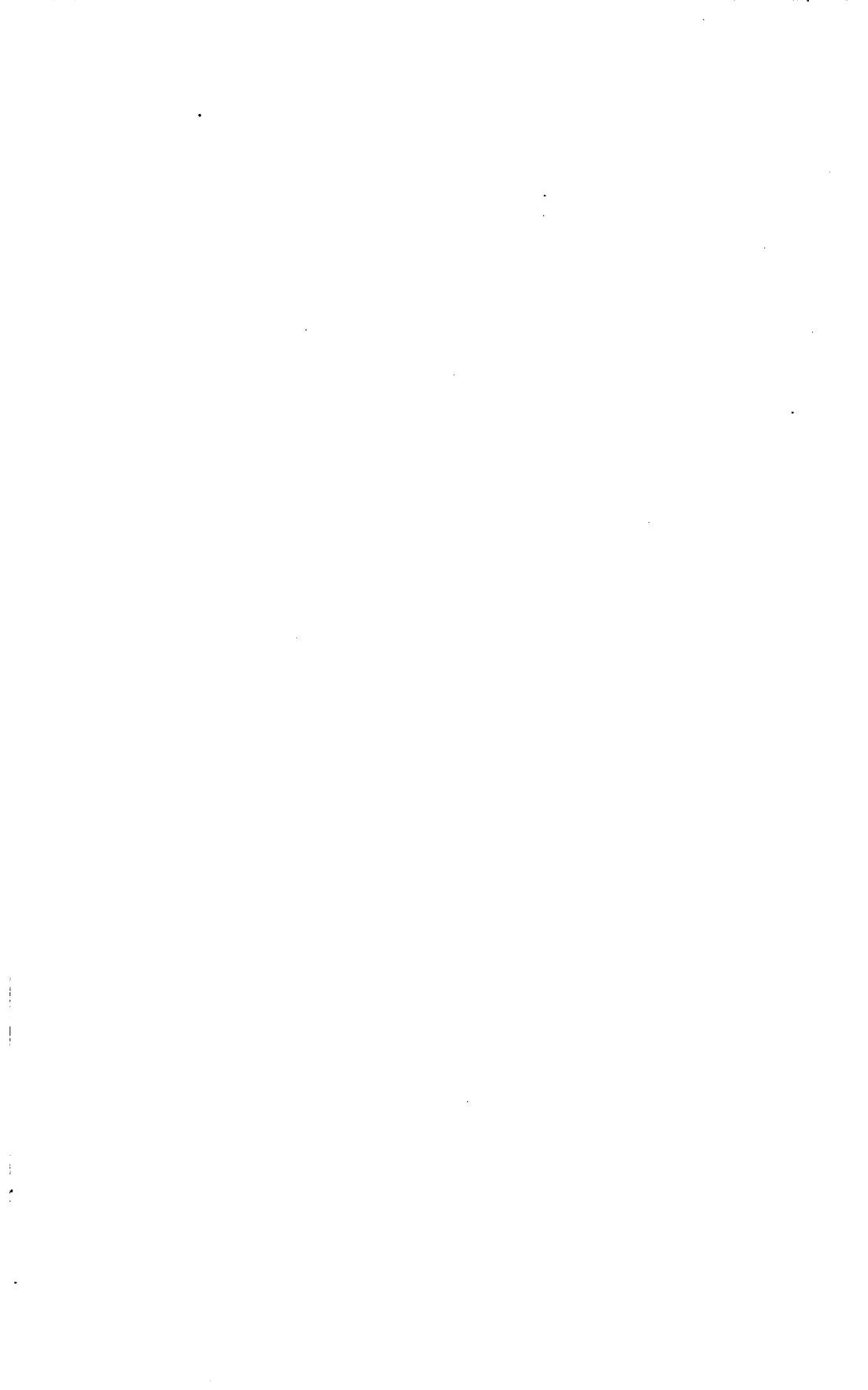


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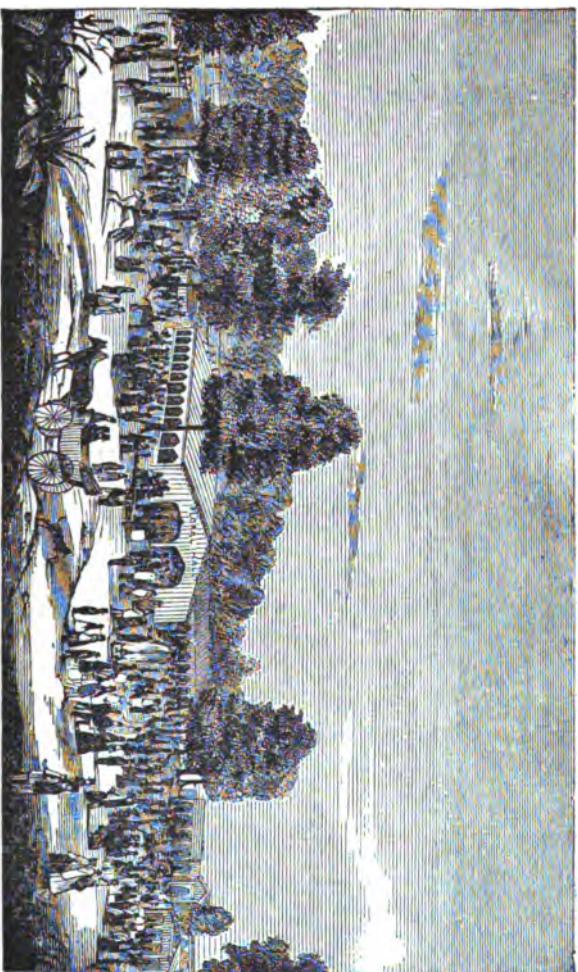
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VIEW OF OHIO STATE FAIR GROUNDS, AT DAYTON, 1853,
SHOWING HORSE RING AND STALLS.



VIEW OF OHIO STATE FAIR GROUNDS, AT DAYTON, 1853,
SHOWING THE VARIOUS OFFICES, HALLS, &c., &c.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

OF THE

STATE OF OHIO,

TO THE

FIFTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FOR THE YEAR 1853.

[BEING THE SECOND SESSION UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.]



COLUMBUS :
FRANKLIN PRINTING COMPANY.
1854.

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1854 Dec 12

Lt. Mr Charles Flint,
Secy of the Mass. Board of Agriculture

Worcester

P R E F A C E .

In submitting the Eighth Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture, a word of explanation in regard to the circumstances under which it has been compiled and issued may not be out of place.

My predecessor in office, Prof. W. W. Mather, issued his circular in October last, soliciting from officers of County Agricultural Societies, statements in regard to improvements in tillage, and stock growing, and the condition of the Agricultural Societies of their respective counties.

Responses were promptly made, and the reports thus submitted will be found in the body of this work.

These reports, with few exceptions, were well gotten up, and show a high degree of intelligence and practical good sense, on the part of those who have enlisted themselves in the cause of Agriculture, in the various counties.

It could not be expected, that these reports would present the necessary uniformity of arrangement for the hands of the printer. They have, therefore, been systemized as much as possible, and in preparing them for the press it has been necessary to re-write many of the reports entire.

In performing this delicate duty, although we have pruned somewhat freely, we have done so with the same confidence that the nurseryman severs the tender shoot, knowing that each plant and tree has an inherent vitality and character, *sui generis*, beyond the reach of the knife to destroy.

In condensing the reports we have pursued the dictates of our own judgment, the wishes of the Board and others, and the absolute necessity of such a course, by the Legislature having restricted the volume to 350 pages. This is more than 100 pages less than the report for 1852, and more than 200 less than that of 1851. The report for 1854 will be made up of a different kind of matter, so far as the county reports are concerned, and it is hoped that new interest may be infused by a change. It, like the present, will be illustrated by portraits of premium Ohio animals.

For the success of the farmers of Ohio, in tillage and stock growing, they are receiving the congratulations of all classes, both at home and abroad. Before the establishment of State and County Fairs in Ohio, farming was only known and recognized as an avocation of onerous toil, and ruinously small profits.

But, the excitement, novelty, and interest of Fairs, has elicited a spirit of emulation among all classes. Ingenious farmers and mechanics have vied with each other in devising improved implements of husbandry.

In no avocation perhaps, is it so important that labor should be well directed, well done, and done in season, as in that pertaining to the farm. Two principal objects are sought to be accomplished by improved implements, viz: to lighten labor, and improve the soil. That these objects are already accomplished in a very considerable degree, it is now the greatest pleasure of thousands of Ohio farmers to testify.

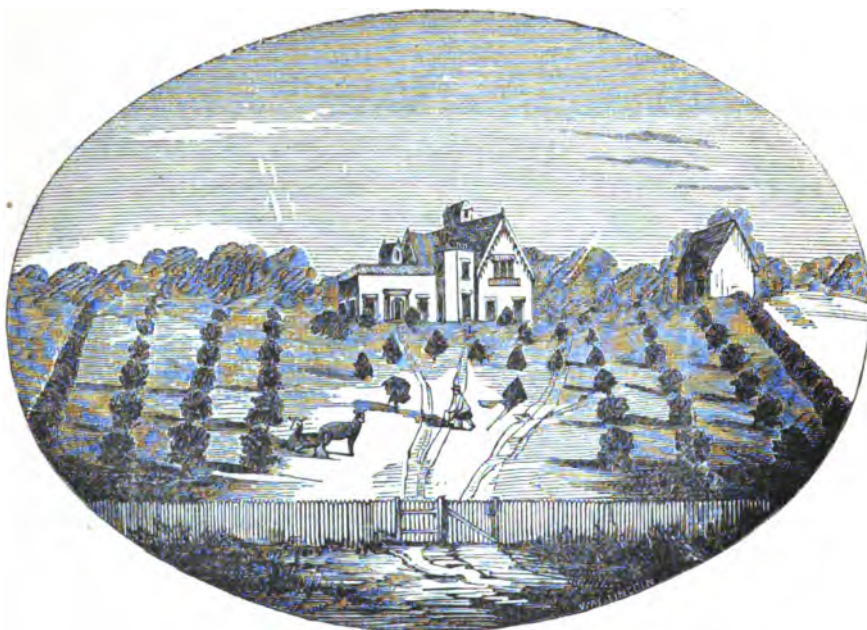
Superior to the raising of crops, in point of ease and profit, stands stock growing. Previous to the first Ohio State Fair, it is safe to say, that not more than one out of every thousand farmers in Ohio, could have recognized as such, an animal of the improved Short Horn, Devon or Ayreshire breeds of cattle. The same may be said of all other stock.

But now how different. A county Fair without choice specimens of all the improved breeds of stock, is a lame affair indeed, and a sight rarely to be seen.

For all the improvements in the various departments of Agriculture, in Ohio, a large share of credit is due to the Agricultural press of the State. The special organs of so important an interest should be sustained with a hearty good will, by all those directly or indirectly engaged in the art of husbandry.

G. SPRAGUE, *Secretary.*

COLUMBUS, July 7th, 1854.



MT. AIRY,

The residence of Dr. G. SPRAGUE, at Tiffin, Ohio. The grounds comprise about two and half acres, fronting on the east, the Depot of the M. R. and L. E. Rail Road, and the Depots of the proposed Cleveland and St. Louis, and the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Rail Roads. The soil is a rich sandy loam. The object of inserting this in the Agricultural Report, is to furnish those entirely unacquainted with fruits, and their cultivation, with a list of choice varieties, suitable for those having but a village lot, or at most, a small amount of land, and for the farmer, the amount can be increased, and other varieties added.

The land was prepared by plowing and sub-soiling eighteen inches deep. Holes were dug six feet in diameter, and two feet in depth, the sub-soil being entirely removed, and rich loam from the surface, with manure and ashes substituted.

The trees were set with care, the earth being well wetted, and no spaces for air allowed to remain around the roots. The ground has since been well manured with stable manure and leached ashes, and cultivated to potatoes and other garden vegetables, the ground being annually plowed to the depth of ten inches. This is easily done after sub-soiling. Many of the trees now have heads from 5 to 8 feet in diameter, and several of the apple trees are bearing three to four dozen apples each, although only set two and a half years since.

LIST OF FRUITS.

SUMMER APPLES.

Sweet Bough, 2; Early Harvest, 2
Summer Rose, 1

FALL APPLES.

Fall Pippin, 2; Rambo, 3
Gravenstein, 1

WINTER APPLES.

Northern Spy, 3
Hubbardson's Nonsuch, 3
Newtown Pippin, 3
Roxberry Russet, 2

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlet, 3; Tyson, 2
Madeline, 2

FALL PEARS.

Beurre Bosc, 2; Beurre Diel, 1
Louise Bon of Jersey, 1
Grey Doyenne, 1
White Doyne 1

WINTER PEARS.

Buerre D' Aremburgh 2
Winter Nellis, 2

PEACHES.

Serrate Early York, 4
Coolidge Favorite, 4
Crawford's Late, 4
Morris' Red Rarieripe, 4
White Imperial, 2
Grosse Mignone, 2
George the Fourth, 2
Hyslops Cling, 2

GOOSEBERRIES.

Crown Bob, 16
White Smith, 6
Red Warrington, 6

RASPBERRIES.

Red Antwerp, 300
Fostolf, 100
White Antwerp, 100

CHERRIES.

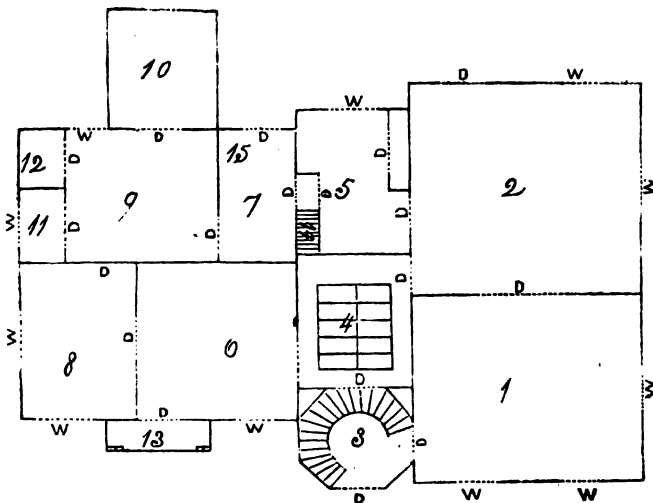
Black Tartarian, 5
Black Eagle, 4
Downer's Late, 4
Dowton, 3
Knight's Early Black, 2
May Duke, 3
Florence, 2
Graffion, 2
Elton, 3

GRAPES.

Isabella, 20
Catawba, 15

CURRANTS.

Red Dutch, 25
White Dutch, 10
Victoria, 10
Black Naples, 10



FIFTY-FIVE FEET FRONT.

GROUND PLAN OF COTTAGE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| No. 1 Parlor. | No. 7 Porch. |
| " 2 Family Room. | " 8 Dining Room. |
| " 3 Octagon Hall. | " 9 Kitchen. |
| " 4 Green Room with sky-light. | " 10 Wood Room. |
| " 5 Bath Room. | " 11 Meal Room. |
| " 6 Sitting Room. | " 12 Pantry. |
| No. 13 Portico. | No. 15 Pump. |



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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

[1.]

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio :

It is a source of much gratification to be able to record the continued prosperity of this organization of the agriculturists of our State. The numerous difficulties and discouraging obstacles encountered during the early labors of the Board, have been most successfully overcome, in all important respects. If our Annual Fairs have not been all that the most sanguine may have hoped and desired, they will at least compare favorably in their results, direct and indirect with those of the oldest, largest and most wealthy States of the Union.

The annual change of the location of our State Fairs, under the direction of the Board, while it has undoubtedly tended to arouse the interest of different sections of the State, has greatly embarrassed the organization and discipline of those exhibitions. If the policy of permanent location had been pursued from the first, each successive occasion would have suggested additional improvements to the fixtures, while now every year the whole laborious and perplexing process of preparation must necessarily be gone over anew, and frequently by new and less experienced managers. To avoid this great annual outlay of labor and money, many of the county societies have wisely purchased grounds, and erected permanent improvements. It is worthy the consideration of the friends of our State organization, whether at some early period the same course should not be adopted in holding our general Fairs. It is believed to be commended to serious reflection, by strong reasons of both convenience and economy. The money saved by the permanent location could be added to the already large amount of premiums, thus giving renewed stimulus to the interest of the people bringing animals and articles for exhibition.

The Annual Fair of the past season held at Dayton, though deficient in some important divisions, was on the whole highly satisfactory. It was attended by a greater number of persons than have been present on any similar occasion. The grounds were laid out on an extensive scale. The Halls severally set apart for manufactures, farm products, and mechanical and agricultural implements and machinery, were constructed on plans much larger than heretofore. But the specimens for exhibition in these departments were not equal in number, amount and variety to those of former years, consequently these divisions of the Fair presented a somewhat inferior appearance, compared with the exhibitions of preceding years. In other respects the hopes and expectations of the Board met few disappointments.

In looking over the Reports of annual exhibitions in other States, it was found that in nearly every instance complaints are made of partial failures, in one or more divisions of their Fairs. This is believed to be the case also, of many of the county Fairs. The conclusion is that the novelty of these occasions is wearing away. Exhibitors are becoming more intent on success as competitors for premiums. Less interest is felt in bringing articles for mere show, not likely to be first on the list for excellence.

If these inferences be correct, or partially so, is there not some cause of apprehension that ultimately there may be a great abatement in that public interest under the influence of which, hitherto, our fairs have been invariably so crowded with both the people of all parts of the country, and with specimens of their commerce, manufactures, and produce? If so, we should at once look to some means to prevent a downward movement, so much to be regretted.

It is, therefore, suggested, with no small degree of diffidence, yet with great anxiety for the future and increased prosperity of our association, that our annual fair shall hereafter be made a time and place, not only for the exhibition of articles entered, but also for their sale.

This would attract to the fair thousands who would wish to sell as well as thousands for the purpose of purchasing, besides those always attending merely as exhibitors, and the large throngs who come prompted by curiosity.

Persons, especially those living at the remotest distances from the fairs, find the transportation of animals and heavy articles of manufacture, very expensive, and attended with more or less risk of damage to such commodities as they desire to exhibit. Thousands, therefore come merely as spectators, notwithstanding the inducements offered for the bringing of stock and produce, by the reduced rates of transportation always afforded on such occasions. Our State fairs should be rendered most fully that which they are considered, great annual demonstrations of our skill, industry and advancement as a people; they should be made to touch the pride and excite the admiration of every citizen for his State, to gratify in the highest possible degree every lover of our progress and independence as a people. If difficulties of any kind stand in the way of those who would otherwise present samples of mechanical ingenuity, or of agricultural productions, they should be removed. It is, of course, not doubted, that many from distant parts of the State, now attend the fair merely as spectators, who, but for the trouble and expense of transportation, from, as well as to, the exhibition, would contribute to the usefulness of the occasion, specimens of the choicest articles produced by their toil and skill.

With a view to removing existing difficulties, of devising some means, in order to add to the claims of our State fairs upon public support, the proposition for allowing and facilitating a general sale of articles exhibited is submitted to the friends of our association. It is for the purpose of creating a new and important interest in the fairs in public estimation that this suggestion is made—in order to ren-

der them still more practical and useful to the whole people. It is made after mature reflection. This addition to the regulations of the State fair would be of great advantage to breeders of stock, both seller and buyer. The choicest animals would be brought from all parts of the State and country, for the two fold purpose of show and sale. Many would contend for the honors only to gain a reputation for their stock, which would ensure the highest prices, when offered for sale.

Others would attend from this and surrounding States, who desire to purchase, assured of a good opportunity for making comparison of the best points of animals out of the large number which the sale would cause to be present. Persons not conversant with stock would feel safer in purchasing with such advantages, than to trust their judgment in isolated specimens.

All that is here suggested in relation to stock raisers will apply with equal force to every other class concerned in the State Fairs. No interest would perhaps reap so large a benefit by the adoption of this regulation as the mechanical, and especially the manufacturer of improved agricultural implements.

It is true this change in our system of Fairs would assimilate them so far, to what originated the term, to those occasions as they have been in Europe for ages. It is not desired nor expected that in Ohio our Fairs will ever present the scenes exhibited at the Fairs of St. Faith or Ballinasloe in England, whither thousands of fattened sheep and cattle are annually driven to be sold to the butcher, and still other thousands of lean ones to be sold to the grazer; nor as in Nezhina Novogosed, in Russia, where 150,000 Russians, Chinese, Persians, Circassians, Tartars and Jews were wont to congregate and exchange \$100,000,000 worth of wares, goods and chattels at one of their Fairs of two month's duration. The object of this recommendation for Ohio is simply what has been stated, trusting to time and destiny to take care of the great future. Every one acquainted with our Fairs is aware that, already, numerous persons attend them to make purchases, and many such purchases are made. But this is now rather an incident of the Fair than a part of its advertised plan and fixed organization.

Among the many gratifying evidences of the increased interest taken by the people in our industrial advancement, are the organizations in those counties which had neglected such associations until the past year. Nearly every county in the State can now boast of its Agricultural Society under the laws of the State, which make their report to the Board. To these local societies after all, we must look for the aggregate good to be accomplished. They bring the subject home to every man's door, and stimulate more directly the farming classes. They affect localities and interests remote from the efforts of the State Society. Many of the counties have purchased grounds and made improvements. They conduct their associations in the most energetic manner, and with a liberality which gives the strongest guaranty that they are pursuing the praiseworthy objects of their organization with an earnestness becoming their importance.

On the 6th and 7th of July last, according to an order of the Board, a trial of Reapers and Mowers in Wayne county, near Wooster. The fields selected were favorably situated, and the grain and grass in good condition. Five Reapers and five Mowers were entered for the contest, viz: Reapers—Palmer and Williams' Self-Raker, Rockport, New York; Hussey's Hand Raker, Ball and Aukman, Canton, Ohio; J. H. Murry's Hand Raker, Ball and Parson, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Seymour and Morgan's Hand Raker, Warden and Brokaw, Springfield, Ohio; Atkins' Self-Raker, J. S. Wright, Chicago, Illinois. Mowers—Ketchums, Howard and Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. P. Castles, Wilcox and Gryme, Urbana, Ohio; Murry's, Ball and Parsons, Hoosick Falls, New York; Atkins, J. S. Wright, Chicago, Ill; Hussey's, Minturn, Allen and Co., Urbana, Ohio.

A large assemblage of spectators, principally farmers, were in attendance, to witness the trial of the several machines. Credit is due to the committee in charge for their exertions in giving facilities to spectators for observation, and for a fair trial of the merits of each machine. Much interest was manifested, and the general results highly satisfactory to those present, as well as creditable to the ingenuity of those whose inventions were entered for the contest of claims upon public favor. Any who doubt the possibility of cutting grain and grass by mechanical implements, with infinitely more expedition and far less cost than the old and tardy method of the hard-working fathers, need but to attend one exhibition like this, to have their doubts entirely dispelled.

Chemistry, as that science is related to Agriculture, if practically taught, opens to the mind the nature and properties of soils, and of the various grains, grasses, and other products best suited to the culture of particular districts. The diffusion of a knowledge of this branch of education among our agricultural population, should form one of the first objects of interest to those who desire the cultivation of our best energies as a producing and self-sustaining people. It is believed that prevailing systems of education in this respect are too theoretical and abstract. Educators are either ignorant themselves of the practical application of sciences professedly taught in our institutions of learning, or liable to forget that the knowledge they impart falls short of its best purposes, as it fails to be subservient to the common wants of life. If greater care were taken to instruct the rising generations in the application of chemical facts and principles to agricultural uses, this important interest would be essentially advanced.

If one subject of a scientific character be more important to the promotion of a systematic knowledge of agriculture than another, it is believed that the geological structure and resources a country are entitled to that consideration by its people. While chemistry reveals the best adaptations of soils, the underlying formations and deposits, from which the surface derives many elements of fertility, sometimes contain commodities of direct value in themselves. Such is the case in Ohio. The geological surveys heretofore made have ascertained the gratifying fact that our State contains within her bosom treasures of iron, coal, marl and rare clays, in inexhaustible quantities and incalculable value. Sixteen years ago a geological survey of the State was made, and reported the superficial extent of our coal mines, so far as then discovered, to be about 12,000 square miles. Numerous discoveries have been made since, in addition to those then ascertained. Our iron districts are probably greater in extent than those of England and Wales. Were a full and reliable knowledge of this important portion of our natural resources obtained, it is impossible to estimate its advantages, aggregate, direct and indirect, to our people. To this end, the subject of a geological survey of the State is earnestly recommended to the careful consideration of the legislature.

In summing up the events of the past year in our great commonwealth, nothing can be seen to discourage the hopes of those engaged or interested in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. Every indication connected with these fundamental branches of public industry, warrant the highest expectations that may be entertained by the most sanguine for their permanent prosperity. In the counties, new Agricultural Societies have been forming, and older ones making most liberal expenditures for their future usefulness. The State Society, so seriously crippled in its earlier operations for want of funds to support them on an adequate scale, is now in a most healthy financial condition, and amply prepared with means for premiums and other inducements to skill and labor, for the exhibition of the coming year.

To the American farmer and manufacturer, the times are truly propitious. The eyes of a great portion of the civilized world are fixed upon us, hopefully and con-

fidently regarding us as the modern Egypt, able to furnish their millions with food and raiment, who must perish if our industrial resources fail. Let no acre of land go uncultivated. Let the best practical intelligence be put in requisition, that our fertile hills and valleys may give forth their utmost of the wealth of the soil. Let labor be tempered with knowledge—the strength of the husbandman and the genius of the mechanic disciplined by science, that the toils of the workers of society may reap their fullest reward, and the cause of human welfare be best subserved.

The acknowledgments of the Board are due to the Agricultural Societies of several other States for the receipt of many valuable reports. It is our desire that this friendly exchange of favors shall continue. Especial mention should be made of the one hundred copies of the report of the Indiana State Agricultural Society, a liberality which might be beneficially extended by us to other States.

S. MEDARY, President.

December, 1853.

[II.]

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1852, AS ORGANIZED
IN DECEMBER, 1851.

PRESIDENT.

ARTHUR WATTS.....Chillicothe.....Ross county.

TREASURER.

S. MEDARY.....Columbus.....Franklin county.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

J. G. GEST.....Xenia.....Greene county.

MEMBERS.

C. SPRINGER.....Meadow Farm.....Muskingum county.

A TRIMBLE.....Hillsboro'.....Highland county.

J. M. EDWARDS.....Canfield.....Mahoning county.

M. L. SULLIVANT.....Columbus.....Franklin county.

W. CASE.....Cleveland.....Cuyahoga county.

P. ADAMS.....Huron.....Erie county.

R. W. MUSGRAVE.....Sulphur Springs.....Crawford county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ARTHUR WATTS, President.....Chillicothe.

M. L. SULLIVANT.....Columbus.

WM. CASE.....Cleveland.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, AS ARRANGED AT THE
MEETING IN CLEVELAND, MAY 7th, 1852.

ARTHUR WATTS, President.....Chillicothe, Ross county, O.
S. MEDARY, Acting President, during Dr. Watts' absence in Europe, Columbus.
M. L. SULLIVANT, Treasurer.....Columbus.
J. G. GEST, Recording Secretary.....Xenia, Greene county.

MEMBERS.

C. SPRINGER.....Meadow Farm, Muskingum county
ALLEN TRIMBLE.....Hillsboro', Highland county.
J. M. EDWARDS.....Canfield, Mahoning county.
WILLIAM CASE.....Cleveland, Cuyahoga county.
PHILO ADAMS.....Huron, Erie county.
R. W. MUSGRAVE.....Sulphur Spring, Crawford county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. MEDARY, acting for Dr. Watts.....Columbus.
WILLIAM CASE.....Cleveland.
R. W. MUSGRAVE.....Sulphur Spring, Crawford county.

MEMBERS

OF THE

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1853.

SAMUEL MEDARY, President.....Columbus.
M. L. SULLIVANT, Treasurer....."
J. G. GEST, Recording Secretary.....Spring Valley.
WILLIAM CASE.....Cleveland.
PHILO ADAMS.....Huron.
R. W. MUSGRAVE.....Sulphur Spring.
R. W. STEELE.....Dayton.
WM. H. LADD.....Richmond.
DAVID McINTOSH.....Shalersville.
JAMES T. WORTHINGTON.....Chillicothe.

MEMBERS

OF THE

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1854.

R. W. MUGGRAVE, President.....	Sulphur Springs.
JOS. SULLIVANT, Treasurer.....	Columbus.
JAS. L. COX, Recording Secretary.....	Zanesville.
W. H. LADD.....	Richmond.
JAS. T. WORTHINGTON.....	Chillicothe.
D. McINTOSH.....	Shalersville.
R. W. STERLE.....	Dayton.
J. G. GEST.....	Xenia.
J. K. GREEN.....	Carthage.
B. SEDMAN.....	Cleveland.

[III].

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, AT THEIR SESSION AT COLUMBUS ON THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH OF DECEMBER, 1853, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF THE FISCAL AGRICULTURAL YEAR.

Board met pursuant to the call of the President.

The following awards were made, that had been recommended by the Awarding Committee, or brought to the notice of the Board :

1. To N. Edward Leaman of Dayton, a silver medal for a case of beautiful coins.
2. To John M. Jones of Centerville, Indiana, a silver medal for a superior pair of matched mares.
3. E. H. Stowell of Lebanon, a silver medal on a light harness gelding, 4 years old.
4. Bisbee & Robinson of Dayton, a silver medal on a large display of beautiful daguerreotypes.
5. Chamberlain & Co., of Cincinnati, a silver medal on a large lot of beautiful castings.
6. Dutton & Stevens of Dayton, a silver cup of \$20 value, being the first premium on the largest and best collection of agricultural implements, made in Ohio.
7. Halsey & McBeth of Hamilton, a silver medal for beautiful specimens of printing.

8. G. S. Innis of Columbus, a premium of \$5 for the best half bushel of table potatoes.

9. O'Kittidge & Co., of Dayton, a silver cup of \$10 value, for the second best collection of agricultural implements made in Ohio.

10. James McClure of ———, a diploma for a design of a farm house.

11. Mrs. Dilley of Wooster, an award of \$5, for a beautiful worked vest.

12. Miss Reeves of Ross, Butler county, for a beautiful pyramid cake, which was eaten on the Fair grounds, \$5.

13. Miss Sarah Catlin of ———, for a beautiful embroidered dress, in which so much skill and taste were displayed, that the committee passed it over supposing it to be imported and not the product of skill of Ohio, a silver cup of \$10 value.

14. Miss Clay of Bourbon county, Kentucky, for a beautiful embroidered silk quilt, a silver medal.

15. J. B. Bruce & Co., for a lot of splendid carriages, a silver cup of \$20 value.

16. Ordered that J. C. Peters of Buffalo, have \$100 for his services at the Fair of 1850.

17. Ordered that the Board purchase the drawings made of the Fair Grounds by Mrs. Delano, of Dayton, and that the sum of \$25 be appropriated for that purpose.

18. Beaver Woolen Mills application for duplicate diplomas not granted.

19. Gen. Worthington presented a sketch, offered as a model for a diploma. The design was referred to Gen. Worthington and Jos. Sullivant for consideration and modification, with authority to have the same engraved if they think best.

20. Cases of W. Mallory, J. K. Shelby and W. H. Ladd, for reimbursement of railroad charges were referred to Mr. Sullivant with power to employ Mr. Brush as an attorney.

21. The report on Farms and the accompanying papers were referred to Mr. Worthington.

22. Mr. Wilson's application in relation to the judgment against Thomas, Gulick & Horr, was passed for subsequent consideration.

23. Application on Farm Crops referred to the new Board.

24. Prof. Kirtland's recommendation of Dr. Harris' work on destructive insects, referred to the consideration of the new Board when preparing the Premium list.

25. Shapley & Hall's bill, and Gorton & Armstrong's bill referred to Joseph Sullivant.

26. Insurance on Plate referred to the new Board.

The Board having completed its business so far as can be adjourned, and the new Board organized.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW BOARD.

The following members present, viz :

R. W. Musgrave, J. McIntosh, R. W. Steele, W. H. Ladd, J. S. Sullivant, J. L. Cox, B. Steedman, J. K. Greene.

Mr. Musgrave was nominated and elected Chairman.

Mr. Steele moved that the Board now proceed to an election by ballot to elect a President. Carried.

The election resulted as follows :

R. W. Musgrave received.....	5 votes.
J. T. Worthington.....	3 "
J. G. Gast.....	1 "

R. W. Musgrave was declared elected.

Moved that the election be unanimous. Carried.

The Board then proceeded to elect a Recording Secretary, with the following result :

J. L. Cox received.....	8 votes.
J. T. Worthington.....	3 "

Mr. J. L. Cox was declared elected—and it was then moved and resolved that J. L. Cox be declared unanimously elected as Recording Secretary of the Board.

The Board then proceeded to elect a Treasurer of the Board with the following result :

J. S. Sullivant received.....	9 votes.
Blank	1 "

And Mr. J. S. Sullivant was declared to be unanimously elected Treasurer of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

DECEMBER, 9th, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, Present the same members as last evening.

Professor W. W. Mather wishing to devote his attention to his private affairs, asked to be relieved from his office and tendered his resignation.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, Professor W. W. Mather who was appointed Corresponding Secretary of this Board in 1850, has this day offered his resignation ; therefore,

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Prof. Mather, the Board do so with the best wishes for his future success, and with assurances of their high opinion of his scientific attainments, and of his character as a man.

On motion of Mr. J. K. Greene, from Hamilton, seconded by General James T. Worthington, of Roscoe, it was further

Resolved, That a piece of plate of the value of fifty dollars, with a suitable inscription, be presented to Prof. Mather in testimony of regard for valuable services rendered while in office.

Resolved, That Mr. Sullivant take suitable measures to carry the preceding resolution into effect.

Hon. Allen Trimble's letter of acknowledgment of the piece of silver plate presented to him by the Board as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his distinguished services as the Pioneer in the Agricultural movement of Ohio was read and ordered to be placed on file in the office of the Board.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a Corresponding Secretary, and G. Sprague, of Tiffin, Seneca county, was declared elected.

Ordered—That Dr. Sprague be informed of his election.

Ordered—That 500 copies of the Seventh Annual Report be bound for the use of the Board, and that Mr. J. S. Sullivan be requested to carry the order into effect.

The President appointed Messrs. Sullivan and Worthington, members of the executive committee.

On motion, Board adjourned, to meet again on the 17th of January, 1854.

W. W. MATHER, *Secretary*.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OHIO STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

ODEON HALL, Columbus, Dec. 7, 1853.

The members of this body assembled in the Odeon Hall this morning, at 10 o'clock. The Board was called to order by the President, Samuel Medary.

The list of Counties was then called, and the following gentlemen appeared as delegates :

COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.
Adams.....	G. F. Kirker.
Ashland.....	W. B. Allison.
Ashtabula.....	Abel Crum.
Athens.....	A. G. Brown.
Belmont.....	Isaac Neiswanger.
Brown.....	P. L. Wilson.
Butler.....	John Milligan.
Champaign.....	William Vance.
Clark.....	William Hunt.
Clermont.....	L. D. Salt.
Clinton.....	Eli Gaskill.
Columbiana.....	John McClymonda.
Coshocton.....	Dr. E. Cone.
Crawford.....	R. W. Muagrave.
Cuyahoga.....	M. Jackson.
Darke.....	David Stendebaker.
Delaware.....	E. F. Johns.
Erie.....	J. T. Reynolds.
Fairfield.....	J. T. Braze.
Fayette.....	Gilbert Ferrell.
Franklin.....	S. Brush.
Fulton and Lucas.....	J. B. Steedman.
Greene.....	John Hadley.
Guernsey.....	G. Laughland.
Hamilton.....	J. K. Greene.
Hancock.....	Henry Brown.

Hardin	Thomas Rough.
Harrison	Walter Jamison.
Hocking	Alex. White.
Holmes	C. D. Taggart.
Huron and Erie	J. T. Reynolds.
Jackson	W. W. Mather.
Jefferson	W. C. Ladd.
Knox	B. T. Smith.
Lake	George Everett.
Licking	W. S. Wright.
Logan	Luther Smith.
Lorain	N. B. Gates.
Madison	M. Harroll.
Mahoning	David Haynes.
Marion	E. Peters.
Medina	Joseph Fitch.
Meigs	Stephen Titus.
Miami	W. B. McClung.
Montgomery	Joseph M'Grew.
Muskingum	C. Springer.
Noble	Thomas F. Wilson.
Perry	Jesse Thomas.
Pike	J. F. Chenoworth.
Portage	William Coleman.
Preble	D. Lesh.
Richland	Hugh Gamble.
Ross	Dr. A. Wata.
Scioto	Dr. J. B. Hampstead.
Seneca	Lewis Baltzell.
Shelby	Alexander Lesky.
Stark	J. G. Lester.
Summit	Daniel Hine.
Tuscarawas	H. T. Stockwell.
Trumbull	N. E. Austin.
Union	John Johnson.
Vinton	A. W. Bothwell.
Warren	Joseph Anderson.
Washington	W. S. Ward.
Wayne	Thomas Read.
Wood	Barton Warner.
Wyandot	George S. Freet.

Mr. Brush offered for adoption the following resolution :

Resolved, That the State Board are requested to revise Rule No. 1, adopted by this Board for the organization of County Societies and to so modify said rule, that in lieu of all the officers of such county societies, being hereafter elected annually, the number of managers to be increased to six, and that at the next elections to be held by such society, the president, treasurer, and three of the managers be elected for one year, and the vice president, secretary, and the three other managers, be elected for two years, and all subsequent elections, the officers elected shall hold their offices, for two years, and until their successors are elected.

An amendment was offered, to make the terms of office for one year.

After some discussion the resolution and amendment were laid on the table.

Mr. Brazee offered for adoption the following resolutions :

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one delegate from each Congressional District, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report to this meeting the names of suitable persons to fill the vacancies in the State Board, having proper reference to a due distribution of said Board through the State.

Resolved, That the delegates present from each Congressional District, elect their member of said committee, and report his name to the Secretary as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That the names of all persons nominated in this meeting for the State Board, be registered by the secretary and referred to the said committee.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. McGrew offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. J. A. Warder is respectfully requested to deliver an address before this Convention this evening, at 7 o'clock, upon any topic or topics that he may deem proper, connected with the interests of Agriculture.

Mr. Adams moved to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Brazee's resolutions.

Mr. Brazee opposed the motion to reconsider, and claimed that his resolution proposed the best mode of distributing the Board throughout the State. The mode proposed was most meritorious and convenient to the people.

Mr. Green moved to lay the motion of Mr. Adams (to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution) on the table.

A point of order was raised. Would not the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table have the effect of leaving Mr. Brazee's resolution as adopted.

The President, remarking that the point of order was one which had occasioned some difference of opinion in parliamentary bodies, decided that such would not be the effect; that the resolutions would go upon the table, with the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Brush hoped that the motion to reconsider would not be so disposed of, for we might, by laying it on the table, preclude any action upon the resolution.

The motion, after some further discussion, was then put and lost. Whereupon the Board took a recess until 2 o'clock.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

The Board was called to order by the Chair.

The Secretary read the list of the Committee to report the names of candidates, provided for by Mr. Brazee's resolution, as follows :

Ross, Dr. A. Watts ; Brown, P. L. Wilson ; Clark, William Hunt ; Hamilton, D. K. Greene ; Wayne, Thomas Reed ; Portage, William Collman ; Wyandot, George Frees ; Cuyahoga, M. Jackson ; Holmes, C. D. Taggart ; Greene, John Fudge ; Franklin, S. Brush ; Ashtabula, N. E. Austin ; Washington, W. S. Ward ; Butler, John M. Milligan ; Hancock, Henry Brown ; Columbiana, John McClymonds ; Miami, W. B. Mecheny ; Belmont, M. Niwaager ; Brown, P. L. Wilson ; 13th district, J. T. Rogers.

Mr. McGrew moved that Dr. Leah be admitted as delegate from Preble county, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of that county, the regular delegate being absent.

Carried.

Mr. Brush offered for adoption the following resolution :

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture be requested to offer suitable premiums for the best practical essays on the proper cultivation of the soils of this State, and that such essays be of such a character that the same can be understood and practised by the great mass of the Farmers of this State.

Mr. Brush proceeded to discuss the resolution at some length and advocated its adoption with much earnestness.

Mr. Gest suggested that the resolution lie upon the table, informally.

After some time spent in arranging the committee on candidates, the resolution was again taken up, and the discussion proceeded with.

Mr. Mather agreed with Mr. Brush as to the importance of the object of the resolution. He dwelt for some moments upon the difficulties in the way of practical analysis of soils, the subject being one of the most abstruse in chemistry—citing examples and authorities in illustration of his position.

Mr. Brush replied that he regarded the resolution as not involving a proposition for the analysis of soils, but for the cultivation of the land.

Mr. McGrew moved to amend the resolution so as to include essays upon staple products, the raising of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

Mr. Brush objected to the amendment. It was fatal to the resolution.

Mr. McGrew changed the resolution to meet the approval of the mover of the resolution.

Mr. Milligan moved that the resolution and amendment be referred to a committee of three.

Carried.

Messrs. Milligan, McGrew and ——— were appointed said committee.

Mr. Springer offered for adoption a resolution, providing for certain amendments to the rules of the Board in relation to premiums.

Mr. Green moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee of three.

Carried.

Dr. Cone offered a resolution postponing the election of the officers of the Board till to-morrow morning.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Milligan moved that the nomination of candidates for members of the Board be now made.

Carried.

The following gentlemen were then nominated :

James Johnson of Wayne, George Sprague of Seneca, James L. Cox of Zanesville, Alexander Waddle of Clark, W. S. Wright of Licking, Patterson of Richland, Musgrave of Crawford, Joseph Sullivan of Franklin, Buckly Steadman of Cuyahoga, Thomas Reed of Wayne, Harry Chase of Erie, James Barker of Washington, L. Smith of Logan, John K. Green of Hamilton, A. S. Maxwell of Holmes, W. H. H. Taylor of Hamilton, J. S. Copeland of Marion, F. Anderson of Butler, J. S. Van Meter of Pike, B. C. Perkins of Lorain, John M. Milligan of Butler, P. H. Van Wert of Clinton, Lucian Buttles and Benjamin Blake of Franklin, Wm. Palmer of Fayette, James Haynes of Mahoning, S. R. S. West of Clermont.

On offering the names of Messrs. Buttles and Blake, Mr. Brush said,

If it had not been understood that neither Mr. Sullivan nor Mr. Medary would again serve as members of the Board, the latter named gentleman would have been unanimously recommended by the Franklin County Society. But they had both repeatedly been urged to consent to a re-election, and had as often declined, and it was understood that they would decline if elected. Therefore, representing

the express instructions of the Franklin County Society, he presented the names of Messrs. Buttes and Blake, of whose services in the cause of not only the County, but the State Society, Mr. Brush spoke in high praise.

Mr. Medary said, that doubtless without any such intention on the part of Mr. Brush, some members of the Convention might infer from that gentleman's remarks, that the decided manner in which Mr. Sullivant and himself had declined re election as members of the State Board, was caused by some possible unpleasant feeling. He could say for himself, and he felt assured also for Mr. Sullivant, that nothing could be further from the fact. He had enjoyed the honor of an active and prominent connection with this society since the year 1846—a period when it appeared the life or death struggle of the society had come. He had labored in the society with his compeers from year to year, with a deep interest in its success, believing that upon its prosperity depended, to a great degree, the *best interests of Agriculture in our State.*

And now, in resigning his connection with the society, upon no part of his life since immigrating into Ohio, thirty years ago, could he look back with more real heartfelt pleasure, than upon that portion of it during which he had borne the share he had in the fortunes of this association. His highest ambition was to reach that point in his personal affairs, when he could fully, and without interruption, enter into the practical pursuits of an independent farmer.

Such had been his purpose in seeking for his home a place upon the genial, and fruitful, and inviting soil of Ohio. He had been more or less delayed in accomplishing this, his first wish, by various causes. But his association with this society had served to draw him into the consideration of agricultural subjects—to afford him many avenues otherwise denied him, of contemplating, and he hoped, of promoting somewhat, the vast producing interests of our State and people. He had therefore performed whatever he could as a member of the society, not merely as a duty, but in every respect as a pleasure. He quitted it with regret, because he felt that his affairs so demanded, and with no other feelings toward any and all his associates, than those of the kindest nature and most profound respect, with no recollections of his long personal and official intercourse with them but those most grateful and agreeable, and with the ardent hope that the society would endure forever, a living embodiment and representation of the increasing industrial progress of our peaceful, happy and unrivaled State.

Mr. Brush hoped that the President knew that he had intended no intimation even, that the declination of Mr. Sullivant and himself, (Mr. M.) proceeded from any unpleasant feeling toward the Society, or want of deep interest for the prosperity of the Society, and of the cause it represents. He (Mr. B.) had no hesitation in saying, that if Messrs. Sullivant and Medary had been willing to serve again as members, the Franklin County Society would have presented their names with entire and most cordial unanimity.

Mr. Green offered for adoption a resolution of thanks to the retiring members of this Society, for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Carried unanimously.

The committee for the nomination of candidates for the State Board then retired.

A communication was presented from the leading Agriculturists and citizens of Clark county, proposing to hold a great NATIONAL CATTLE CONVENTION, in the city of Springfield, early in September next, and soliciting the sanction and support of the Board of Agriculture, and appealing to Agriculturists throughout the State and country, to lend their cordial support. The communication also set forth, that a magnificent schedule of premiums would be offered, ranging from \$500, downwards; and amounting to some \$7,000; and further, that an ample fund to meet

all possible expenses, was already guaranteed by the most responsible men in the county.

Mr. Smith moved that the document be referred to a committee of three.

Carried.

Messrs. Smith, Hunt and Vance, were appointed such committee.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution recommending to the State Board the holding of the State Fair between the 1st and 15th of October—further, in relation to holding County Fairs with reference to the date suggested for the State Fairs, and that County Fairs be requested to forward articles and specimens of stock to the State Fair, under the care and in the names of the said County Societies.

Mr. Gates moved the reference of the resolution to a committee of three—Messrs. Smith, Gates and McGrew.

Mr. Lesh offered a resolution recommending to the Legislature, the collation of the Agricultural Laws of Ohio.

Carried, and referred to Messrs. Smith, Gates and McGrew.

Mr. Crum moved a resolution, recommending to the State Board the permanent location of State Fairs.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the resolution, by adding another, in favor of the location of the State Fair next year at the "Old Fort," Licking county, and read in support thereof a communication from citizens of that county.

Mr. Springer moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the word "Licking," and inserting "Muskingum," and presented a proposition from the citizens of the latter county, in favor of his motion.

Mr. McGrew moved to refer the resolution and amendments to a select committee of five. Carried.

Messrs. McGrew, Crum, Smith, Cone and Springer were appointed said committee.

Dr. Cone moved a resolution that the next, and each subsequent annual Fair be held at, or near Columbus, &c. Referred as above.

Mr. Mather moved the following resolution, which he prefaced with some interesting remarks.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends the Board of Agriculture to memorialize the Legislature to establish a school of applied science and agriculture, and with a view to the establishment and permanent maintenance of such schools in all the States, the Legislature be requested to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the donation of 200,000 acres of the public domain.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Peters offered a resolution in relation to the collection of agricultural statistics.

Referred to a select committee of three—Messrs. Lesh, Peters and Crum.

Society took a recess till half past six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. John A. Warder, from Cincinnati, Editor of the Horticultural Review, occupied half an hour, by reading a paper upon the use and properties of Plaster of Paris, or Gypsum, a material which was highly recommended as a manure. Its

chemical composition and the *rationale* of its action upon vegetation were set forth by the reader. He claimed for it, that it was not to be considered a mere stimulus, but should be looked upon both as a food of plants, furnishing elements necessary to their healthy constitution, and also more particularly acting as a fixer of ammonia, the common carrier of other food, such as the obdurate flint, which it renders soluble so as to be carried up into the straw, and important food of plants itself, furnishing nitrogen to the plant.

The reader showed how plaster could fix the volatile ammonia, and prevent its escape into the atmosphere; and recommended its use in stables, compost heaps, and as a means of health and comfort, in all places whence disagreeable emanations escaped, to the annoyance of man. He illustrated his paper by showing the crude article and in different states of preparation. The specimens were presented to the Museum of the Board.

On the conclusion of Dr. Warder's address,

Mr. McGrew offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Convention be tendered to Dr. Warder for the excellent and able essay which he has just read in our hearing.

Resolved, That he be requested to present his essay to the State Board for publication.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After the reading of this paper, the Convention received several reports from committees appointed during the day—some of these and some resolutions offered on the spur of a moment, elicited spirited discussion, when the committee reported favorably upon the memorial from citizens of Clark county, asking the State Board of Agriculture to accept the honor of directing the great NATIONAL CATTLE CONVENTION, they intend to hold at that flourishing city early next September. Some opposition was manifested by members of the Board, under an impression that such an exhibition would interfere with the State Fair—others thought that such an exhibition would, on the contrary, increase the numbers of both cattle and visitors to the State show. All agreed that the proposition was deserving of the highest praise, and a paper was signed by the most influential members, recommending the project to the favorable notice of the *United States Agricultural Society*, as a NATIONAL body, better qualified to take the lead in conducting and patronizing a NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

The committee on nominations read their report, but no action was had, as the election was made the special order for A. M., Thursday.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1853.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order by the Chair.

Mr. Brush moved that Mr. Renick be admitted as a delegate from Pickaway county. Carried.

Mr. Wright moved that Mr. Dille be admitted to address the Convention in favor of having a member of the Board elected from Licking county, with a view to the location of the next State Fair.

Mr. Brazee remarked that members of this Convention seemed to forget, that this Convention had no legitimate control over the location of State Fairs. That duty is expressly and exclusively devolved upon the State Board; and whatever this Convention might do, the Board must arrange that matter upon their own responsibility, the relation of the Convention to the Board, being only advisory.

Mr. Dille not being a member of the Convention, the Chair decided that he could not be heard without unanimous consent.

Mr. Brush objected to the decision of the Chair, and proceeded to discuss it at some length.

The Chair said that Mr. Brush could not be heard unless the Convention were agreed. Disagreed to.

Mr. Stockwell moved that the election of officers be postponed until 10 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Brush moved that the Convention proceed to the election of five members of the State Board by ballot. Carried.

The committee on nominations reported the following candidates:

J. L. Cox, of Muskingum, R. W. Musgrave of Crawford, Jos. Sullivant of Franklin, B. Steedman of Cuyahoga, D. K. Greene of Hamilton.

Mr. Wright nominated N. P. Hogg, of Licking county.

The Convention proceeded to ballot, Mr. Brazee and Mr. Brush acting as tellers.

Sixty-four votes were cast—33 being necessary to a choice.

Mr. Cox received.....	57 votes
Mr. Musgrave.....	61 "
Mr. Sullivant.....	60 "
Mr. Steedman.....	55 "
Mr. Greene.....	40 "
Mr. Hogg.....	14 "
Scattering.....	24 "

Messrs. Cox, Musgrave, Sullivant, Steedman, and Greene, having received majorities of all the votes cast, were declared duly elected members of the State Board for two years.

Mr. Gest read the following exhibit of the finances and assets of the Society for the year 1853.

Plate on hand.....	\$1,395,00
Other property of the Board.....	1,400,00
Cash on hand.....	5,434,00
Promissory note.....	300,00
Estimated receipts from State.....	4,500,00
Total of funds.....	13,029,48

RECEIPTS AT DAYTON.

At Gates for tickets and badges.....	14,000,00
Sales of lumber.....	5,054,14
Dayton subscription.....	3,000,00
Sale of privilege of selling refreshments within the State Fair Grounds.....	300,00
Total.....	22,354,14

Total receipts at Dayton.....	\$22,354,13
Expenses of State Fair exclusive of premiums.....	15,359,85
Excess of receipts over expenditure.....	\$6,994,29

Mr. McClymonds offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That in view of the growing interest in agriculture in Ohio, and the consequent increase of the labors of the State Board, as well as the importance of having the great and diversified interests of every portion of the State fully cared for, the Legislature, at its approaching session, be, and are hereby petitioned so to alter, or amend the agricultural laws of the State as to have the State Board of Agriculture constituted of one member from each Congressional district, to be selected by the members of Agricultural Societies in the districts represented.

Mr. Brasee moved to strike out the latter clause.

Mr. McClymonds accepted the amendment. So that the resolution should intend merely a member from each Congressional district.

Mr. Brush objected to the object of the resolution. The distribution of members proposed, and the increase of their number, would destroy unity of action in the Board, and so impair its general promptitude and efficiency.

Mr. Milligen moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

Carried.

Mr. Lesh, from a select committee, reported as follows

Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing the State Board to take into consideration the propriety of appointing persons in various portions of the State to make such experiments as they may designate, and return the results to the Board to assist them in making their annual reports, have had the same under consideration, and do now

REPORT :

That in their opinion, such a plan would not only add interest to the report, but would greatly advance the agricultural interests of Ohio. Your committee would therefore beg leave to report back, to your favorable consideration the resolution, substantially as follows :

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture be requested to take into consideration the propriety of dividing the agricultural, stock-growing and mechanical interests of the State, as they may deem expedient, and select competent persons in various parts of the State to make experiments on the same, and return them, with such other information as they may be able to obtain.

D. LESH, } Committee.
E. PETERS. }

Which report was agreed to.

Mr. Gates from a select committee, reported back the following resolution, introduced yesterday by Mr. Lesh :

Resolved, That the State Board be requested to memorialize the Legislature at an early day of the approaching session to the effect that they collate, remodel and

systematize the laws of Ohio upon Agriculture in such a manner as among other things to secure a better and earlier annual report upon Agriculture, and permanently to create the office of State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Your committee to whom was referred the foregoing resolution, would report as follows :

That so far as the laws of the State of Ohio are concerned, your committee are not aware but such laws are sufficiently explicit and systematic. They may need, and they undoubtedly do, further legislation upon this subject.

So far as the resolution contemplates the action of the Board to secure by legislation or by their own actions a better and an earlier report of the State Board of Agriculture, we most heartily endorse it.

As to creating the permanent office of Commissioner of Agriculture, we deem it not expedient at the present juncture, and we would respectfully move the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture be requested to secure at as early a day as practicable the publication of the Annual Report.

N. R. GATES,	} Committee.
JAS. MCGREW,	
LUTHER SMITH.	

Mr. Gest said a certain periodical published in this city had more than once attempted to deceive the public, by charging upon the State Board and its officers the unwarrantable and vexatious delay attending the printing of the late Annual Report of the State Agricultural Society. No one knew better than the editor of that periodical that such charges were unjust, and unfounded in truth.

Every one knew that under our New Constitution, the public printing was let out under contract to the lowest bidder. In pursuance of this provision, and of the law passed to carry it into effect, the Agricultural Report, with other Legislative Documents, had been let to an office in this city, notoriously unable to perform the work it had thus undertaken, within the time prescribed by law. The protracted delay in the printing of this Report was an illustration of this fact.—The Supreme Court Reports were another instance.

This system of public printing, said Mr. G., has thus resulted in an abuse, a mockery, and a serious inconvenience. And we here to-day, can see, that so far as the agricultural organizations of the State are concerned, instead of the present mode of printing affording us facilities in our transactions, we suffer rather for the want of such aid as the public printer was intended legally to supply. The Annual Report should have been furnished early enough to have been distributed over the State, and studied by those who were to attend this Convention. And if the printers had complied with their legal obligations, and the terms of their contract, such would have been the case. Instead of that, we are near the close of this Convention, just entering upon another year, and yet we are not able to refer to the transactions of the last year.

The evil lies in the inefficiency of the printing system and the consequent incapacity of those who have obtained the printing contract under that system. It was exceedingly ungenerous, therefore, to attempt to hold the Board accountable for this grievance to the farmers of Ohio and to our Society. The conductor of the paper which had given circulation to this charge against us, knew as well as any one, that the imputation were unkind and unfair in spirit, as it was untrue in fact.

Mr. Mather said that he could also testify to the falsity of the charges in question against the Board and its officers. The printers themselves had never, to him attributed their delay in publishing the Annual Reports to any default on the part of the Board or the officers, but they had uniformly ascribed it to their inability to procure paper, on which to do the printing.

Report was agreed to.

Mr. Gates from the same committee reported as follows upon the accompanying resolution :

Resolved, That we recommend to the State Board the propriety of holding the State Fair sometime between the 1st and 15th of October, and to the several boards of county and district societies to hold their Fairs at least five days previous to the time of the State Fair, and that the Managers of each County Society, with the consent of the owners, under their care and at their risk, but at the expense of the County Society, send to the State Fair such animals, implements, products and manufactured articles as they may deem proper, and enter the same in the name of the County Society, to compete with similar animals, implements, products and manufactured articles entered for the same purpose by other County Societies for diplomas or such other awards as the State Board may judge most appropriate. The owners to be permitted to enter the same in their own names, as other individuals do, and to receive premiums in the usual way.

Your committee, to whom was referred the foregoing resolution, would submit the following

REPORT :

As to the time of holding the Agricultural State Fair of Ohio, we do not consider it proper or expedient to fix or recommend any time, but leave it with the State Board of Agriculture.

As to the Managers of County Societies sending to the State Fair such articles as they may deem meritorious we have no objection, provided it be not obligatory on such Societies to be at any expense in so doing. But, on looking over the whole matter sought to be obtained in the resolution, we are brought to the conclusion that it is best for the present to leave the competition for premiums to individual exhibitors, unless the Managers of County Societies are willing to take the responsibility and trouble to carry out so much of the resolution as contemplates County Societies coming in competition with one another.

N. B. GATES, }
JAMES McGREW, } Committee.

Report was agreed to.

Mr. McGrew, from a select committee, reported as follows upon the accompanying resolution from Mr. Krum :

Resolved, That the State Board be requested to inquire into the expediency of making a permanent location of the State Fairs, thereby saving a large annual expense in the preparation of show grounds, with the view ultimately of enabling the Board to expend a large surplus found in the establishment of a State Agricultural Library, or in some other plan of diffusing a general knowledge among the people.

The committee to which the resolution requesting the State Board to take into consideration the expediency of making a permanent location of the annual Fair, was referred, respectfully report against permanently locating the State Fair at present.

JAMES McGREW, }
C. SPRINGER, } Committee.
WM. S. WRIGHT. }

Dr. Cone from a minority of the same committee reported as follows :

The committee to whom was referred the resolution, among others, to make Columbus the site at which the State Fairs shall annually be held, beg leave to make a minority

R E P O R T :

1. That a permanent location of the State Fairs at a central point will subserve the interests of Agriculture, by placing such Fairs within the reach of all the inhabitants of the State, at which they can annually repair and compare the products of their industry and form social and intellectual ties not easily severed.

2. That Columbus is nearer the center of the State than any other city, having facilities to accommodate State Fairs.

3. That the facilities of transportation to Columbus are greater than those of any other central city in Ohio.

4. That Columbus has better facilities to accommodate Fairs than any other central town or city in the State.

5. That it will enable Agriculture to be annually illustrated at our State Fairs. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABEL KRUM, }
EDWARD CONE, } Committee.

The question was discussed with much interest and ability by Messrs. McGrew and Brasee against permanent location, and Dr. Cone in favor thereof.

The majority report was agreed to.

Mr. Milligan offered for adoption the following resolution :

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture be recommended to offer premiums, for the best specimens of, and the best mode of cultivating Osage Orange hedges.

Mr. Gamble advocated the passage of the resolution, detailing in a clear manner, his experience in hedging in a speech to which the Convention listened with much interest.

Mr. Medary said he had given this subject considerable attention. He had reluctantly almost come to the conclusion, that hedging was a species of enclosure, which was of doubtful economy.

Mr. Springer, on leave, addressed the Convention five minutes, giving his opinion that Osage Orange is an unprofitable and unsatisfactory mode of hedging, from his own careful experience.

Mr. McGrew replied, from his own experience, dissenting from the opinion of Mr. Springer, giving his mode of cultivating the Osage Orange, which had resulted to his satisfaction. It was his opinion that with proper attention, there is no soil in Ohio, upon which it cannot be satisfactorily cultivated. He plants in single rows.

Mr. Anderson stated that after four years' attention to this subject he considered the Osage Orange hedge a humbug.

Gen. Worthington stated that he had had more than thirty years' experience in this matter, and he agreed with Mr. Anderson, that hedging was a humbug, because it would not pay. His observation had begun with the White Thorn hedge, which he deemed superior to any other kind. He was satisfied that this species of enclosure would not reward the elaborate cultivation which was necessary in order to bring it to perfection, while our other ordinary modes of fencing could be followed with such cheapness, when compared with the trouble and expense of hedging.

Mr. Greene deemed the Southwest of the State a little slandered. He had studied and practiced on this subject twelve years, and was perfectly satisfied that it was one worthy the attention and efforts of agriculturists. We conceive, in Hamilton county, that it is far from being a humbug.

Recess till 2 o'clock.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The resolution of Mr. Milligan being in order, the question was taken and it was adopted.

Mr. Reed, of Wayne, offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the State Board of Agriculture to offer premiums for sheep bred in Ohio.

1. For the best superfine woolled Buck, not less than 3½ lbs. of wool ;
2. For the best five superfine woolled Ewes, having not less than 2½ lbs. of wool ;
3. For the best fine woolled Buck, not less than 5 lbs. wool ;
4. For the best five Ewes having not less than 3½ lbs. wool ;

The wool to be well washed on the sheep, and the fleeces to be exhibited, with the sheep certified to be of one year's growth.

The resolution was discussed by Mr. Reed, and several other members, who urged the attention of the Board to the subject, by various considerations of much interest to farmers.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. McGrew from a select committee, reported as follows :

The committee to whom the resolution was referred requesting the State Board to hold its next Annual Fair in the county of Licking, and also the resolution of

Mr. Springer to strike out "Licking" and insert "Muskingum," respectfully report in favor of referring the whole matter to the State Board.

JAS. McGREW, C. SPRINGER, ABEL KRUM, WM. S. WRIGHT.	}	Committee.
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Mr. Brown offered a resolution recommending the Board to offer suitable premiums, for the best specimens of the mineral products of this State.

Mr. Brown said, all must know that there was a sufficiently close connection between Agricultural and Mineral products to justify this resolution, and without further remarks he would solicit its adoption.

Agreed to.

On leave, Mr. Mather, the Corresponding Secretary proceeded to read his Annual Report, which occupied considerable time, embracing a review of the general transactions of the Society for the past year. It was listened to with deep interest by the Convention. This Report is too voluminous to admit of such an abstract as would be satisfactory. It will as usual form a portion of the official reports of the Society, to be printed by the Legislature.

Mr. Renick offered a resolution, that the State Board be requested to lower the premiums on Hereford and Ayrshire cattle, to half their present rates.

After considerable argument an amendment was proposed and adopted, to strike out the classification in the original resolution, so that the reduction of premiums should reach and the rates apply without discrimination, to all breeds of cattle. It was thus debated by Messrs. Springer, Taylor, Brush, Medary, Ladd, Gates and Milligan.

Mr. Milligan proposed to amend the resolution, by striking out all after "Resolved," and inserting, so as to recommend the Board to take into consideration the classification of premiums on horned cattle, so as to offer premiums, first for animals with pedigrees, and then on those without pedigrees.

The debate was continued with much spirit by Messrs. Springer, Worthington, Come and Medary, (Mr. Gest in the chair,) when

Mr. Springer remarked that as the action of the Convention could not limit the discretion of the Board in questions of this nature, and as the discussion, having been so general and full, had accomplished such an expression of views as would enable the Board to arrive at the sense of the Convention, he moved that the whole subject be now laid on the table.

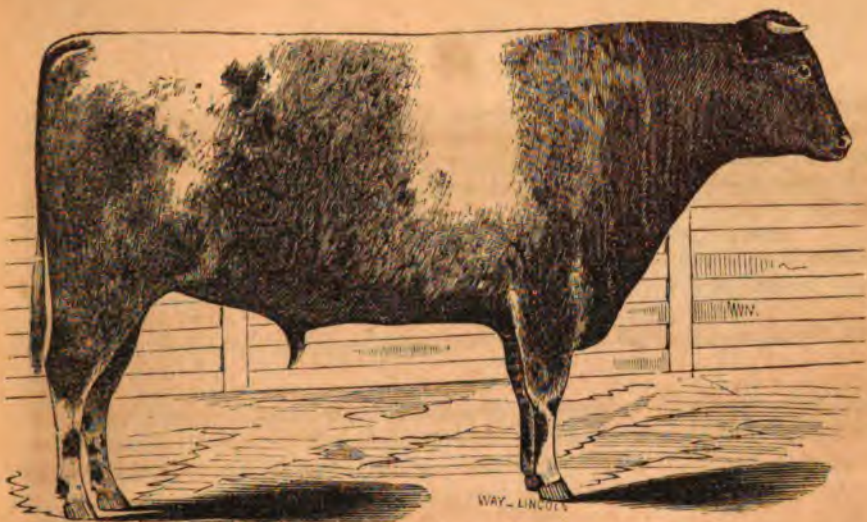
Agreed to.

Mr. McGrew offered a resolution of thanks for the use of the church, which was adopted.

Mr. Taylor observed that it was generally understood that the authorities of the church declined to receive pay for the use of this House. He therefore moved that a contribution be made by the members of this Convention to be presented to such funds of the church as were designed for benevolent purposes. Unanimously agreed to, and the collection was thereupon taken up.

On motion of Mr. Mather, Dr. Warder was invited to read an essay on *Flax* and *Flax fibre*.

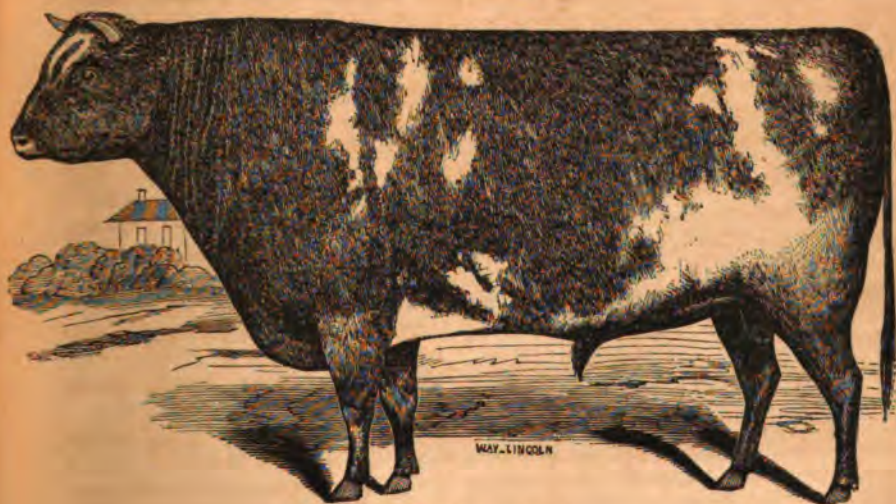
Dr. W. thereupon read divers extracts from an essay presenting the advantages of the Flax culture, and containing many valuable suggestions upon the preparation of *flax-fibre*, and the various uses of the straw. He urged this subject upon the attention of the Farmers of Ohio, as one commended by every consideration



RISING SUN.

Winner of 1st Premium in the class of year old Short Horns, at the Ohio State Fair at Dayton, 1853.

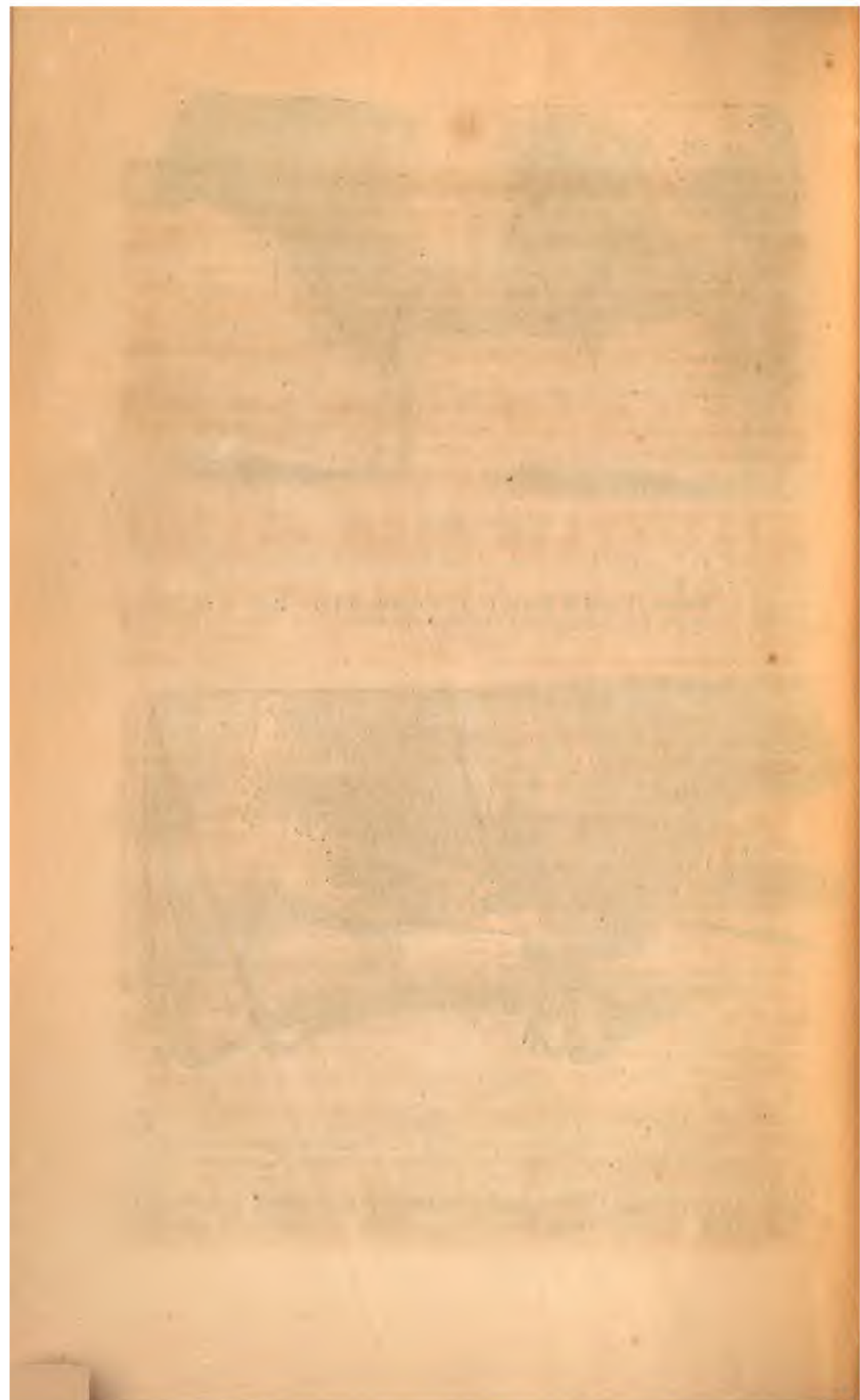
Owned by Messrs. Herrod & Davis, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Bred in England, and imported by the Scioto Importing Company, in 1852.



DANDY 2D.

Owned by P. Malendy, of Mt. Healthy, Hamilton county, Ohio. Winner of 1st premium in class of Ayrshires, at Dayton, 1853. Red and white; calved in 1850. Sired by imported Dandy 1st. Dam, "Lassie," by "Wallace," out of "Alice," both imported.

Dandy 1st was bred at Killmaun Maius, Scotland, by Mr. Young, and imported by S. G. Wood, of Lenox, Mass., in 1845.



of economy and profit, and successfully controverted any prejudice that may have existed against Flax culture in our State and country.

[Dr. Warder's paper should be in the hands of every Farmer in Ohio. It is an able and thorough exposition of a subject which all must consider one of no secondary importance.]

When he concluded, the thanks of the Convention were tendered him.

A resolution was also passed, thanking the Trustees of the Benevolent Institutions for an invitation to the members of the Convention to visit the several Asylums.

After the transaction of some informal business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

[NOTE.—The Thursday's proceedings of the Agricultural Convention were held at the Baptist Church, the Board of Equalization being unwilling to grant the use of the Representative Hall another day.—REPORTER.]

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED AT THE

FOURTH OHIO STATE FAIR,

Held at Dayton, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of September, 1853.

NO. 1. CLASS (A.) SHORT HORNS.

ENTRY	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
93	James Vanse.....	Chillicothe.....	Bull 3 years old, Nobleman	\$40
154	E. Alling.....	Twinsburgh	Bull 3 years old, Nero	15
	J & W. D. Pierce &			
111	A. Waddle.....	S Charleston	Bull 4 years old, Alderman	5
165	S Pyle.....	Wilson Station..	Bull 2 years old, Cassius.....	20
167	W Hawkins.....	Clarksville.....	Bull 2 years old, Bem 2d.....	10
139	Barrick & Co.....	Tiffin.....	Bull 2 years old, R Burns	5
	G W Herrod & G			
14	Davis.....	Portsmouth	Bull 1 year old,	15
110	Jacob Pierce....	S Charleston....	Bull 1 year old,	10
206	Wm L Hadly.....	Sligo	Bull 1 year old,	15
43	H H Hawkins.....	Bloomington	Bull Calf 5 mo Morgan.....	10
184	John Hadly.....	Clarksesville....	Bull Calf 26 days, Clinton	A. R. & \$3
24	Joseph Vanse....	Chillicothe.....	Cow 5 years old, Strawberry	40
	J & W D Pierce &			
114	A Waddle.....	S Charleston....	Cow 3 years old, Mary.....	15
180	John Hadly.....	Clarksville.....	Cow 6 years old, Dido	5
182	do	do	Heifer 2 years old, Splendor	20
61	Eli Hagler.....	Xenia	Heifer 2 years old, Lucky	10
132	J Johnson.....	Lebanon	Heifer 2 years old, Rose of Sharon.	5
28	Moses Stedham....	Oregon	Heifer 1 year old, Fashion	15
62	Eli Hagler	Xenia	Heifer 1 year old, Red Bird.....	10
134	J Johnson.....	Lebanon	Heifer 1 year old, Sarah Chambers.	5
25	Jas. Vanse.....	Chillicothe.....	Heifer Calf 6 months.....	10
202	Eli Hadly.....	Clarksville.....	Heifer Calf 1 month, Fairtail.....	A. R. & \$3
255	John Hadly.....	do	3 Cows & 3 Heifers	25

NO. 2. CLASS (A.) DEVONS.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
141	T M. Mosley.....	Mentor, Lake co.	Bull 3 years old.....	\$40
228	Hart & Bros.....	Hudson.....	Bull 5 years old, Osceola.....	15
26	Jacob H Smith...	Lebanon.....	Bull 2 years old.....	20
140	L & T Baltsall...	Tiffin.....	Bull 2 years old, Clinton.....	10
227	Julius Pond.....	Hudson.....	Bull 1 year old, Eclipse.....	15
195	John Hadly.....	Clarksville.....	Bull 1 year old, Jake.....	10
196	do	do	Heifer 1 year old, Lady.....	10
197	do	do	Heifer Calf 2 months old, Red....	A. R. & \$3

NO. 3. CLASS (A.) HEREFORDS

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
70	Thos. Aston.....	Elyria.....	Bull 2 years old, Hereford.....	\$20
102	John Humphrys..	Ridgeville.....	Bull Calf 16 weeks old.....	10
72	Thomas Aston...	Elyria.....	Bull Calf 5 weeks old.....	A. R. & \$3
71	do	do	Heifer 3 years old.....	40
101	John Humphrys..	Ridgeville.....	Heifer 2 years old.....	20

NO. 4. CLASS (A.) AYRSHIRE.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
10	Peter Melindy....	Mt Healthy....	Bull 3 years old.....	\$40
97	H. T. Woolard...	Castine.....	Bull 3 years old, Wallace.....	15
143	Wm H Ladd.....	Richmond.....	Bull 2 years old, Dandy 4th.....	20
213	Oliver Barber....	New Paris.....	Bull 17 months old, Wallace 2d....	15
232	J R Wing.....	N Bloomfield..	Cow 11 years old.....	40
12	Peter Melindy....	Mt Healthy....	Heifer 1 year old.....	15

NO. 5 CLASS (A.) NATIVE AND CROSS BETWEEN NATIVE AND IMPROVED CATTLE.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
125	Wm Palmer.....	Bloomington...	Cow 7 years old, Mary.....	\$25
21	Alex Rowand....	S Charleston..	Cow 3 years old.....	15
45	H H Hawkins....	Bloomington...	Heifer 2 years old Sophia.....	15
126	Wm Palmer.....	do	Heifer 1 year old.....	10
47	H H Hawkins....	do	Steer 1 year old, Samuel.....	commend'd
137	Wm Palmer.....	do	Heifer Calf 7 months, Red Rose...	5
155	E Alling.....	Twinsburgh....	Heifer Calf 6 months old.....	3
233	Thos Cee.....	Tiffin.....	Bull Calf 6 months old.....	5

NO. 6. CLASS (A.) STEERS AND WORK OXEN.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
16	Alex Rowan.....	S Charleston...	Yoke Oxen 4 years old.....	\$25
128	Wm Palmer.....	Bloomington ...	Yoke Oxen 5 years old.....	15
17	Alex Rowand....	S Charleston...	Yoke steers 2 years old	10
18	Wm S Rowand...	do	Boy under 16 training Steers 2 years old.....	S Medal

NO. 7, CLASS (A.) FAT CATTLE OF ANY BREED.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
250	N S Caskin.....	Faysburgh	Bullock 5 years old and over.....	\$25
22	Alex Rowand....	S Charleston...	Bullock 2 years old and over.....	10
63	Eli Hagler.....	Xenia.....	Fat Cow 5 years old.....	15

NO. 8, CLASS (A.) GRASS FED CATTLE FOR BEEF.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
				No awards

NO. 9, CLASS (A.) GRASS FED FAT COWS.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
86	W D Pierce.....	S Charleston...	Cow 11 years old.....	\$10

NO. 10, CLASS (A.) MILCH COWS.

[No awards.]

NO. 11, CLASS (A.) FOREIGN CATTLE.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
237	J M Sherwood....	Auburn, N Y...	Bull 3 years old, Tempest.....	1 best Dip
223	Hiram Sulser....	Richmond, Ind.	Bull 4 years old, General Bem....	2 best Dip
238	J M Sherwood....	Auburn, N Y...	Bull 1 year old, Lafayette.....	1 best Dip
48	L G Collins.....	Dublin, Ind....	Devon Bull Calf 6 months old....	1 best Dip
57	W A Moxley.....	Walton, Ky....	Durham Bull Calf 5 months old Ver- non	2 best Dip
51	L G Collins.....	Dublin, Ind....	5 Devon Cows.....	Dip for 1st & 2d best
6	do	do	Devon Heifer Calves 2 months old	Diploma

NO. 12, CLASS (A.) SWEEPSTAKES.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS
252	Eli Hagler.....	Xenia	Bull 4 years old, Cadmus.....	\$50 cup
30	James Vanse....	Chillicothe....	Bull 3 years old, Nobleman *	
166	S Pyle.....	Wilson Station.	Bull 2 years old, Cassins.....	30 cup
251	Hered & Davis..	Portsmouth	Bull 1 year old, Rising Sun.....	15 cup
31	James Vanse....	Chillicothe....	Cow 5 years old, Strawberry.....	50 cup
253	Eli Hagley.....	Xenia	Heifer 2 years old, Lucky.....	30 cup
29	Moses Steadom..	Oregon	Heifer 1 year old, Fashion	15 cup
254	Jacob Pierce....	S Charleston...	Bull Calf 6 weeks old, Splendor..	10 cup
204	Eli Hadley	Clarksville....	Heifer Calf 1 month old, Fairtail..	10 cup

* The Committee were divided, as to whether he or Cadmus should receive the Premium.

NO. 13, CLASS B.—THOROUGH BRED.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
91	John V. Peirce....	Lancaster	Stallion, Clay Trustee, 8 years.....	\$40
60	Wm. H. Cock.....	Lebanon	Stallion, 10 years old.....	20
212	J M Sullivant....	Columbus	Stallion, 3 years old.....	15
61	Telford & Ritchey..	Bloomington ...	Stallion, Young Eclipse, 3 years old.	10
238	George Crane.....	Cincinnati	Stallion, Highlander, 2 years old ...	10
62	Jas R. Mills.....	Bloomington....	Stallion Colt, Sir William, 1 year old.	8
28	William Eaker....	Dayton.....	Stallion, Tom Thumb, 5 years, highly commended as thorough bred Pony	
243	Geo Green.....	Dayton.....	Brood Mare, Fanny Fern, 10 years..	20
207	John Hadley.....	Clarksville	Brood Mare, Kit, 10 years.....	10
78	John Shoyer.....	Dayton.....	Filly, 1 year old.....	5

NO. 14, CLASS B.—HORSES OF ALL WORK—ROADSTERS.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
52	Jno Foster, Pres't of the Scioto Valley Horse Company..	Chillicothe	Stallion, Old White Hall, 8 years...	\$40
111	J W Pierce.....	Lancaster	Top Bellfounder, 11 years old.....	20
137	Wm R Collett.....	Lebanon	Brood Mare, 10 years.....	20
59	Sam'l F Steedman..	"	Brood Mare, 8 years.....	8
141	C L Gane.....	Sharonville.....	Bellfounder Morgan, 3 years old....	15
133	Stephen Cook.....	Waynesville	Stallion, 3 years old.....	10
145	H P Miller.....	Hamilton	Stallion, 2 years old.....	10
154	Samuel Thompson.	Lebanon	Stallion, Walker Cadmus, 2 years...	8
226	Jno A Johnson	Franklin	Mare, 3 years old	10
167	Isaac Kelly.....	Waynesville.....	Filly, 2 years old	8
139	Amos Kelsey.....	Ridgeville	Filly, 2 years old	5
184	H P Lane.....	Middletown	Bellfounder, 1 year old	8
48	Christian Smith....	Lebanon	Stallion Colt, Walker	5
138	Wm P Collett.....	"	Filly, 1 year old	5
121	M Benson.....	Jeffersonville....	Filly, 1 year old	3

NO. 15, CLASS B. FARM AND DRAUGHT.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
51	Jno Foster.....	Chillicothe	Stallion, 6 years old	\$30
237	Neil & Harris	Eaton	Jolly Ranter, 10 years	commend'd
169	Benjamin Gorton ..	"	Louis Napoleon, 5 years	commend'd
72	Jno Vance.....	Louisburg.....	Stallion, Jolly Ranter, 2 years	15
225	Christ Wysong....	Eaton	Stallion, 2 years	commend'd
143	S Widney.....	Piqua	Gelding, 3 years old	10
196	Jno Weller.....	Millerstown	* Mare, 5 years old.....	30
144	S Widney.....	Piqua	† Mare, 6 years old.....	commend'd
270	Wm Reed.....	Monroe	Stallion Colt, 4 months.....	5
129	Jos Kennedy	Dayton	Filly, 4 months old	5

* This mare was properly entered, and by the rules of the Board, is entitled to the first premium.

† This animal was entered as a "horse of all work," and is not entitled to the premium as a draught mare.

NO. 16, CLASS B. MATCHED HORSES—GELDINGS.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
75	A P Winslow.....	Zanesville.....	Matched Horses, (Bellfounders)....	\$30
148	Henry Ten Eyck..	Hyattsville.....	Matched Horses, 4 years old.....	15

NO. 17, CLASS B. GELDINGS AND MARES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ANIMAL EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
5	Joseph H. Raper..	Cincinnati	Light Harness Horse.....	\$10
93	E H Stowell	Lebanon	Gelding, 4 years old.....	commend'd
171	Jas R Van Metre..	Urbana	Light Harness Horse, 3 years old	8 Medal.
177	H White.....	Lebanon	Light Harness Gelding, 3 years old.	commend'd
255	Jacob Egbert.....	do	Saddle Gelding, 7 years old.....	10
118	G S Phelps.....	Blendon	Saddle Gelding, 7 years old	high merit.
180	A R Bicket.....	Jamestown.....	Gelding for Saddle.....	8. Medal.
176	W M Maxwell....	Centerville.....	Gelding for Saddle, 2 years old....	"
181	Joseph Kendall...	Jamestown.....	Mare, 3 years, for saddle.....	"

NO. 18, CLASS B. JACKS AND MULES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ANIMAL EXHIBITED.	AWARDS
240	Isaac Sheetes....	Troy.....	Jack, 3 years old	\$40
149	Henry Ten Eyck..	Hyattsville....	Jack, 4 years old	20
102	W D Pierce.....	S. Charleston ..	Jennett, 2 years old.....	20
101	do	do	Jennett, 6 years old.....	10
15	G W Gregg	Circleville	Pair Mules, 3 years old.....	20
104	W D Pierce.....	S. Charleston ..	Pair Mules, 3 years old.....	10
16	G W Gregg.....	Circleville.....	1 Mule, 2 years old.....	10
220	Robt McDowell...	Robison Dark Co	1 Mule, 2 years old.....	5
116	Jacob Pierce.....	S Charleston ..	1 Mule, 1 year old.....	10
157	R D Poague.....	Spring Valley ..	1 Mule, 1 year old... ..	5
188	A T O'Neal.....	Waynesville...	Mule Colt	8
158	R D Poague.....	Spring Valley...	Mule Colt	5
9	Robt Polk.....	Sabina.....	Jack, 2 years old	10
187	Geo Real.....	Painterville	Jack, 2 years old	5
10	Robt Polk.....	Sabina.....	Jack, 1 year old	5
36	Daniel Morgan ...	FlemingsburgKy	Jack, Bolivar, 4 years old	} Very fine, and worthy of a special prem.
37	"	"	Jack, Monticello, 3 years old.....	
38	"	"	Jack, Santa Anna, 3 years old	
39	"	"	Jennet, Eliza, 4 years old	
40	"	"	Jennet, Isabella, 4 years old	
41	"	"	Jennet, Kate, 3 years old	

NO. 19, CLASS B. FOREIGN HORSES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ANIMAL EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
125	Silas Hale	S. Royalton, Mi.	Stallion, Old Green Mountain, 18 years old.....	S. M. & Dip
126	"	do	Stallion, Bay State, 6 years old....	B. M. & Dip
109	Granville Smith ..	Lexington, Ky.	Stallion, Young Hercules, 2 years*	
242	John M. Jones....	Centreville, Ind.	Pair Matched Mares†	

* Committee recommend as a superior animal, thorough bred, and recommend a premium of twenty dollars.

† Recommended as splendid travelers, and finely matched. Recommend a Silver Medal.

NO. 20, CLASS C.—LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
36	John Chamberlin.	Avon, Lorain co.	1 Yearling Buck.....	\$10
36	do	do	do	5
37	do	do	Fine Ewes, 2 years old.....	10
38	do	do	Fine lambs....do.....	5

NO. 21, CLASS C.—MIDDLE WOOLED, SOUTH DOWN, NORFOLK, &c.

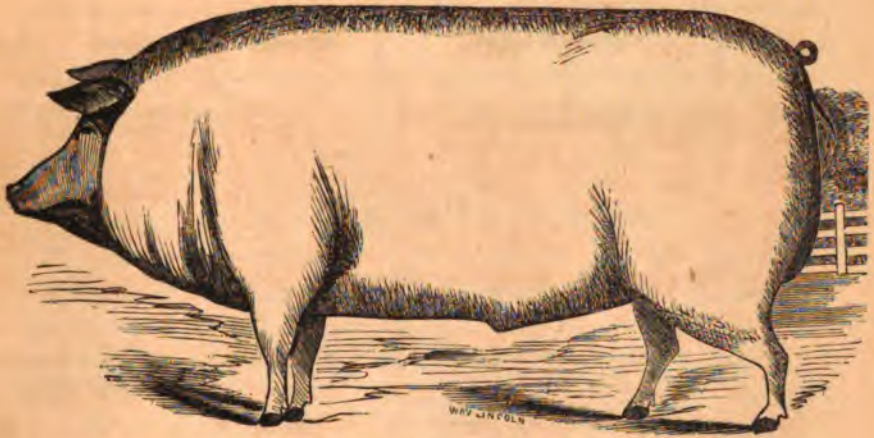
ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
27	David Lawhead...	Xenia Ohio.....	1 Buck 2 years old.....	\$5
51	John Headley.....	Clarksville, Ohio	1 Buck 2 years old	10
28	David Lawhead...	Xenia, Ohio.....	1 Buck under 2 years old	10

NO. 22, CLASS C.—MERINO SHEEP AND THEIR GRADES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
9	Chas. Buton.....	Litchfield	7 Bucks over 2 years old.....	\$20
26	Batchelor Howe....	Clark	1 Buck over 2 years old.....	10
10	Chas. Button.....	Litchfield	1 Buck 1 year old.....	10
13	H S Mannon.....	Hebron	1 Buck under 2 years old.....	15
11	Chas. Button.....	Litchfield	6 Ewes over 2 years old.....	8
25	C L Whitney.....	Granville	5 Ewes over 2 years old.....	15
16	H S Mannon.....	Hebron	5 Ewes under 2 years old.....	15
55	Jacob Taylor.....	Wilmington.....	5 Ewes under 2 years old.....	8
12	Chas Button.....	Litchfield	6 Ewe Lambs, 5½ mos old.....	10
17	H S Mannon.....	Hebron	5 Ewe Lambs.....	5

NO. 23, CLASS C.—SAXON AND THEIR GRADES.

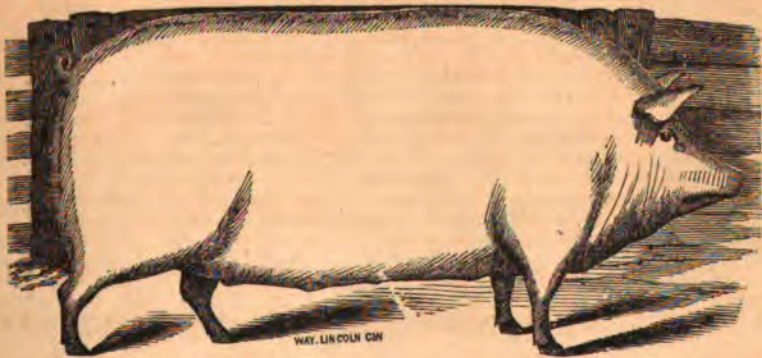
ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
31	W H Ladd.....	Richmond	1 Buck over 2 years old.....	\$20
40	A E & I Strickle...	Wilmington.....	2 Bucks over 2 years old.....	10
20	H S Mannon.....	Hebron	1 Buck under 2 years old.....	10
32	W H Ladd.....	Richmond	1 Buck under 2 years old.....	15
21	H S Mannon.....	Hebron	5 Ewes over 2 years old.....	8
42	A E & I Strickle..	Wilmington.....	5 Ewes over 2 years old.....	15
22	H S Mannon.....	Hebron	5 Ewes under 2 years old.....	8
43	A E & I Strickle..	Wilmington.....	5 Ewes under 2 years old.....	15
35	W H Ladd.....	Richland	5 Ewe Lambs.....	10
45	A E & I Strickle..	Wilmington.....	5 Ewe Lambs.....	5



INDEPENDENCE.

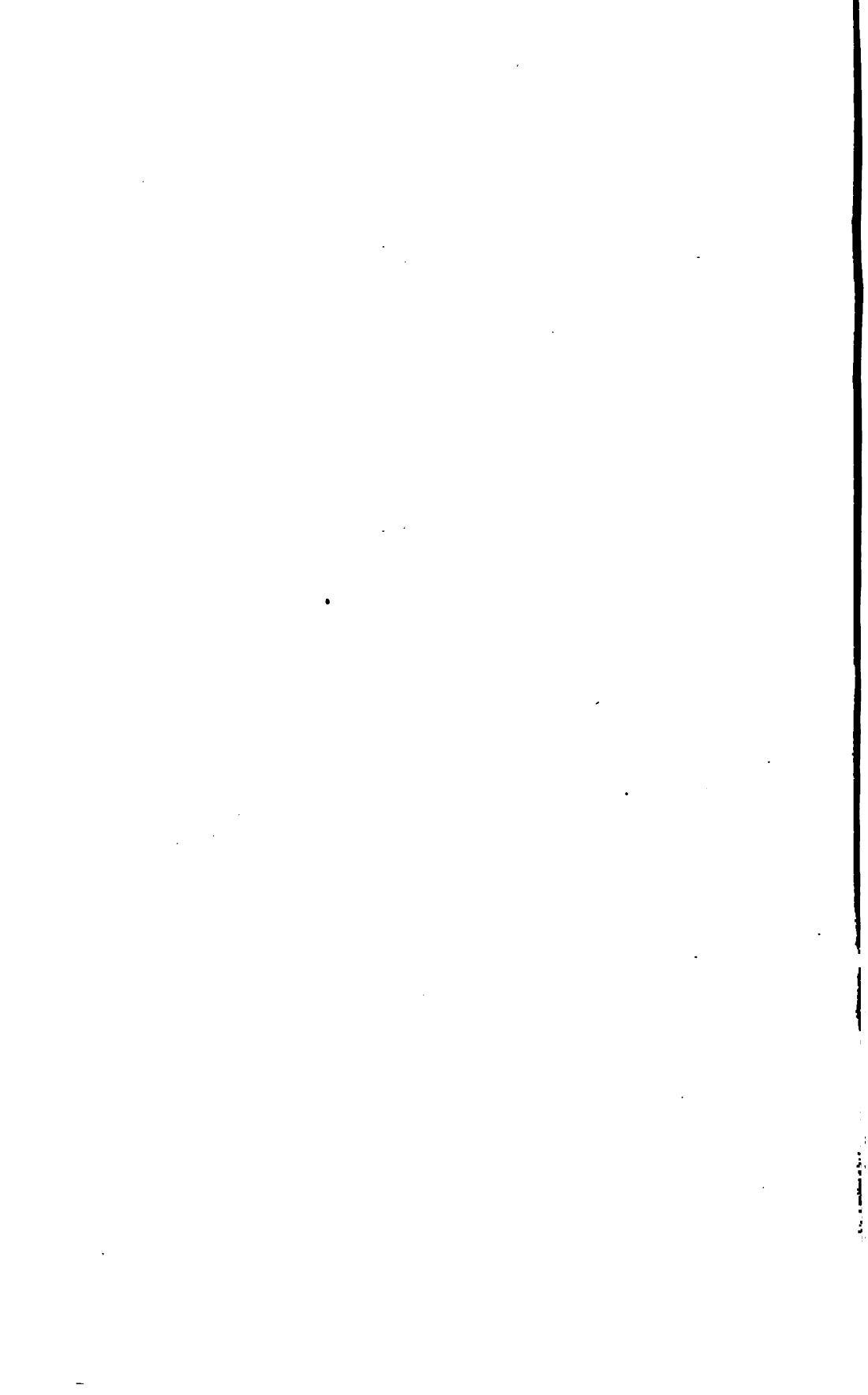
Owned by Peter Melendy, Mt. Healthy, Hamilton county, Ohio. Winner of 1st premium in class of Suffolks, at Fourth Ohio State Fair, at Dayton, 1853.

Independence sprung from the imported stock of Wm. Stickney and L. G. Morris, and is believed to have no superior.



SUFFOLK SOW, "BELLE"

Owned by Peter Melendy, of Mt. Healthy, Hamilton county, Ohio. Winner of prize at Ohio State Fair, at Dayton. Belle is from the Stickney importation, and a good specimen of the Suffolk breed of swine.



NO. 24, CLASS C.—FAT SHEEP.:

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
39	John Chamberlin...	Avon.....	1 fat Wether over 3 years old....	\$5

NO. 25, CLASS C.—SHEEP FROM OTHER STATES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
58	J M Sherwood....	Anburn, N Y...	2 Southdown Bucks, 2 years old....	Diploma
59	John Campbell....	Middlebury, Vt..	4 Blooded French Merino Bucks, yearlings	Diploma
62	do	do	13 Blooded Spanish Bucks year- lings.....	Diploma
61	do	do	14 Blooded Spanish yearlings.....	Diploma
5	L G Collins.....	Dublin, Ia.	One 2 year old French Buck.....	Diploma

NO. 29, CLASS C.—SWINE.—OHIO.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
87	A O More.....	Monroe.....	1 Boar, 2 years old.....	1st pre \$20
119	I T McKay.....	Waynesville ...	1 White Boar 2 years old.....	2d pre 10
14	Jones Bull.....	Dayton.....	1 Boar 17 mos old.....	1st pre 10
82	G W Stokes	Lebanon.....	1 Grazier and Byfield Boar.....	2d pre 5
53	Geo Garlinghouse.	Center Village..	1 Boar 6 mos old Berkshire.....	1st pre 8
86	T J Conover.....	Monroe.....	1 Boar 6 mos old.....	2d pre 5
1	John Oalhouse....	Van Buren tp..	1 Breeding Sow 3 years old.....	2d pre 10
83	T I Connever.....	Monroe.....	1 Brood Sow 2 years old.....	1st pre 20
15	Jonas Bull.....	Dayton.....	1 Breeding Sow.....	2d pre 5
56	Geo Garlinghouse.	Center Village..	1 Sow six months old.....	2d pre 5
84	T J Connever.....	Monroe.....	1 Sow Pig 6 mos old.....	1st pre 8
16	Jonas Bull.....	Dayton.....	5 Pigs 5 mos old.....	2d pre 5
19	P Melendy.....	Cincinnati.....	5 Pigs, Irish Graziers.....	1st pre 10

NO. 30, CLASS D.—SUFFOLK HOGS.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES ENTERED.	PREMIUMS.
20	P Melendy.....	Cincinnati.....	Pure Suffolk Boar.....	1st pre \$20
67	H T Wallard.....	Oastine.....	Pure Suffolk Boar.....	2d pre 10
21	P Melendy.....	Cincinnati.....	Breeding Sow, Suffolk.....	2d pre 10

4 AG. REP.

NO. 31, CLASS D.—HOGS—FOREIGN.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
118	J M Sherwood....	Auburn, N Y...	Best Boar.....	Diploma.
118	do	do	2d do	do
118	do	do	Best Sow.....	do

NO. 32, CLASS E.—POULTRY.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
122	Jonas Breed.....	Dayton	3 Turkeys.....	\$ 5
120	J Swister.....	do	Muscovy Ducks.....	5
87	Josiah West.....	New Paris.....	Peruvian Ducks.....	5
25	P Malendy.....	Mt Heathy.....	Game Fowls.....	5
62	D G Collins.....	Dublin	China and Bremen Geese.....	5
80	Ethan Alling.....	Twinsburgh ...	Poland Geese.....	5
27	P. Malendy.....	Mt Heathy.....	Wild Geese.....	5
38	do	do	Lot Poultry.....	10
60	Jas Ogan.....	Dayton	Pair Shanghais	5
75	W S Lunt.....	Sidney	Grey Shanghais.....	5
48	W W Grant.....	Dayton	Cochin China.....	5
117	J W Heidle.....	do	Lot of Pigeons.....	commen'd.

NO. 33, CLASS (F.) FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
61	Graham & Rein- heimer.....	New Paris Pre- ble county, O.	A Sod & Trash Plow, changeable into either	1 S Cup
72	John Mills.....	Rossville	One 2 Horse Plow for light Sandy Soil	1st S Cup
112	Peter Blech.....	Hamilton	1 Road Plow.....	P Rec'd
127	Garrett & Coltman	Cincinnati	1 Clay Soil Plow	1st S Cup
14	Dutton & Stevens..	Dayton	1 Plow for Sward.....	1st S Cup
187	Garrett & Coltman	Cincinnati	1 Hill Side Plow	1st S Cup
176	G E Miller & Co..	do	Muck or Clay Soil Plow	\$10 Cup

NO. 34, CLASS (F.) ROLLERS, HARROWS, DRILLS, CULTIVATORS &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
49	G W Lents.....	Madison.....	One Harrow & Roller combined.	Dip & S M
105	Gest & Behymer..	Batavia.....	1 Corn Stalk Roller & Cutter.....	P D \$10
140	Harder & Brokaw	Springfield.....	One 2 Horse Cultivator.....	Dip & S M
87	B F Gilleland....	Ross P Office..	One Horse Corn Cultivator.....	Dip & S M
145	Warder & Brokaw	Springfield.....	One Revolving Hay Rake.....	Dip & S M
39	James McGrew...	Alexandersville..	One Field Roller.....	Dip & S M
44	A Prits, & Co....	Dayton.....	Mores Patent Grain Drill, with Grass & Flax seed attached.....	Dip & S M
94	Charles S Chisem	Dayton.....	One Corn Drill.....	Dip & S M
167	Jacob Landis....	Selma.....	One Corn Planter.....	Dip Rec'd
103	Wm Mallory.....	Bucyrus.....	One Corn Marker.....	Dip Rec'd
88	O Kittridge & Co.	Dayton.....	One Vegetable Root Cutter.....	commend'd
89	S A Hedge.....	Lancaster.....	One Manure Spreader.....	1st P Rec'd

NO. 35, CLASS (F) SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, FORKS &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
97	J M Gardner.....	Urbana.....	3 Grain Cradles	Dip & \$5
183	J Treadwell.....	New York City..	2 Corn Brooms.....	1st P Rec'd
146	Warder & Brokaw	Springfield.....	Best and most numerous variety of Agricultural implements manu- factured by exhibitor in Ohio...	1st P \$20
36	Dutton & Stevens.	Dayton.....	* Large collection of Agricultural implements made in Ohio.....	
104	E M Hatch.....	Dayton.....	1/2 dozen Hoes	Diploma

* This large collection, the largest entered by far, was passed over by the Committee, and no award made on it, but made an award for Agricultural machines, for which no premium was offered. The Committee No. 36, on Agricultural machines recommend an award to this collection of Dutton & Stevens, and they also, protest against the award of Committee 35, and recommend another award on entry 83, Class (F.) to O. Kittridge & Co.,

NO. 36, CLASS (F.) AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
138	Warder & Brokaw	Springfield.....	* One New York Reaper.....	*
96	Uriah H Goble...	Springfield.....	One model for a two Horse Grain & Hemp Cutter.....	1st P Rec'd
139	Warden & Brokaw	Springfield.....	* Ketchum's Mowing Machine...	*
90	J R Moffitt.....	Piqua.....	One Grain Separator.....	1st \$10
38	C S Decker & Co.	Dayton.....	Horse Power.....	1st S Medal
3	H S Emery & Co.	Albany N Y....	One Horse Power, Saw Mill & Saw	S Medal
184	O Kittridge & Co.	Dayton.....	One Stump Extractor.....	1st S Medal
5	O Kittridge & Co.	do.....	Corn & Cob Cracker.....	S Medal
58	Seneca Lapham...	West Liberty...	1 Corn Outting Machine for shock- ing. (No competition).....	1st \$30
65	J C Gaston.....	Reading.....	One Seed Sower.....	S M & Dip
† 69	Edward Reeve....	Bristol, Bucks co. Pa.....	One Clover Huller & Cleaner.....	S M & Dip
188	J K Harris.....	Allensville Ind.	One Hay Press.....	S M & Dip
28	Dutton & Stevens	Dayton.....	Corn Sheller, hand or Horse Power	S M & Dip for both
152	Harvey Trumbull.	Blendon.....	One Feed Cutter for Hay, Straw & Corn Stalks.....	S M & Dip for S Cutter
153	Harvey Tumbull.	Blendon.....	One Feed Cutter for Hay, Straw & Corn Stalks, inclined plane Box.	S M & Dip for Cutting
82	O Kittridge & Co.	Dayton.....	One Vegetable Root Cutter.....	S M & Dip
7	H J & P Cost....	Fairfield.....	One Portable Cider Mill.....	Commend- ed 1st Pre

* A Gold Medal of \$50 value was awarded at the trial at Wooster.

† There is an error connected with this number, which we cannot correct, the Card will determine to whom the award belongs. See entry No. 77, Class (F.) 34.

NO. 37, CLASS (F.) MISCELLANEOUS FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
182	Wheat, Jones & Co	Oberlin.....	Davis' self adjusting Churn.....	S M & Dip
69	Isaac Wiedman...	Vandalia.....	One Fanning Mill.....	S M & Dip
186	Wm J Turner.....	Guilford.....	One Butter Worker.....	P Recom'd
113	Williams & Hackley	Bellville, N Y..	One Cheese Press.....	S M & Dip
178	M Zeeck.....	New Madison	One Stand of Bees.....	S M & Dip
149	J R Morrison.....	East Springfield	One Washing Machine.....	S M & Dip

NO. 38, CLASS (F.) PLOWING MATCH.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	FLOWMAN.	PREMIUM.
125	John Rohrer.....	Dayton.....	Plow Boy 19 years old.....	\$10
1	John Calhoun....	Van Buren Tp.	Plow Boy 16 years old.....	5
179	Chas D Miller....	Enon.....	One Plowman.....	5

NO. 39, CLASS G. WOOL—BEST FLEECE OF FINE WOOL.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
93	A. E. & J Strickle,	Wilmington, O.	Four Fleeces fine Wool.....	Diploma.

NO. 40, CLASS G. FLOUR AND STARCH.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
12	J. H. James.....	Urbana, Ohio..	Several Barrels Flour	2d prem
69	Wm Sheets	Union, Mont. co.	One Barrel Flour	Dip & \$3
149	John Cain	Dayton, Ohio..	One Box Wheat Starch.....	Dip & \$5 Diploma

NO. 41, CLASS G. OHIO BUTTER, BREAD AND HAMS.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
3	Talbot Chambers.	Van Buren, O..	10 lbs Butter in Rolls.....	2d \$10
49	Jacob Mumma....	Dayton, Ohio..	10 lbs Butter in Rolls.....	1st 20
2	Talbot Chambers.	Van Buren, O..	25 lbs May Butter	1st 20
51	F P McClain	Dayton, Ohio..	25 lbs Butter made in May & June.	2d 10
116	A Havens.....	Orange, Ohio..	50 lbs Butter.....	1st 20
52	F P McClain	Dayton, Ohio..	Tub of Butter.....	2d 10
119	Rhodes & Vernon.	Pittsburg, Pa...	Box Butter Crackers	Diploma
121	Rhodes & Vernon.	Pittsburg, Pa...	One Box Soda Crackers	Diploma
66	Mrs E Fowler....	Dayton, Ohio..	3 Loaves Domestic Bread.....	2d 2
123	Rhodes & Vernon.	Pittsburg, Pa...	Box Pilot Bread.....	Diploma
120	Rhodes & Vernon.	Pittsburg, Pa...	One Box Sweet Crackers.	Diploma
110	Mrs Isaac Heslet..	New Antioch, O	3 Loaves Domestic Wheat Bread..	1st 3
101	S A Byram.....	Granville, D'k co	Specimen Domestic Corn Bread....	1st 3
146	Susan T Conover.	Dayton, Ohio..	One Sponge Cake.....	1st 3
67	Mrs E Fowler....	Dayton, Ohio..	One Loaf Cake.....	1st 3
147	Susan T Conover.	Dayton, Ohio..	One Domestic Jelly Cake.....	1st 3

NO. 42, CLASS G. OHIO CHEESE.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
71	Jeremiah Fenner..	Troy, Miami co.	2 Boxes Cheese under 1 year old..	2d \$10
104	A F Meneger.....	Sidney, O.....	2 Cheese under 1 year old	1st 20
26	A Fenner	Fidelity, O.....	Pine Apple Cheese.....	Dip & \$3
139	A Fenner	do	One Sage Cheese	Diploma recom'ded

NO. 43, CLASS G. HONEY, SUGAR, PRESERVES, PICKLES, CONDIMENTS, &c. OHIO.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
13	Levi Prill.....	Fidelity P O ...	1 Box Honey.....	Diploma
90	Jacob Beyl.....	Fairfield, O.....	10 lbs Honey.....	Diploma
60	M Zeeck.....	New Madison	5 Drawers Honey in Comb.....	1st \$5
78	Horace Cross.....	Oxford, Butler co	Box and Jar of Honey	Diploma
92	Henry White.....	Lebanon, O.....	Specimen of Honey.....	Diploma
144	J & J Wheatley..	Alexandersville	1 Box Honey.....	Diploma
36	John Holderman..	Vandalia	35 lbs Honey in Box.....	Diploma
61	Mrs H S Fowler..	Dayton, Ohio.....	1 Jar Peach Preserves.....	Dip & \$3
79	John Potter.....	do	1 Jar Peaches.....	Diploma
148	Mrs C Clark	Hamilton, Ohio.	Vase of Preserved Citron.....	Dip or Med recom'd
69	Mrs E Fowler	Dayton, O	1 Jar Quince Preserves.....	Dip or \$3
42	John P Achey....	do	Pickled Cucumbers.....	Diploma
130	J P Louderbeck..	Cincinnati O	1 Jar Pickled Cucumbers	Diploma
86	Thos F Powell ...	do	4 Glass Jars Peaches in Liquor...	Diploma
128	J P Louderbeck ..	do	2 Jars Brandy Peaches	Diploma
43	John P Achey....	Dayton, O	Tomato Catsup	Diploma
145	C Brodbeck	do	6 Cakes Gellatine.....	comm'n'd'd
5	J S Beatty	do	Pure Ground Mustard.....	} Good as can be made, and most beautiful man.
6	do	do	" " Pepper	
7	do	do	" " Alsprice	
8	do	do	" " Cinnamon	
9	do	do	" " Cloves.....	
10	do	do	" " Ginger	
63	Mrs E Fowler....	do	1 Jar Quince Jelly.....	commend'd
64	do	do	1 Jar Peach Jelly.....	do
65	do	do	1 Jar Currant Jelly	do
			1 Jar Brandy Peaches.....	Look well
			1 Jar Pickled Cherries.....	do
			1 Jar Damson Preserves.....	do
			1 Bottle Maple Molasses.....	very good
			N E Black Wine	Diploma
			Currant Wine de Alcohol.....	most excellent
			Preserved Fresh Plums.....	commend'd
			Currant Wine	middling
			Cherries in Brandy	commend'd
131	J P Louderbeck ..	Cincinnati, O..	Jar Currant Jelly.....	commend'd
16	Jonas Bull.....	Dayton, O.....	Large Jar Siberian Crab Jelly.....	very sup
159	Wilson Dallas....	Urbana, O.....	1 Glass Apple Jelly	very fine
153	Mrs J F Edgar...	Dayton, O.....	1 Jar Peach Preserves	extra fine
48	Mrs E F Pierce ..	do	Maple Molasses.....	very fine
1	Wm Stansel.....	Montgomery co	10 lbs Home Made Sugar.....	very sup
24	James C Pierson..	Fidelity, O	Sample Maple Sugar, 10 lbs.....	white and very fine
141	A M Parmely	Sullivan, O	1 Box Maple Sugar.....	exceedingly fine, \$3
154	Mrs J F Edgar....	Dayton, O	2 Glasses Siberian Crab Jelly.....	very best quality

NO. 44, CLASS G. GRAIN. OHIO.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLE EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
91	Henry W Sullivan	Centreville, O..	Virginia White Wheat, 1 Bushel..	S Medal
89	Silas Garner	Martinsville, O.	Spec. Hydra-headed Eutaw Wheat.	commend'd
17	P Melendy	Mt Healthy....	Sample of Rye, 1 Bushel	S Medal
106	Samuel Pyle	Wilson Station.	Sample of Oats	commend'd
136	Joseph Edward...	Lebanon, O....	1 Bushel Oats, (Irish)	S Medal
98	Milton McGrew...	Centreville, O..	1 Bushel Barley, competition as to quantity per acre, and quality...	S Medal
94	Samuel Rohrer...	Dayton, O	2 Bushels Big Gourd Seed Corn...	S Medal
187	Jonathan Smith..	Rossville, O....	2 Bushels Ears, variety of new Corn	S Medal
137	Joseph Edward...	Lebanon, O....	1 Bushel Buckwheat	S Medal
90	Moses Marquis...	Centreville, O..	1 Bushel Timothy Seed	1st \$3

NO. 45, CLASS H.—SILK AND FABRICS OF SILK.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
35	Wm Farmer	Dayton	Lot of Colors on Domestic Silks...	Rec a pre.
204	Geo Green	do	One lb sewing silk	Dip and \$3
84	John W Gill	Wheeling, Va..	Black Fancy Cravats	Diploma
85	do	do	2 doz Printed Twill Hdks	do
86	do	do	1 do Plain	do
87	do	do	8 Vest Patterns, fancy Satin	do
88	do	do	6 do Stripe Velvet	do
8	J G Brotherton...	Dayton	Lot of Stocks and Ties	do
95	J E Jones	Newport, Ky...	Ladies Dress Patterns	1st pre of Dip & \$5
96	do	do	Variety of Vest Patterns Cravats & Handks	1st p d, & 5
93	C Fleck	Wheeling, Va..	5 Silk Under Shirts	Diploma.
91	do	do	4 Pair of Woolen Drawers	do
271	Dr Geo Green....	Dayton	1 Suit of Silk Clothes on Person, made in family	do

NO. 46, CLASS H.—MILL FABRICS OF OHIO.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
1	McKee & Robert son	Jefferson Co....	1 Piece Doe Skin Cassimere.....	\$10
48	O & G Merritt....	Alpha.....	10 yds of Woolen Cloth.....	5
2	McKee & Robert- son	Jefferson Co....	1 Piece Satinett.....	8
134	Columbus Woolen Manufacturing Co.....	Columbus.....	20 yds Satinett.....	5
15	D M Curtis.....	Dayton.....	Piece of Jeans.....	5
135	Columbus Woolen Manuf Co.....	Columbus.....	20 yds Jeans.....	3
49	C & G Merritt....	Alpha.....	Pair Woolen Blankets.....	3
50	do	do	do	5
3	McKee & Robert- son	Jefferson Co....	1 Piece Red Flannel.....	5
138	Columbus W Mn'f	Columbus.....	20 yds Flannel.....	3
33	Wm Turner.....	Dayton.....	24½ yds Dmask Carpet.....	5
9	J Harrington....	Wash'g Fact'ry	Cotton Batting.....	Rec as best
12	D M Curtis.....	Dayton.....	Lot of Stocking Yarn, best.....	Diploma
52	C & G Merritt....	Alpha.....	do	do
89	O Flack.....	Wheeling, Va..	1 doz Lambs Wool Ladies' stock'gs	do
90	do	do	1 doz do Gent's do	do
34	Wm Turner.....	Dayton.....	Rag Carpet.....	do

NO. 46 CLASS H.—HOUSEHOLD FABRICS—OHIO.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
163	Osborne & Stewart	Columbus.....	1 Woolen Carpet.....	\$ 3
67	Israel Van Close..	Dayton.....	Linen Diaper Table Spread.....	3
68	do	do	15 yds Tow Cloth.....	3
148	Mrs J W Pope....	Hillsborough...	Hearth Rug.....	5
238	Mrs S M Pennerly	Sullivan.....	15 yds Rag Carpet.....	5
167	Mrs J Heslet....	New Antioch...	Carpet Coverlet.....	3
31	Wm Turner.....	Dayton.....	Double Coverlet.....	5
152	Miss C B Schenck	Franklin.....	2 pair Socks.....	1
207	H Sabine.....	Millford Center..	Pair Woolen Socks.....	2
16	Miss C Brooks....	Springfield....	3 pair Knit Stocking self-acting & open work.....	2
107	Mrs M Kittridge..	Dayton.....	Cotton Stocking.....	2
4	Peterson & Co....	Columbus.....	Pair Red Worsted fancy Fly Nets, for Horses.....	Dip or \$2
91	O Fleck.....	Wheeling, Va..	4 pair Woolen Drawers.....	Dip or \$2
92	do	do	5 Silk Under Shirts.....	Rec S Med
189	J S Bollan.....	Gordan.....	Dress Pattern.....	Rec pre
237	Mrs M Dilley....	Weoster.....	1 Vest.....	Pre rec
267	Mrs R M Patton..	Hamilton.....	Pair Fur Gloves.....	Com'd pre

NO. 47, CLASS H.—AMERICAN FABRICS.—OPEN TO ALL.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
140	Columbus Woolen Manufact'g Co	Columbus.....	1 Piece Satinett.....	Diploma.
141	do	do	Plaid Flannel.....	do
99	W Newbarth.....	Dayton.....	10 lbs Cotton Carpet Chain.....	do
143	Col W Mnuf'g Co	Columbus.....	Stocking Yarn.....	do
240	C B Williams.....	Cincinnati.....	Fine Cut Tobacco.....	do
241	do	do	Fine Honey Dew Tobacco.....	do
244	Roberts & Johnson	do	Specimen of Twist.....	do

NO. 48, CLASS H.—NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
90	E Jamison.....	Dayton.....	Crotchet Worked Quilt.....	\$3
111	C Broadback.....	do	Embroidered Landscape.....	3
122	Mary Murry.....	do	Ottoman Cover.....	Dip & \$3
127	Mrs E Newman...	Covington.....	Table Spread.....	do
125	Miss Williamson.	Fairfield.....	1 Group Flowers.....	do
104	F Egry.....	Dayton.....	Fancy Rocking Chair.....	do
102	do	do	Fancy Worked Cushion.....	do
147	Mrs T B Anderson	Hillsborough...	Worked Cap, Collar & Cape.....	do
117	Miss Anna Lucas	Columbus.....	1 Patch Quilt.....	do
10	Mrs S Mitchell...	Dayton.....	Patch Work Quilt.....	Prem Rec
216	Miss J Barnet...	Springfield...	1 White Quilt.....	Diploma.
156	Miss M Hagler...	Washington...	1 White Quilt.....	Dip & \$3
41	Mrs A C Brown...	Dayton.....	Silk Patch Work Quilt.....	do
255	Wm McCauley...	do	2 Silk Bonnets.....	do
53	E P Tindale.....	do	1 pair Lamp Stand Mats.....	do
268	Mrs Bailey.....	Sidney.....	Specimen of Shell Work.....	do
71	Mrs A Garver....	Belbrook.....	Wax Flowers.....	Dip. & \$2
146	Mrs A Sheets....	Troy.....	Wax Flowers in square Glass Vase, Well Worked.....	Dip & \$3
46	A C Brown.....	Dayton.....	Group Worked Flowers.....	Diploma.
153	Mrs F Dallewigh	Massillon.....	Embroidered Mantilla.....	Dip & \$3
44	Mrs A O Brown..	Dayton.....	Embroidered Slippers.....	do
37	Mrs C. Lapham..	do	Worked Black Lace Veil.....	do
47	Mrs R Lebott....	do	Embroidered Hd'fs.....	do
43	Mrs A C Brown..	do	Embroidered Susp'nders.....	Prem Rec.
215	Mrs S B Brown...	do	Leather Work, 2 Brackets.....	Prem Com.
171	Miss G Sipton...	do	Group Hair Flowers.....	Commen'd
191	Mrs E Brodwell..	do	1 Crotchet Bonnet.....	Prem Rec.
205	M A Walden.....	Cincinnati.....	Specimen of Needle Work.....	Rec Dip.
206	do	do	Embroidered Cushion.....	do

NO. 49, CLASS H.—PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.—OPEN TO ALL.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PRIZE.
*61	Peter Odlin.....	Dayton.....	Drawing with Pencil, View of the Fair Grounds from gate.....	Silv Med.
192	Ella M Brodwell.	do	One Specimen of Flower Drawing	do
280	Mrs Neal.....	Columbus.....	Specimen of Pencil Drawing.....	Silv Medal or Diploma
169	Miss L A Monroe	Sandusky.....	Crayon Drawing.....	do
245	C Bullett.....	Cincinnati ..	2 Specimens of Marble Sculpture..	do
246	A Bullett.....	do	1 Specimen of Carving in Wood...	do
174	G H Knight.....	do	Mechanical Drawing.....	Commend
130	W N Irish.....	Columbus.....	System of Writing.....	Diploma.
7	Bisbee & Robinson	Dayton.....	Lot of Daguerreotypes.....	do
28	O Kittridge & Co	do	2 Large Pictures.....	\$10
170	Miss L A Monroe	Sandusky.....	Pastel Painting.....	Commend
108	J W Lusk.....	Masonville.....	Best Specimen of Commercial and Ornamental Penmanship.....	Silv Medal or Dip
	† A G Clark.....	Hamilton	Best Ohio Landscape in oil by Ohio Artist.....	Silv Medal

* This should be in the name of Mrs. ——— daughter of P. Odlin, Esq.

† By direction of Executive Committee.

NO. 51, CLASS I. STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
65	E Taylor & Co....	Cincinnati	2 Mantel Grates.....	2d c. d. rec
181	E Thresher & Co..	Dayton	R R Steel Frog.....	Diplo. rec.
182	E Thresher & Co..	Dayton	Iron (3 bars).....	Diplo. rec.
43	Horton & Macy...	Cincinnati	Three Capitals	Diploma.
45	W H Pease.....	Dayton	Car and machinery Castings.....	Diploma
24	J Greer & Co.....	Dayton	Cast Tea Kettle.....	Diploma
95	Chamberlain & Co	Cincinnati	Parlor Dining Stove	Diploma
100	Chamberlain & Co	Cincinnati	Charcoal Furn. for heating sad irons	Diploma
97	Chamberlane & Co	Cincinnati	International Stove.	Diploma
89	Creamer & Watson	Cincinnati	Banner Coal Stove	3d cl. dip.
127	Henry Stevens....	Cincinnati	Stevens' Franklin Par. Cook Stoves	Diploma
21	J Greer & Co.....	Dayton.	Golden Age Cook Stoves.....	Diploma
22	J Greer & Co.....	Dayton.....	Franklin Stoves ...	Diploma
	Gorman, Barrett, & Co.....	Dayton	King of Stoves.....	2d cl. dip.

NO. 52, CLASS J. WORKED METALS, HARDWARE, &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
17	T Benjamin.....	Dayton, O.....	Chopping Axes	Dip. & \$3
128	J R Craighton...	Cincinnati.....	Blind and Shutter Fastener	Diploma
36	N T Coffin.....	Knightstown, Ia	Improvement in hanging mill saws	Do.
61	CH Robertson...	Columbus.....	Sash Locks.	Dip. rec.
78	Lewis Musman...	Dayton	Chest Locks	Do.
163	Rich & Lester	Cleveland & Col'bs	Hotel fire escape Ladder.....	Do.
190	S G Dugdale.....	Richmond, Ia...	Apparatus for Gates.	2d c. d. rec.
12	Tucker, Bennett & Co	Dayton, O.....	Bolts	Diploma
167	William Shires....	Cincinnati.....	Patent Paper Filer	Com'm't di.
166	William Shires....	Do.	Plunge Bath	Do.
165	William Shires....	Do.	Sitz Bath	Diploma
168	William Shires....	Do.	Collard's Paper Filer.....	Do.

NO. 53, CLASS J. FINE WORKED METALS, PLATE, &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
170	Blynn & Baldwin	Columbus.....	Chronometer.....	3rd cl. dip.
171	Blynn & Baldwin	Do	Swiss Timekeeper.....	Do.
172	Blynn & Baldwin	Do	Silver Pitcher and Goblets.....	1st dip. rec
48	Charles Aubert...	Dayton	Jewelry on card.....	3rd cl. dip.
58	Charles Aubert...	Do	Silver Pen and Pencil....	Do.
18	T Benjamin.....	Do	Case of Edge Tools	Diploma
169	Doggett & Pierce..	Cincinnati.....	Case of Edge Tools	2d cl. dip.
135	J T Murdoch.....	Hamilton	Case Butcher and Shoe Knives and Steels	2d cl. d. rec
47	Charles Aubert...	Dayton	Magic Chronometer.....	Dip. com.
63	Lee & Leavitt....	Cincinnati.....	Case Saws.....	Diploma
82	Stringer & King..	Do.	Case Saws.....	2d cl. dip.
79	M Schneider.....	Dayton.....	Rifle Gun.....	Diploma
73	N E Leaman	Do.	Frame native and foreign Coin....	3d c. d c'm
84	S M Fleming.....	New Paris, O....	Hunter's and Target Rifle Gun....	2d c. d. rec

NO. 54, CLASS J. PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, &c.

ENTRY	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	AWARDS.
187	T. B. Swan	Rochester, N. Y.	Thermometer	Diploma
11	Edward Conway..	Dayton	Set of Dentistry	(1

NO. 55, CLASS J. MACHINERY, ENGINES, &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
44	W H Pease	Dayton	Steam Engine	Premium
19	Goosling & Ham- mond	Do	Hose Reel	Silv. cup of \$15 & dip
199	J Woodmouse	Do	"	1st p. sil in
158	S S Barry	Cleveland	Boot Lasting machine	2d p. d. rec
161	Wm B Potts	Cincinnati	Pump for Fire Engine Well and Garden	Diploma
30	E Thresher & Co..	Dayton	Tenoning Machine	"
34	E Thresher & Co..	Do	Morticing Machine	"
108	Peter Myers	Do	Railroad Bridge Model	"
110	W F Ash	Springfield	Ice Cream Freezer	"
113	G Coffin	Shalerville	Rock Drill	"
122	R H Knox	Circleville	Submerge Water Wheel	"
136	Wm Hodgson	Cincinnati	Steam Engine governor	1st pr. dip
143	J S Snyder	Dayton	Head Blocks for saw mills	Dip. rec'd
144	Isaac Davis	Mechanicsburg	Hair Picker	"
146	J D Otstot	Springfield	Saw Gunter	"
148	S D Carpenter	Madison, Wis..	Power Printing Press	1st prem.
149	Anderson & Wright	Xenia	Hominy and Sump Mill	Diploma
152	Mumford & Knox ..	Clarksburg	Ready Boy	"
178	L-wis S Davis	New Paris, Preble	Expanding Collar Block	"
198	Hiram Smith	Norwalk, O....	Adjustable Bedstead Screw Cutter	"
2	A McMullen & Son	Dayton	Satinett Loom	"
3	A McMullen & Son	Do	Double and Twisting Machine	"
4	G W Pritchard & Co	Cincinnati	Fountain	"
9	Wells & Co	Do	Vertical Card Printing Press	"
10	Wells & Co	Do	Job Power	"
46	Horace Pease	Dayton	Alden's Balance Boiler Feeder ..	"
74	J M Aiken & Co..	Do	Steam Governor Valve	"
155	Stephen Hughes ..	Hamilton	Portable offal Flouring Mill	"

NO. 56, CLASS (K.) VEHICLES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
8	S Wodmansee ..	Dayton	Close Carriage	Dip Dis
37	J B Bruce	Cincinnati	Calash Coach	D & 1st P
49	Barlow & Logan ..	Dayton	Phaeton Buggy	2d Pre Dis
92	March & Brother ..	Lebanon	Top Buggy, (Calash Trp)	1st P & Dip
28	J D Bruce & Co..	Cincinnati	Omnibus	B & P Dis
23	J C Foster	Dayton	Gravel Car	Diploma
25	J B Bruce & Co..	Cincinnati	Hearse	Diploma
112	H Rocky	do	Wheelbarrows	Diploma

NO. 57, CLASS (K.) CABINET WARE.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
18	Conklin & Martin.	Dayton	6 Chairs.....	D or B Med
2	C P Boyer.....	Dayton	Rosewood Cabinet	commend'd
3	do	do	Toilet Table.....	do
4	do	do	Washstand	do
15	Conklin & Martin.	Dayton	Bedstead	do
17	do do	do	Tete a Tete.....	do
28	Migrew & Lyon..	Circleville	Mahogany Coffin.....	do
30	J B Wagner & Co	Dayton	Sofa Bedstead	do
71	G Ankenbaner....	Cummins ville ..	Puzzling Monument for its ingenuity	do

NO. 58, CLASS (K.) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
103	Jonas Chickering.	Boston, Mass...	Seven Octave Piano.....	R S M & D
43	James Turpin...	Dayton	do Octave Piano.....	S M & D
111	Hart & Brother..	Hudson	6¾ Octave Piano.....	Diploma
41	J Turpin	Dayton	Seven Octave Bondour Piano.....	S M & D
37	M S Stowell.....	Dayton	Melodeon (Double Reed).....	Diploma
93	Miss Mary Taylor.	Springfield.....	Guitar.....	do
95	E E Telton.....	Cincinnati	Cornet	do
94	E G Elliott.....	Springfield.....	Violin.....	do

NO. 59, CLASS (K) COOPER'S & CARPENTER'S WARE &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
118	John P Acton.....	Eaton	Flour Barrel	Dip & \$5
101	Gill & G A Nye..	Cleveland.....	Butter Keg.....	Dip
100	do	do	Wine Keg (Made by Machine.....	Dip
70	Wm Mahony.....	Dayton	Als Barrel.....	Dip
69	John Houser.....	do	Whisky Barrel.....	Dip
33	T V Doup.....	do	2 Pair Window Blinds	Dip
13	J H Thomas.....	do	3 Schoolroom Desks	Dip
24	T V Doup.....	do	3 Doors	Dip
36	do	do	Tubing for Chain Pumps.....	Dip
31	Thom McNeill....	Xenia	1 Sett Flour Barrel Tress Hoopes..	Recommen'd
38	Geo Gilbert.....	Westville	Lot of Staves (Made by Machine)	do
43	Michael Ulrich ..	Dayton	Stave Joiner for Flour Barrels....	do
65	T V Doup.....	Dayton	Window Sash	Dip

NO. 60, CLASS (K.) CARRIERS, TRUNK MAKERS, SADDLERS, SHOEMAKERS, PRODUCTS AND IMPLEMENTS.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
78	R A Kerfoot.....	Dayton	1 Traveling Trunk.....	Dip & \$3
32	Trowbridge, & S.	do	1 Pair Gents Summer Boots.....	Dip & 3
99	D Anderson.....	Bellfontaine....	3 Pair Winter Boots.....	Dip & 3
122	A Seeley	Cleveland.....	1 Pair Ladies Winter Shoes.....	Dip & 1
77	R A Kerfoot.....	Dayton	1 Set Double Plow Harness.....	Dip & 3
76	do	do	1 Set Wagon Double Harness.....	Dip & 5
75	do	do	Wagon Saddle with Harness.....	Recom'd
122	A Seeley	Cleveland.....	Best walking Shoes.....	Dip & 1
122	do	do	1 Pair Ladies Slippers.....	Dip & 1
85	Thornhill & Co.	Cincinnati.....	1 Sett Carriage Harness.....	Dip & 10
74	R A Kerfoot.....	Dayton	1 Set do do	Dip
72	do	do	1 Saddle & Bridle for all purposes.	Dip & 5
86	Thornhill & Co.	Cincinnati.....	1 Summerset Saddle.....	Dip
68	Dawes & Taylor..	Greenville	4 Sides of Sole Leather	Dip
65	do	do	1/2 Doz Calf Skins.....	Dip
64	do	do	1/2 Doz Upper Leather	Dip
66	do	do	5 Kip Skins.....	Dip
83	Thos Mardock....	Cincinnati.....	1 Spring Saddle	Dip
123	R A Kerfoot..	Dayton	2 Ladies Riding Saddles.....	Dip
91	Edward Rossman ..	Franklin	2 Horse Collars	Dip
119	R Sprague	Springfield.....	4 Horse Collars	commend'd
79	R A Kerfoot.....	Dayton	1 Bonnet Box for Ladies.....	commend'd
80	do	do	4 Wagon Whips.....	Dip
88	Thornhill & Co.	Cincinnati.....	Race Saddle.....	commend'd
108	D Stratton.....	Ballbroke	1 Lot Whip Stocks.....	do
73	R A Kerfoot.....	Dayton	1 Saddle for general purposes.....	do
47	Wm McCauly....	Dayton	3 Pair Gents Summer Boots.....	Dip

NO. 61, CLASS (K.) BOOK BINDERS AND PAPER MAKERS, HATS, CAPS, FURS AND TAILORS AND UPHOLSTER'S WORK.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM
29	J J Hopkins.....	Dayton, Ohio..	1 Set Medium Blank Books.....	1st P S M
7	L F Claffin.....	do	1 Lot Superior Blank Books.....	Diploma
59	Kills & Sons.....	Springfield.....	2 Superior Blank Books.....	Diploma
55	Clark & Hawes....	Dayton, Ohio..	5 Bundles Book Binders Boards....	D or Com'd
56	do	do	3 Reams Straw Wrapping Paper..	commend'd
107	J G Allen.....	Reading	1 Roll Roofing Paper.....	do
109	do	do	3 Bundles Wrapping Paper.....	do
45	George Settel.....	Dayton, Ohio..	Spring Mattress in 3 pieces.....	do
125	McHammond & C.	Lockland	Wrapping & Ham Paper.....	do

NO. 62, CLASS L. CROCKERY, STONE WARE, BRICK, TILES. AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLE EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
68	G Geassle.....	Rossville, Ohio.	Improved Tiles for Roofs.....	Diploma

NO. 63, CLASS L. CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS OF CHEMICAL ACTION.

ENTRY.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
30	Pailen & Hawthorn	Cincinnati, O...	Prussian Blue.....	B Medal
35	A Newall.....	Dayton, O.....	Glue	do
41	J Cross.....	New London...	Brushes	do
40	C W Wilson.....	Macedonia, O...	Soap	do
56	G B Hill & Co...	Cincinnati, O...	Soap	do
77	Buckhart & Co...	Cincinnati, O...	Lard Oil for Burning.....	do
15	Pierce & Mead....	Dayton, O.....	Lard Oil for Fluidity.....	do
67	P G Cochran.....	Cincinnati, O...	Starch Polish.....	Dip rec
45	W P Stanly.....	Cleveland, O...	Saleratus	B M or Dip
8	J H Thomas.....	Dayton, O.....	Composition for Roofs.....	B M or Dip
42	J W Fisher.....	Reading, O.....	Writing Ink.....	Prem rec
66	John Gundry.....	Cincinnati, O...	Writing Fluid.....	B M or Dip
23	Dretrich & Odlin.	Dayton, O.....	Artist's Tools.....	Prem rec
25	F Parrott & Son..	Dayton, O.....	Linseed Cake.....	do
26	Barlow & Hawth.	Cincinnati, O...	Paris Green.....	1st P rec
27	do	do	Chrome Green.....	do
28	do	do	Quaker Green.....	do
29	do	do	Chrome Yellow.....	do
31	do	do	Blue.....	do
32	do	do	American Vermillion.....	do
33	do	do	Drop Blue.....	Dip rec
44	J W Fisher.....	Reading, O.....	Baking Powder.....	Prem rec
57	H Bishoprick....	Cincinnati, O...	Infallible Baking Powder.....	1st P rec
58	S Wardle & Co...	Cincinnati, O...	Mineral Teeth.....	1st P rec
60	Taft, Watt & Co..	Xenia, O.....	Mineral Teeth.....	2d P rec
73	Anbin Bullitt....	Cincinnati, O...	O Absynthe.....	} Prem rec
74	do	do	Anisute.....	
75	do	do	Cherry Bounes.....	
70	Taft, Watt & Co..	Xenia, O.....	Dental Chemicals.....	Prem rec
59	S Wardle & Co...	Cincinnati, O...	Corundum wheels, files, &c., far superior to emery for grinding and polishing.....	Diploma

NO. 65, CLASS L. MISCELLANEOUS, WOOD AND STONE.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUMS.
9	C S Deaker & Co.	Dayton, O.....	1 Pair Mill Stones	Diploma
1	La Dow & Hamilt'n	do	Grave Stones.....	Diploma
2	do	do	Monument with Lamp.....	Prem rec
3	do	do	Medallion of Henry Clay.....	Diploma
5	do	do	Monumental Statuary	commend'd
20	do	do	Marble Mantles.....	Diploma
7	C H & J Crawford	do	Boot Trees.....	P or D R
51	J C Dorrington & Co.	Marlborough...	Specimens Turning	Diploma
34	Jas Brown.....	Dayton, O.....	Axe Handles.....	Diploma
47	J C Dorrington & Co.	Marlborough...	Bench and Hand Screws.....	commend'd
71	Robt Mercer.....	Dayton, O.....	Bobbins, Spools and Handles	Diploma
78	S S Barrie.....	Cleveland.....	Model Carriage Hub.....	commend'd
48	J C Dorrington & Co.	Marlborough...	Specimen of Beef Pounders	} commen- ded
49	do	do	Set Chisel Handles.....	
50	do	do	Set Auger Handles.....	
52	do	do	Specimen Scroll Sawing by steam..	
53	do	do	Clothes Pins	

NO. 67, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FLOWERS—PROFESSIONAL LIST.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
1	Mrs W Jemison..	Dayton	Variety Dahlias.....	\$2 or W H Review
27	Wm Heaver.....	Cincinnati	Dahlias, 24 Dissimilar Blooms....	2 & W H Review
28	do	do	Roses, Variety.....	5 & W H R
29	do	do	Verbenas, Variety.....	" Hort."
239	W E Mears	Mt Washington..	12 Varieties Verbenas.....	2 or 'Hort.'

NO. 68, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FLOWERS—AMATEUR LIST.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
47	H Langstedt.....	Dayton	Variety Cut Flowers.....	8 Medal
147	Mrs R W Steele...	Dayton	Best 12 Dissimilar Blooms, Dahlias	\$3 or W H Review
303	Miss E Dembery..	Lebanon	Phloxes, 6 Kinds.....	3 or W H Review
148	Mrs R W Steele..	Dayton	Verbenas, Variety.....	3 or W H Review
33	Elizabeth Pierce..	Dayton	12 Verbenas	2 or W H Review
149	Mrs R W Steele..	Dayton	Seedling Verbenas.....	2 or W H Review
34	Elizabeth Pierce..	Dayton	Collection German Asters.....	2 or W H Review
146	Mrs R W Steele..	Dayton	Variety of Cut Flowers.....	C & P Recommended

NO. 69, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FLOWERS—GENERAL LIST.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
43	H Pease.....	Dayton	Collection of green hot House Plants	8 Medal
9	Mrs W Jemison...	do	Floral design of Living Plants....	\$ M or \$5 W H R
36	Elizabeth Pierce..	do	Floral design of Living Plants....	\$5
10	Mrs W Jemison...	do	Green House Plants in Bloom.....	10
37	Elizabeth Pierce..	do	Floral Ornament.....	8 Medal or \$10
52	H Langstedt.....	do	Floral ornament.....	\$5
31	Wm Heaver.....	Cincinnati	Pair Hand Boquets, Flat.....	3 or W H Review
11	Mrs W Jemison..	Dayton	Pair Hand Boquets, Flat.....	2 or Horticultuist
88	Mrs W J Thomas.	Troy	Pair Hand Boquets, Round.....	2 or Horticulturist
39	Elizabeth Price...	Dayton	Basket Boquet with Handle.....	5
150	Mrs R W Steele..	do	Beautifully arranged Basket of Flowers	Dip and 3
266	Jacob Hoffer....	Cummingville..	Parasitic Plant, Stanhopeia Tigrinia	C & P R

NO. 70, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
276	F G Carey.....	College Hill....	Variety of Apples.....	Downing's Col Fruit or D & 15
278	Y V Petticolas....	Clermont	Variety of Apples.....	\$10
230	W E Mears.....	Mt Washington	12 Varieties Table Apples.....	\$5
91	Thorp, Smith, Han- chett & Co.....	Syracuse.....	6 Winter Varieties.....	3
223	Gerham Perdue...	Fayette Co.....	6 Winter Varieties.....	2

NO. 71, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PEARS.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
92	Thorp, Smith, Han- chett & Co.....	Syracuse, N Y..	Varieties Good Pears.....	Hovey's C Fruit & \$5
103	Ellwanger & Barry	Rochester, N Y.	Varieties Good Pears.....	\$10
93	Thorp, Smith, Han- chett & Co.....	Syracuse, N Y..	Collection Autumn Pears.....	5
104	Ellwanger & Barry	Rochester, N Y.	Collection Autumn Pears.....	3
105	do	do	Collection Winter Pears.....	10
94	Thorp, Smith, Han- chett & Co.....	Syracuse, N Y..	Collection Winter Pears.....	5

NO. 72, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PEACHES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
134	Moses Kelly.....	Waynesville ...	12 Peaches.....	\$5
135	do	do	12 Peaches.....	3
259	C F Kyser.....	Dayton	6 Specimens of Seedling Peaches..	5
244	C Springer	Zanesville	6 Specimens of Seedling Peaches..	3

NO. 73, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PLUMS, NECTARINES, APRICOTS, QUINCES &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
75	Thorp, Smith, Han- chett & Co.....	Syracuse, N Y..	Collection of Plums.....	Dip & \$10
107	Ellwanger & Barry	Rochester, N Y.	3 Varieties of Plums.....	\$3 or W H
108	do	do	12 Plums.....	2
97	Thorp, Smith, Han- chett & Co....	Syracuse, N Y..	12 Plums.....	Dip & \$3
69	Mrs F Fowler....	Dayton	12 Quinces	Dip & \$3
184	J Sc tt.....	Hamilton	12 Quinces	2

NO. 74, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

GRAPES.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
68	R Buchanan.....	Cincinnati	9 Varieties of Native Grapes.....	Dip & \$10
99	Thorp, Smith, Hanchett & Co	Syracuse, N Y..	Collection of Native Grapes.....	\$5
273	W Resor.....	Cincinnati	3 Varieties of Foreign Grapes.....	5
78	Wm Sims.....	Dayton	Dish of Native Grapes.....	5

NO. 75, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WATER MELONS, &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
166	Samuel Niebel....	Montgomery ...	6 Watermelons	\$3
170	Charles Stuck....	Dayton	6 Watermelons	2
114	Joseph Mock.....	Columbus.....	6 Varieties Muskmelons.....	3

NO. 76, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BERRIES.

No Premiums Awarded.

NO. 77, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

OTHER FRUITS.

No Premiums Awarded.

NO. 78, CLASS (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

VEGETABLES, ROOTS &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
58	J M Reynolds....	Dayton	12 Beets.....	\$3
138	G S Innis.....	Columbus.....	12 Beets.....	2d Com'd
192	John Purdin.....	Urbana.....	12 Beets.....	Recom'ded
140	G S Ennis.....	Franklin Co....	12 Parsnips.....	\$3
142	do	do	Peck Onions.....	3
110	Joseph Mock.....	Columbus.....	Peck Sweet Potatoes.....	5
62	R Gillpatrick.....	New Madison..	1/2 Bushel Table Potatoes.....	5
37	G S Innis.....	Columbus.....	2	
61	J M Reynolds....	Dayton	1/2 Bushel Potatoes Table.....	P Recommended
111	Joseph Mock.....	Columbus.....	Seedling Potatoes.....	\$3
141	G S Ennis.....	Franklin Co....	3 Bunches Salsify.....	3
144	do	do	12 Carrots.....	3

* The Red 1st Premium Card was awarded to the Potatoes in a half bushel, as stated by the Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Innis' Potatoes were in a half bushel, and no other competitor had them in a half bushel.

NO. 79, CLASS. (M.) HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TOMATOES, CELERY, EGG PLANT, CUCUMBERS, SQUASHES, PUMPKINS AND CABBAGE &c.

ENTRY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ARTICLES EXHIBITED.	PREMIUM.
179	Jacob Funk.....	Champaign Co..	Peck of Potatoes.....	\$5
162	Geo Aukenbauer..	Cummins ville ..	4 Egg Plants	3
274	Mrs W Hunt.....	Springfield.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ Peck Peppers.....	3
113	Joseph Mock.....	Columbus.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Lima Beans.....	3
171	William Stancell.	Montgomery Co	$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck White Beans.....	2
115	Joseph Mock.....	Columbus.....	Large Pumpkins.....	3
139	G S Ennis.....	Franklin Co....	12 Ears Sweet Corn.....	5

REPORTS
OF THE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
FOR THE YEAR 1853.

ADAMS COUNTY.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

Principal crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Hay.

Wheat.—Average yield, 13 to 14 bushels per acre, which is about the usual average. Varieties cultivated—Alabama, Mediterranean and White Wheat—the latter preferred. The quality of this year's crop is good. The White Wheat is best adapted to the soil and climate of this county, and in the estimation of competent judges, will usually yield five bushels per acre more than the red wheat. Price, \$1.00 per bushel.

Corn Crop.—Nearly an average. Probable yield, 30 bushels per acre. The crop has suffered from drought. Price, 35 cents per bushel.

Oats.—A short crop—probably not half an average. Price, 37½ cents per bushel.

Barley.—Good yield, and fine in quality. Average yield, 35 bushels per acre. Price, 50 cents per bushel.

Potatoes.—Yield small, but quality good, and not yet affected by the rot. Price, 50 cents per bushel.

Hay.—Timothy and clover light—effected by drought. Usual average, a ton and a half per acre; this year not over one ton per acre. Price—Timothy, \$8 per ton.

We can report a decided improvement in the mode of cultivation, by deep plowing and thorough manuring.

Improved implements are coming into use, among which are drills, cultivators, and sub-soil plows.

Our principal markets are Ripley, Manchester and Portsmouth.

Horses.—Our stock of horses is mostly of that class called "horse for all work," and in this stock a steady improvement is going on. Our stock of horses is not easily surpassed.

For draught, the Coburg stock is preferred. Prices, \$80 to \$150.

Cattle.—Much attention is being paid to improving our stock of cattle. Numerous additions (mostly Durhams) have been made to our stock of cattle within the last few years, and a healthy strife is manifested among our farmers, to produce and grow the best stock. Stock cattle sell at about \$2.50 per cwt.

Sheep.—Considerable improvement is being made in sheep. Several bucks and ewes, full blood French, have been introduced into the county within the present year. Price of common wool, 40 cents; fine wool, 50 cents and upwards.

G. L. KIRKER, President.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 26, 1853.

Receipts.

Cash on hand.....	\$192 79
Received of members.....	403 00
Received for admissions at fair.....	210 00
Received in improvements of fair grounds.....	262 00
	<u>\$1,068 29</u>

Expenditures.

Paid premiums.....	\$304 60
Paid improvements of grounds.....	500 00
Balance on hand.....	262 69
	<u>\$1,068,29</u>

JAS. N. COOK, Treasurer.

West Union, November, 1853.

Premium Crops in Adams County—1853.

The following statements were accompanied by affidavits, the same being on file in the rooms of the State Board :

Wheat.—James Puntrey, of Green township, Adams county, Ohio, successful competitor. The crop was raised on creek bottom land, (having been in clover for two years) broke up with heavy two horse plow. After being harrowed, the wheat sown and plowed in; nine feet lands. Crop cut by sickle, and threshed by machine, by steam. Estimated expense per acre, \$4. The lot of nine acres, averaging about thirty-one bushels per acre. Weight to the bushel, 59½ pounds.

Corn.—John Loughry, successful competitor. Crop grown on river bottom, (2 acres) sandy loam, in meadow twelve years, then in pasture six or seven years, by work oxen highly grain fed. Seed used, Gillet gourd, about one-third of a bushel to the acre. Planted between the 10th and 12th of May, in drills four feet apart, one foot in the drills, one stock in a place.

Dr.

Whole cost of culture and harvesting.....\$19 00

Cr.

By 240 bushels Corn, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$\$80 00
By Corn Fodder.....10 00
\$90 00
19 00

Net profit.....\$71 00

Hay.—John Loughry, successful competitor. Ohio River bottom, clay soil, one acre. No manure for two years previous.

Dr.

Manuring one acre.....\$1 00
Making and putting up.....3 00
\$4 00

Cr.

By 3 tons, 158 lbs hay, at \$8.....\$24 50
4 00

Net profit.....\$20 50

N. B.—Hay cut on 21st, and weighed on 22d June.

Potatoes.—John Loughry, successful competitor. Ohio River bottom, sandy loam, one half acre; in meadow some twelve or thirteen years, in pasture six or seven years; pastured by work oxen highly fed on grain. Manured by stable manure previous to plowing; dressed with a compost of lime and sandy loam. Planted near the last of April, in drill rows, 3 feet apart, and sets one foot apart in the drills. After planting, dressed with leaves.

Dr.

Whole expense of culture and harvesting.....\$31 00

Cr.

By 148 bushels Potatoes, at 50 cents.....\$74 00
31 00

Net profit.....\$43 00

Sweet Potatoes.—Robert Baird, successful competitor. Soil, sandy loam; has been in cultivation some thirty-five years, frequently in potatoes and melons. Amount of land, 24 square poles. Product, 28 bushels.

Turnips.—J. C. Milligan, successful competitor. Ground new plowed, 4 inches deep, and harrowed smooth. Seed sown while the ground was fresh, about eight spoons full to the acre. Not harrowed or brushed.

Whole amount of land, one-eighth of an acre. Whole product, 24 bushels.

ATHENS COUNTY, 1853.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

Principal Crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats and Wool.

Wheat.—The crop is good this year. Average, 15 bushels per acre. Price \$1 per bushel.

Corn.—The crop is medium, though affected by drought. Price, 30 to 35 cts per bushel. Market at home, on line of R. R.

Oats.—Short crop from drought. Worth 35 cents.

Rye and Barley.—Little rye, and no barley raised.

Grass and Hay.—Crop light on account of drought. Worth \$8 to \$10 per ton.

Potatoes —Tolerable crop of potatoes. Worth 40 cents per bushel.

Fruit.—Quality of fruits are being improved.

Dairy Products.—Some increase in dairy products, but little butter exported however. Butter worth 15 cents. Cheese 10 to 12½ cents per pound.

Sheep and Wool.—34,759 sheep, as per Auditor's books; quality good and improving.

Pork.—20,433 hogs in the county. Hogs are driven from this county to the Scioto to feed.

Cattle.—Number of Cattle, 16,943. No beef packed for export. Cattle mostly driven off.

Horses.—In the county, 4800.

Minerals.—Coal, salt and iron in great abundance, all receiving increased attention.

Mills.—Some additional mills have been erected within the past year. One steam flouring mill in Athens, in particular.

No escheated lands. Collected from shows, \$180.

Stone Quarries.—Enough to furnish a full supply for all time to come.

The third Annual Fair of the Athens County Agricultural Society, was held at Athens, on the 5th and 6th of October, 1853. The Society is in a more prosperous condition than at any former period, and the system, now well established, and approved. Well selected grounds have been secured, for the term of 6 years, and such improvements added as will tend to the convenience and interest of the society.

A general improvement in Agriculture and manufacturers, throughout the county, is clearly manifest, keeping pace with the increasing intelligence of our citizens. Stock of all kinds on the increase, and improving in quality.

OFFICERS FOR 1853.

President.....Jos. Post.
Vice President.....H. Brawley
Corresponding Secretary.....E. H. Moore.
Recording Secretary.....S. S. Knowles.
Treasurer.....J. M. Danna.
Managers.—E. F. Brown, P. W. Boyles, Z. Lindley, J. Morris, J. B. Stewart.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Am't on hand from last year.....	\$ 64 03
Received of 132 members.....	132 00
do of County Treasurer.....	91 09
do at Gate for admission.....	133 07
do of P. W. Boyles for lumber sold.....	9 93
do of E. V. Philips, loan to Society.....	150 00
Total receipts,.....	<u>\$580 12</u>

Expenditures.

Amount paid out in Premiums,.....	\$156 00
“ expenses Dr. Campbell, delegate to Columbus,.....	15 00
“ Fencing grounds, sheds, &c.,.....	381 73
“ Incidental expenses,.....	6 50
Cash in Treasury to balance.....	20 89
	<u>\$580 12</u>

J. M. DANA, Treasurer.

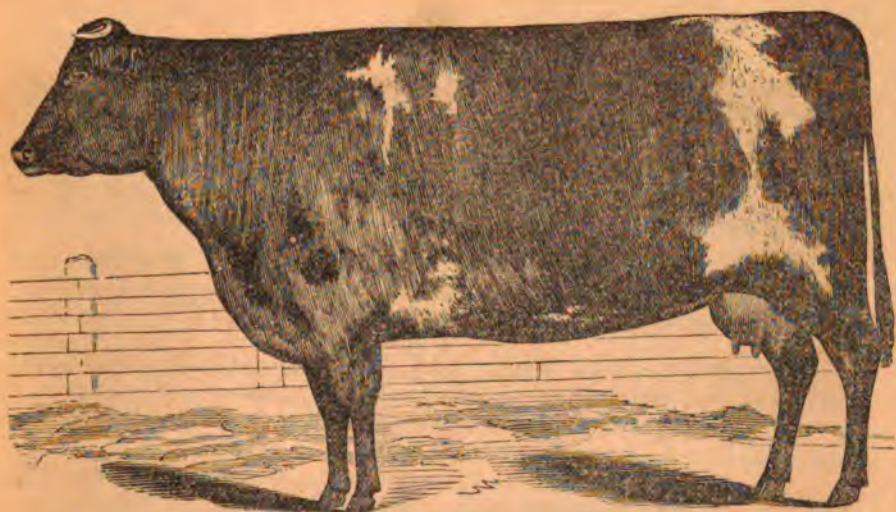
Athens, Nov. 22, 1853.

ALLEN COUNTY, 1853.

BY S. E. CUNNINGHAM.

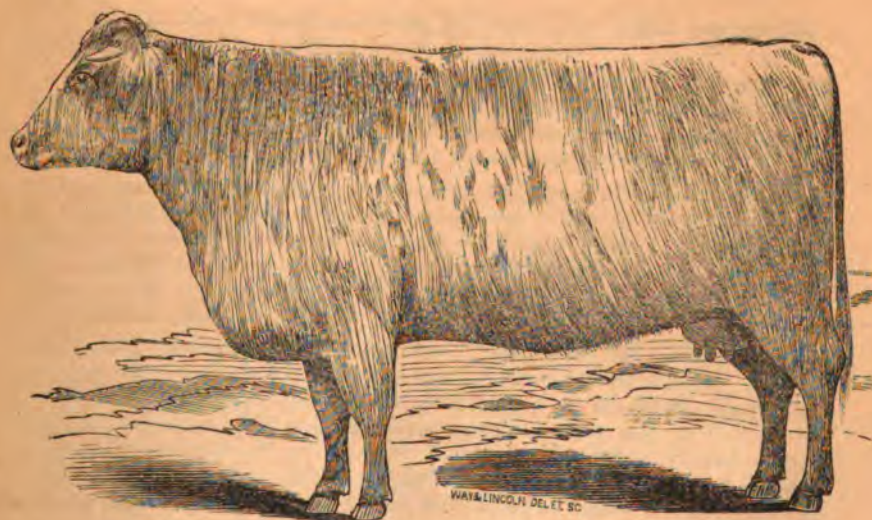
Principal Crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes and Fruit.

Wheat.—In some portions of the county the crop was a partial failure. Yield on an average 10 bushels per acre. Price 80 to 90 cents.



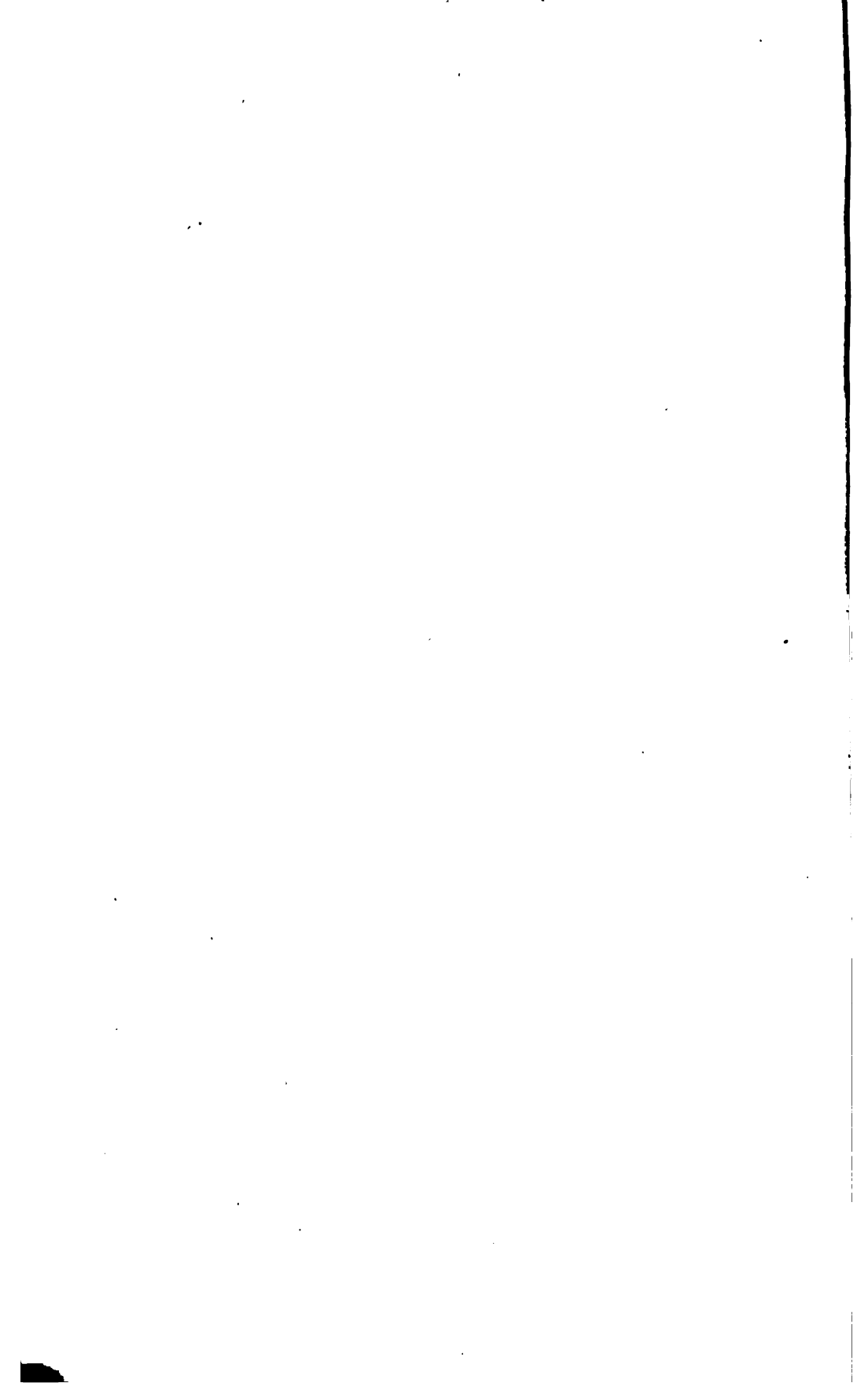
DAHLIA.

Owned by Jacob Peirce, South Charleston, Clark county, O. Bred by H. Rennick. Red and white; calved Nov. 21, 1847; got by Young Norfolk; dam Poppy by Rantipole, (2478;) Young Norfolk by Prince Charles, imported, (see Herd Book.)



DIANA.

Owned by Jacob Price, of South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. White; calved March 22d, 1847. Bred by J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y. Got by Symetry, (166 American Herd Book.) Dam, Delight, by Devonshire, (966.) (See Herd Book.)



Corn.—Crop unusually large, average yield from 45 to 50 bushels per acre. Premium crop, 112½ bushels. Price, 25 cents per bushel, mostly shipped east, none distilled in the county.

Hay.—Our soil is not so favorable for grass crops, as for grain. Average yield, about one ton per acre. Price, \$4 to \$5.

Oats.—This year, good; average yield 30 bushels to the acre. Price 25 cents.

Rye, barley and buckwheat not raised to any considerable extent.

Potatoes.—A large crop, average yield, 75 to 100 bushels per acre. Pinkeyes, Neshannock, and Long Red, are the kinds usually raised. Price, 25 cents per bushel.

Fruit.—Peaches plenty, and quality good. Apples much injured by the worm. The orchards are principally made up of the best grafted fruit, and considering the newness of the county, will compare in fruit with the best.

Seeds.—Considerable clover seed exported. Price, \$4. Also of timothy seed at \$1. Flax, 90 cents to \$1.

Sheep.—But few wool growers in the county. Number of Sheep not known. Price of wool, 40 to 45 cents.

Horses.—Some little improvement in the breed, number not known. Price \$60 to \$80.

Cattle.—A marked improvement in the breed, since the organization of our county society. Fine blooded animals are being brought in, and emulation runs high.

Hogs.—Large numbers are fattening for market, but few are driven away. Price of pork, \$4 to \$5.

Dairy Products.—Very little cheese made, not enough for home consumption. Considerable butter exported. Price, 15 cents per pound.

Mills.—Off from the canals, the people generally depend upon steam mills for their lumber. One steam flouring mill in the county—at Lima. There are several extensive flouring mills on the canal, as also saw mills. Mills on our streams do not run, as a general thing, more than one half of the year.

Two Iron foundries in the county, one at Lima, and one at Delphos, both doing a thriving business. Mechanics generally, prospering. The beneficial results of our Agricultural Society, are manifesting themselves on all sides. A general competition for superiority pervades the mass of our farmers, and a few years will serve to place Allen county on a level with almost any, and far ahead of many of the older counties in the State.

Our soil is well adapted to growing all kinds of grain, and our farmers are rapidly becoming able to "develop" its resources. I am surprised that this portion of Ohio (which is surely destined to be the garden spot of the State) should be overlooked by emigrants. \$50 will purchase a quarter section, and as Lima is to be a grand "rail road centre," we will have an accessible outlet for produce, equal to any other town in the west. The price named above, is not intended to apply to this county, but to the counties north of us. Land speculators cannot obtain land at this price, and none other but the actual settler.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY—BY THE SECRETARY.

Our 3d Annual Fair was held at Lima on the 18th and 19th of October, and has proved to be by far the most interesting exhibition yet held. The weather was fine, and the concourse of people large. The entries far exceeded those of last year. We now number 82 members, which, though small, is something of an increase over last year. We labor under many disadvantages, for want of easy communication with other, and older counties, and have many obstacles in the way of agricultural progress. Our farmers are thriving, however, and are rapidly building substitutes for the cabins heretofore occupied. All the hindrances incurred from necessity, by a pioneer life, are fast disappearing. Our railroad communication will soon be ample. Already our farmers are visiting the Fairs of other and older counties, and returning with improved stock, and enlarged ideas of the dignity of labor.

The circulation of the Reports of the State Board is having an excellent effect. These reports are in great demand, all seeming anxious to procure a copy.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Richard Mitheany.
<i>Vice President</i>	David Crall.
<i>Treasurer</i>	David Delzell.
<i>Secretary</i>	A. B. Waldorf.
<i>Managers</i> .—Peter Verbrike, M. Doffins, G. Rankins, J. Haller, E. McCoy.	

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

DR.	
Amount on hand from last year.....	\$65 11
“ of members for 1853.....	82 00
	<hr/>
	\$147 11
CR.	
By premiums paid.....	114 00
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$33 11

DAVID DELZELL, Treasurer.

Lima, Nov. 1853.

ASHLAND COUNTY—1853.

BY WM. OSBORN.

Principal Crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay.

Wheat.—Average amount per acre, 18 bushels : for the past season, not over 11 bushels. The crop is liable to rust, the fly and the weevil. Early sowing is con-

sidered a preventive of rust; for the fly and weevil, no remedy is known here. The drill is coming into general use.

Corn.—Usual average 35 bushels per acre. Average the past season, 45 bushels, mostly fed at home. Usual price, 35 cents per bushel.

Oats.—Usual average, 35 bushels per acre. Average the past season, 30 bushels.

Rye and Barley.—But little cultivated.

Grass and Hay.—Average one and a half to two tons per acre. Price, \$5 to \$6 per ton. Timothy and clover are preferred for meadows. About four quarts of each is the usual amount sown per acre. Some of our best farmers think that double that quantity is preferable.

ROOT CROPS.

Potatoes.—Average yield, 100 bushels per acre. The crop this year promised well, but was nearly destroyed by the rot. Peach Blossom, Pink Eye, Baltimore Blues and Red Neshannocks are generally preferred, in the order here named.

Ashes, plaster, lime and dry soil are generally considered preventives of the rot.

Fruit.—The character of the fruit is only middling; but within the last three or four years, considerable improvement has been made. It is generally exported in a dry state, but to what extent is not known.

Clover Seed.—An extensive amount of clover seed is raised in the county. Average yield, two to three bushels per acre. This year not over two bushels. Sells at \$5 per bushel.

Flax Seed.—Average yield, ten bushels per acre.

Dairy Products.—The probable amount of butter exported may be stated at 500,000 lbs. The quantity of cheese made in the county is not large. There is quite an improvement in the manufacture of butter, which consists in using pure rock salt, together with more care observed in working the butter. The native cows are considered equal to any for the dairy. About 200 lbs. may be stated as the annual average product per cow.

Sheep and Wool.—The amount of wool may be stated at 250,000 lbs. General quality good, and much improved from year to year. The Saxon are generally preferred. The French and Spanish have been introduced of late, and are preferred by some, on account of the increased quantity of wool, and their hardiness. The cost per pound, of growing wool, is about 25 cents. About eight heads can be pastured on an acre. The proportion of lambs to ewes is four-fifths.

Pork.—The amount of pork raised is about 5,000,000 lbs. Value at this time, \$4 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs. In former years it has mainly been driven off on foot. This year it will be mostly packed at home.

Beef.—The number of beef cattle raised is small. Annually exported, about five hundred. Value at four years old, \$25. Great improvements are going on in cattle in the Northern part of the county. The Durhams are preferred.

Horses and Mules.—Number of horses raised in the county, 9000. A very decided improvement has been made in horses during the last three years. Scott & Harmon have introduced some fine specimens from Kentucky, of the Boston breed. Several Morgans have been brought in by Messrs. Hearst, John Scott, jr., and others. Average value of horses for market, at 4 years old, \$100.

Implements.—Wheat drills, sub-soil plows, and other improved implements are rapidly coming into use.

OFFICERS.

President R. McMahon.
Vice President Joseph Musgrave.
Treasurer Wm. McNeil.
Secretary Wm. Osborn.

Managers—H. Armstrong, B. Kellogg, L. Carter, E. Ingmund, J. N. Slonaker.

The premium list for 1853 was very large, and the Fair, which was held at Ashland, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September, was one of unusual interest.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance from 1852	\$ 70 00
Amount of County Treasurer.....	119 00
Subscription.....	80 00
From members (143).....	143 00
	<hr/>
	\$412 00
Paid out for premiums, &c.....	380 00
	<hr/>
Balance	\$32 00

W. McNEIL, *Treasurer.*

Ashland, November, 1853.

ASHTABULA COUNTY, 1853.

BY N. E. FRENCH.

In submitting the report from this county for the present year, I have to remark that this year, to the farmers of this section of our great State, has been one of unusual prosperity. The earth has brought forth liberally of the various kinds of grains cultivated here, and grasses, and the store houses of the husbandmen are filled with the fruits of honest industry.

As a legitimate result of these favors of a bountiful Providence to the tillers of the soil, better hopes for the future are begotten, and higher resolves are formed by those to whose hands is entrusted the great practical work of Agricultural progress and reform. Never in the history of Ashtabula county, was the interest in the subject of Agriculture so great as at the present time.

The mass of the farmers have a high appreciation of the importance of their calling, (a sentiment without which there can be but little spirit of progress in the art,) and, judging from the many improvements every where to be met with in different parts of the county, the day has gone past when the farmer will have thought his whole duty as a farmer discharged when he shall have dug from the

earth enough to sustain the mere life of him and his, without any reference to the culture of the higher being.

One of the best indications of an improved sentiment is to be found in the desire on the part of the mass for more tasteful dwellings and out houses, and grounds surrounding, and such as shall combine neatness of appearance with durability and greatest convenience for the prosecution of all kinds of labor to be performed in and about them.

There has been, and is yet, too little attention paid to the construction of farm buildings by the farmers in this county ; but it is to be hoped that as the means shall accumulate in their hands, they will employ a reasonable proportion of their surplus funds in the erection of model buildings—such as shall add greatly to the comfort and convenience of their owners, and give a more tasteful aspect to the whole country.

The great leading business of this county continues to be, as it has been for the past several years, the making of butter and cheese. Our soil is very well adapted to grazing, and our farmers, or a large majority of them, having emigrated from the dairy sections of New England, still follow up the business to which they were early accustomed, believing it to be, every thing considered, the most profitable that can be pursued upon our soil.

With proper attention in the selection of cows, there can be but little doubt that the dairy business will pay better than any branch of farming heretofore adopted by the farmers of this section, notwithstanding these products are subject to great fluctuations in prices.

This year our dairy farmers have realized from six to nine cents per pound for their cheese, and twelve and a half to sixteen cents per pound for their butter. With prices ranging as above, I apprehend that the value of these products produced per cow would not fall below thirty dollars. There are probably not less than 14,000 cows employed in dairies in this county, and the value of the dairy products for this year would be \$420,000.

The effect produced upon the soil by abstracting from it the raw material from which this amount of butter and cheese is manufactured, is a question of great practical importance to those engaged in the dairy business, but one which time will not allow me now to discuss.

The improvement of the stock of the county is beginning to elicit a good share of attention, and during the past three years much improvement has been made.

Several Short Horn bulls, and many fine cows of this celebrated breed have been introduced into the county, and are in much favor with many of the farmers in this section. The show of stock at our county fair on the 4th and 5th days of October last, was very large, and the quality of the best order, and elicited high encomiums from gentlemen from other counties of the State.

Considerable attention is being paid to the improvement of sheep in this county ; and during the past year there have been introduced into the county several bucks of the French Merino, and Spanish and French Merino blood, and ewes of the same blood ; also, some Leicesters and South Downs, said to be pure bloods. As in other sections of the State, each of these breeds of sheep has its admirers among our farmers, on account of some real or imaginary quality which one is supposed to possess over another.

The climate and soil of this county seem well adapted to sheep husbandry, so far as they have been tested. The ordinary breeds of sheep that have been kept here for a series of years thrive remarkably well, when kept in small flocks, and proper attention is paid to breeding. By our best and most successful sheep raisers here, a frequent change of bucks is deemed a matter of no small importance.

Upon our flattest lands sheep do very well, and during the summer months get very fat. Several sheep have been taken from the pastures and slaughtered for mutton here this season that have yielded in the item of tallow 47 pounds. Most of our farmers keep small flocks of sheep, and but very few keep large flocks. More attention, however, is being paid to sheep husbandry now than at any former period in this county.

The improvement of hogs is also eliciting considerable attention, and several gentlemen have introduced into the county during the present year several pairs of hogs of the Suffolk breed. Whether these shall receive favor among our farmers yet remains to be tested. They seem to be, in size, below the standard at present maintained for swinish excellence.

In the rage for improvement, the fowls of the farm yard have not been forgotten, and there is scarcely a neighborhood in the county whose morning echoes are not waked by the sonorous voice of a tall Shanghai.

The march of Agriculture in Ashtabula county is onward and upward; and, judging from all the indications, it has already acquired a velocity in the road of progress that will carry it, in process of time, over all impediments, and make our county rank high among her sister counties in Agricultural improvements.

The fair the present year was well attended by all classes of our citizens, and the exhibition of the articles of industry was large, and their quality of the highest order. It may not be out of order here to state that some of the crops of corn, oats, &c., offered in competition were such as would not have been discreditable to the rich alluvial bottoms of the South and West. The crop of corn to which was awarded the first premium yielded at the rate of 214 bushels of ears per acre, and that which received the second premium yielded 199 bushels per acre. In this crop the competition was large, and the yields all good.

The first premium on oats was awarded to a field yielding 63 bushels per acre.

The first premium on timothy seed was awarded to a field producing at the rate of 12 bushels per acre, without taking any pains to thresh it clean—the threshing being by tramping with horses.

In the department of vegetables the show was remarkably large, and the universal expression by every one was that they had never seen the quality of the vegetables equaled. In short, in all the articles produced by an industrious and enterprising people we had a good show—one upon which all classes of citizens could look with laudable pride, as showing forth their skill and taste, and as giving a high character to the productive capabilities of our soil.

The value of real estate in this county has risen within the past two years from 25 to 50 per cent., and still further increase may be expected if the farmers shall bestow that attention upon the improvement and embellishment of their farms and buildings, and grounds surrounding, as is demanded by good rural taste, and their best social interests.

OFFICERS.

President.....Abel Krum, Cherry Valley.
Vice President.....James Stone, Morgan.
Treasurer.....James Norris, Jefferson.
Secretary.....N. E. French, Lenox.

Managers—B. F. Phillips, Zopher Gee, Johathan Warner, Jr., Milo Wilder, Chauncey Terril.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Old fund on hand October 1st, 1853	\$249 62
Received at Fair, October 4th and 5th, 1853.....	680 93
Receivable from other sources, say	350 00
Total fund for 1853.....	\$1,280 55

JAMES NORRIS, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

BELMONT COUNTY.

BY J. NEISWANGER.

Principal Crops and Agricultural Products—Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Rye, Hay, Tobacco, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Beans, Buckwheat, Turnips.

Wheat.—Average yield this year falls short of the two preceding years, being less than eighteen bushels per acre, caused principally by the ravages of the fly. No new varieties introduced since our last report. Some improvements by way of sub-soiling, drilling and rolling, with good results. Amount produced, 600,600 bushels. Now selling at \$1.20 cents at our nearest mills.

Corn.—Usual average yield, 45 to 50 bushels per acre—the present crop somewhat less, in consequence of great drought in some localities; the aggregate larger than last year, more being planted. This year's crop estimated to be 1,200,000 bushels, mostly fed in the county; worth 45 to 50 cents per bushel.

Oats.—Average, 35 to 40 bushels per acre. This year's crop much injured by drought, being the principal injury to which this crop is subject. Worth 40 cents per bushel.

Barley and Rye.—Average same as oats. This year's crop suffered from drought. Worth 50 to 60 cents. Not much rye raised the past year. Worth 50 cents.

Hay and Grass.—Yield, two tons per acre. This year's crop short on upland, in consequence of the dry season. Worth \$10 per ton. Timothy and clover are the only kinds used for meadow.

Root Crop.—The average of potatoes is 200 bushels per acre; some crops have yielded 450 bushels in good soil. This year's crop is better in quality, generally freer from rot, which is attributed to the dryness of the season. The kinds preferred are the Pink eye, Blue Neshannocks, Scotch Grays and Baltimore Blues. Worth 50 cents per bushel.

Sweet Potatoes do well with us, and are raised to some extent; quantity difficult to determine. Sold in market at 75 cents per bushel.

Turnips.—Are raised to a considerable extent. Worth 25 cents per bushel.

Fruit.—We have one of the finest fruit regions in America, having all the varieties worth cultivating. We have a number of nurserymen engaged in extensive

cultivation of all the varieties in which the western country abounds. Almost every farm has an orchard of the best grafted fruit, principally exported in a green state. Worth \$1 to \$1,50 per barrel.

Seeds.—This year's crop not so large as usual. Timothy and clover are the only seeds raised to any extent. The former is worth \$2,50 to \$3,00 per bushel; the latter \$4,50 to \$5,00 per bushel.

Very little flaxseed raised in the county.

Tobacco.—Amount produced in the county this year supposed to be 25,000 hogsheads, 800 to 1000 pounds per hoghead. Average, 1500 pounds per acre. Worth from \$4 to \$7 per hundred, as in quality.

Dairy Products.—No extensive dairies in our county. No cheese made except for home consumption, and not enough for that. We get our supplies mostly from our northern counties.

Butter is manufactured to some extent. Our surplus is most generally packed and sent East. Worth 15 to 18 cents per pound. No data by which to ascertain the quantity manufactured. The half breed Durhams and native cows are preferred. Average amount per cow—of butter, 190 pounds; of cheese, 350 to 400 pounds.

Sheep and Wool.—The aggregate amount of wool produced this year in our county is 220,000 lbs. of fine quality, half to full blood Merino and Saxony. Our wool growers are introducing the French merino with some advantage as to quality; the improved breed not so hardy as the old stock. One acre well set in grass will pasture five head of sheep. The number of sheep in our county, as appears by the assessor's return, is 70,276.

Pork.—Aggregate amount produced, estimated at 600,000 pounds; selling at \$40 to \$50 per hundred, mostly driven to Wheeling. The hog stock has been improving for the last two or three years. 100 bushels of corn will make 1000 lbs. of pork as corn, 1150 to 1200 lbs. as mush.

Beef.—The number of cattle annually sold to butchers and drovers is supposed to be 5,000 head. Have increased in value the last year; worth at four years old, \$25 to \$30. Improved breeds—as Durhams and their grades—are preferred, on account of their early maturity and large carcass. 100 bushels corn will make 800 lbs. of beef; as meal it will make 1000 lbs., on well selected feeding stock.

Horses and Mules.—The number of horses annually produced are supposed to be about 3500 head. Our Society has induced a disposition to breed better stock, although our stock of horses is of superior quality. Great numbers are driven East annually by drovers; for the last two years they have brought better prices. Worth at four years old, \$95 to \$100.

Not many mules raised; the number, however, is on the increase. There have been, during the past year, some fine jacks introduced.

Implements.—Our farmers are introducing, to some extent, wheat drills, sub-soil plows, field rollers, reaping and mowing machines, and improved threshing machines, with great advantage.

Mineral.—Nothing new since last report.

Mills.—A few new and extensive flouring mills have been erected the past year. Also, some two or three saw mills.

Hedges.—Some of our farmers are hedging with Osage Orange. They say it is reliable, of hardy growth, and will stand the winter well, and is easy repaired.

Stone quarries are very abundant, and can be resorted to for fencing when timber is exhausted.

Questions 21, 22, 24 and 26 were referred to persons more practical in testing the various qualities of food, for answer, but I have not yet received their reply.

The amount paid into the County Treasury on account of show license, is \$85 No escheated lands in the county.

The Belmont County Agricultural Society held its Fifth Annual Fair at St. Clairsville, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, under circumstances of the most encouraging kind—especially in the main elements of success, “men and means.” Our list of members for 1861 was 187; for 1852, 356; and for 1853, 770, with a strong public feeling in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the enterprise.

The Society has leased, for a term of years, fourteen acres of ground, five of which we have enclosed with a high board fence, erected comfortable stalls and commodious buildings for the exhibition of farmers’ products and manufacturers’ articles; also a “floral hall,” for the especial accommodation of ladies.

The number of entries were as follows :

Horses, 319; Durham Cattle, 48; Devons, 11; Other grades, 36; Sheep, 41; Swine, 21; Poultry, 42.

Which, together with articles in other departments, exclusive of those designed for ornament, made a total of 996. A great and rapid improvement is making in our stock, and our farmers are generally taking hold with a laudable spirit of emulation. Our mechanics are entitled to great credit also, for the warm interest they take in the Annual Fairs, and the rapid improvement they are making. We can well look upon Belmont county as one of the best portions of Ohio or the West. With 334,000 acres of rich limestone land, cultivated by 3500 industrious farmers, producing annually some 600,000 bushels of wheat, 1,200,000 bushels of corn. She has 11,468 head of horses, valued at \$555,000; 23,620 head of cattle, valued at \$222,812; 36,344 head of hogs, valued at \$82,039; 70,276 head of sheep, valued at \$123,777. Since the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, our farmers have realized better prices than heretofore; and with the river on our eastern border, we may expect a steady and profitable market for all the surplus products of our county.

The Board of Managers, in the absence of the Committee on Field Crops, have awarded to Wm. McConnell the 1st premium of \$4 for the best three acres of corn. Mr. McConnell had a yield, from the three acres measured and reported to the committee, of 360 bushels, being 120 bushels per acre. The field upon which this large yield was produced, was a lot of land subject to overflow on the bottoms of Wheeling creek; planted early in May, in rows running both ways, at a distance of nearly four feet, with, as a general thing, three stalks to the hill; not intentionally ever more than four. His is the largest yield of this grain per acre ever submitted to the consideration of our Society. But it is to be hoped that in the future we may have accounts of many such.

I. NEISWANGER, President.

CLIFFORD ARICK, Secretary.

TREASURER’S REPORT.

To receipts from all sources.....	\$1,680 48
By expenses paid, and \$52 92 on hand.....	\$1,680 48

J. H. EATON, Treasurer.

Extract from the Address of MILLER PENNINGTON, Esq., before the Belmont Co. Agricultural Society—1853.

But let us examine a little closer into our agricultural resources and commercial advantages. We have about 201,450 acres of arable land, capable of producing on an average thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and from eighty to ninety bushels of corn. Fifty bushels of wheat have been raised in our county to the acre, and in England, where land has been farmed four hundred years in succession, forty-five and fifty bushels to the acre is the usual crop. This can only be brought about—1st, by a proper preparation and analyzing of the soil; 2d, by a proper selection and planting of the seed, and cultivation of the crop. I think the old method of selecting the seed was the best, and I doubt the economy of threshing seed wheat with our present machines. Every grain of wheat that is sown should be perfect; and unless farmers pay great attention to this important matter, they need not be surprised if about one-fourth the grain they scatter in the field never comes up.

The farmer that will let this rich limestone land of ours wear out, has not learned the first principles of agriculture. Poor crops, in nine cases out of ten, is the certain penalty paid for negligence or stupid ignorance. We all recollect the great drought in the month of June last. I advised a neighbor of mine to keep his corn well worked; that it was a good time to kill the weeds, and frequent stirrings of the grounds would keep the moisture in the soil to the roots of the corn. His reply was—'if I work my corn now it will kill it; I must wait until it rains.' If you would see his corn field now, you would think his corn had died without any working, there scarcely being a good cart load upon a ten acre field. Farming is here only in its infancy, and the agricultural productions of our county in twenty years will be four-fold what they are now. The time is just upon us when our fruit, milk, butter, eggs and poultry will find a ready market in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; and the revenue at no distant day from these products alone will be greater than all the balance of our agricultural productions now. We have not only untold wealth in our soil, and all that grows upon it, but mineral wealth more valuable than the gold mines of California—our coal and limestone to keep in perpetual richness our soil. Our coal is the cheapest fuel, and so located upon our river hills and creek valleys as to open up the largest inducements in the whole State for the establishment of manufactories. Already is this subject engaging the attention of our people, and we have in operation 185 manufacturing establishments. I venture the prediction, that within the limits of our own county, upon the banks of the beautiful Ohio, when the census of 1860 shall be taken, you will behold a town of three thousand of a population, flourishing with great prosperity, and in time outrivaling our neighbor of the Old Dominion. Look at it; how can it be otherwise, with river and every railroad facility—thickly settled country, healthy climate and a prolific soil, with almost a hundred sheep upon every hill, and in an arm's reach of the engine and inexhaustible mine of the best coal for fuel and manufacturing purposes.

BROWN COUNTY.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

Principal Crops—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley and Hay.

Considerable attention has of late, been given to the cultivation of the grape, with very remunerating results. One of our most prominent vine growers remarked a short time since, that 22,000 gallons of wine were produced this season, on the river hills, between Ripley and the mouth of Strait Creek, a narrow strip of a little over 3 miles long, and one wide. He also, remarked that if he had asked the same amount for all the land he owns, last year, that he can now realize for his wine of this year, he would have been considered deranged.

There are about 114 acres in vines in the above named region, and about 60 acres produced the above amount of wine. Five and a half acres produced four thousand gallons.

There are no escheated lands in the county. The amount received for permits to shows, to which the Agricultural Society is entitled, is forty dollars.

The premium for the largest crop of corn was awarded to John S. Foster, for 123½ bushels on one acre, and 2½ poles, or 121 bushels 2 pecks and 3 quarts per acre. The second premium was awarded to Charles Richards for 116½ bushels per acre.

B. D. Wheeler was awarded the first premium for an acre of Mediterranean wheat, which yielded 36½ bushels.

A. King received the first premium on an acre of white or blue stem wheat, which yielded 30 bushels and 42 pounds.

A crop of barley raised by Thomas Smith. on 12 acres and 10 poles of ground, produced 646 bushels and 18 pounds, which was awarded a first premium.

The premium on Irish potatoes was awarded to John S. Foster, 1-16 of an acre produced 15½ bushels, being 245 bushels per acre.

A crop of turnips raised on 1-16 of an acre by Ryan Goudy, received the first premium 20½ bushels, being the products equivalent to 323 bushels to the acre.

Thomas King received a second premium on 2½ acres of tobacco, which produced 2776 pounds or 1110 2-5 pounds per acre, which, for last year's crop, was considerably above the common average. The necessary proofs and affidavits accompanied the foregoing statements.

In addition to the premium crops above mentioned, others were entered, which, although they did not secure premiums, we think deserve notice, for the purpose of showing that "big crops" are *common affairs* on our fertile soil, and are an encouragement to others, to "go and do likewise." A statement of the last referred to will be found on the same printed sheet with the annual report.

The following statements are made by the several applicants for premiums, on the above named field crops.

Corn.—The ground was manured, plowed from 8 to 10 inches deep, drilled with the rows running north and south, dropped from 8 to 12 inches apart, cultivated first with a harrow, and afterwards three times with a double shovel, and laid by with a No. 7 plow, two furrows in a row.

Cost of tilling and harvesting \$4 per acre.

JOHN S. FOSTER.

The soil on which my crop of corn was raised was clover sod, plowed the last of April from 6 to 7 inches deep, and the last of April it was harrowed over and

then crossed 4 feet 3 inches wide, running north and south, and east and west 3 feet wide and then planted, and when it came up through the ground, we used the cultivator and the shovel plow the narrow way, and the barshare the wide way.

Cost of tending my crop of corn was five dollars per acre.

CHARLES RICHARDS.

Wheat.—The ground on which my wheat was raised, was plowed in June and laid until the first of September, then sowed broadcast and harrowed twice with Mediterranean wheat, was in corn the previous year, the amount of wheat sown was $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, expense of seed, putting in, harvesting and threshing \$4.50, value of $36\frac{1}{4}$ bushels at \$1.00 per bushel is 36,25c—the ground is level beach and oak land.

B. D. WHEELER.

The ground was plowed the first of August and laid until the 25th of September, and was harrowed once and then sowed broadcast and harrowed twice, sowed a little later than I generally sow on account of dry weather, the ground was too dry to sow sooner. The wheat was blue stem or white wheat, the ground on which it was sowed was limestone soil and a clover sod, there was an insect destroyed it in spots, some places a rod square was entirely eat up. About the 1st of December I sowed it over on those spots, and took a large roller and rolled the whole field, which I think is of great advantage to the wheat crops.

The amount of wheat per acre sowed was one bushel and one peck.

EXPENSE OF CULTURE.

Plowing one acre.....	\$1.00
Sowing and harrowing.....	50
Cutting and threshing.....	2.00
Seed wheat $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels a 80cts per bushel.....	1.00
	<hr/>
	4.50
Value of 30 bushels and 42 lbs at one dollar.....	30.68
Value of straw.....	1.00
	<hr/>
Total value.....	31.68
Deduct outlay.....	4.50
	<hr/>
Net profit.....	27.18

ABSALOM KING.

The ground on which the barley was grown, had not been cultivated for one year previous to the present. The last crop raised was corn. The land has not been manured at all. It is a limestone soil and has been in cultivation for 20 or 30 years, about one half mile from the Ohio river, and is a piece of rolling ground. There were about 21 or 22 bushels of seed used. It was fall barley seed. It was sown in September 1852, broadcast, and harvested with a cradle. It was threshed with a machine and cleaned with a windmill. There were 646 bushels and 48 pounds by weight, statute measure.

I cannot state the exact amount of the expense of cultivation.

DAVID SMITH.

Thomas Smith being duly sworn, says that the ground upon which he raised his barley was plowed in the month of July, and that he sowed the barley on the 10th and 12th days of September, and that he sowed 22 bushels on the same, and harrowed it in but once with what is called a V harrow, and the expense of cutting was twelve dollars, the threshing I cannot tell what it did cost, as I have a machine of my own.

THOMAS SMITH.

Potatoes.—My crop was raised on new ground, broken deep, drilled, the pieces dropped about ten inches apart, covered shallow with a plow when about four inches high run over them roughly with a harrow, afterwards gave them one plowing before budding for blossom.

Cost of cultivation and harvesting about five dollars per acre.

JOHN S. FOSTER.

Turnips.—The ground was broken up in April and prepared for planting tobacco, but owing to the drought I did not get it planted. It was sown in turnips July 19th. The soil is a clay loam, was a clover sod of one year's standing and had no manure. The crop was gathered Nov. 4th, and measured 20½ bushels.

EXPENSE OF CULTIVATION.

Plowing the ground.....	6½
Harrowing before planting.....	3
Seed.....	25
Sowing and Harrowing.....	12½
Hoing.....	50
Rent.....	18½
Gathering the crop.....	50
Total expense.....	\$1 65½
Twenty bushels and three pecks at 20 cents.....	4 15
Less the expense of cultivation.....	1 65½
	2 49½
Less the expense of marketing.....	1 00
Net profit.....	1 49½

RYAN GOWDY.

Tobacco.—Thomas King says that the cost of raising his crop of tobacco, as near as he can tell, is fifty dollars, including the delivery of said tobacco in the market, and that he broke up the ground in May and harrowed it well; ridged the ground and finished setting the plants the 17th day of June and hoed before plowing—the first plowing was one furrow in a row and two plowings after and once hoed and cured and put up in the ordinary way.

THOMAS KING.

Our society is established on a firm basis, grounds having been purchased adjoining the corporate limits of Georgetown.

The whole number of entries was.....	685
Number of members.....	358
Amount paid out as premiums.....	\$612 50

Number of acres on which the various crops are grown may be stated as follows
 In wheat, 20,891 acres, yielding 246,536 bushels.
 In corn, 39,571 acres, yielding 1,306,359 bushels.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Total of cash received.....	\$979 81
Total expenditures.....	827 90
Balance on hand.....	\$149 91

JAMES F. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Nov. 1853.

BUTLER COUNTY.

BY JOHN M. MILLIKIN.

I do not deem it necessary to repeat what I have heretofore stated in my reports of 1851 and 1852, as to our principal crops, and the ordinary cultivation as practiced by the farmers of this county. I will, in giving answers to the inquiries asked, remark under the proper heads upon such changes as have taken place in mode of cultivation, in amount produced, and in price.

Wheat.—Our crop is about an average in quantity and quality. The price, however, has advanced to \$1.10, a very unusual price. There is no particular change in the mode of culture, or in the varieties grown. Genesee continues to be a decided favorite with millers as well as wheat growers.

Corn.—The drought in early summer, and generally throughout the season, has cut short this crop. There will not be over four-fifths of the usual crop. The price is now from 33 to 35 cents, as opposed to 40 cents paid same time last year. Political economists will find it difficult to account for this reduction in the price of corn, when the crop is short, and when wheat, oats, and barley are commanding higher prices now than they brought last fall.

Oats.—Was almost a failure in our county, owing to the drought. I can make no estimate of the quantity produced in grass, or per acre.

Rye and Barley.—We raise comparatively none of the first, but raise largely of the latter. Barley has suffered very much in some localities for the past two years, with some worm, which cuts off the straw below the head. It generally does most injury where the barley is very thick and vigorous. I have seen parts of fields of barley where half of the heads were cut off and lying on the ground. Barley is worth about 55 cents per bushel.

Grass and Hay.—Have been generally short, owing to the drought.

In reference to seeds, other crops, dairy products, sheep and wool, pork, beef, horses and mules, implements, &c., I have nothing new to add to my former report. I therefore do not deem it necessary to occupy time and space in printing stereotype answers.

Potatoes.—During summer, the opinion prevailed generally, that we should have no potatoes. Croakers, however, were sadly disappointed as they have been compelled to admit that they were not only abundant in quantity but decidedly superior in quality. They sell by the wagon load from 40 to 55 cents per bushel.

I was advised this fall of an unusual, but very successful mode of culture adopted by a gentleman of Preble county. He planted $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre in the usual way and then covered over the entire surface of the ground with straw, to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches. He gave the patch no further attention, until the time to lift the potatoes. The one-fourth acre produced, according to my recollection, nearly 100 bushels.

There is no disease which has affected our potatoes this year. No other root crop is cultivated as food for stock.

Fruit.—There seems to be an increasing desire among our most enterprising and prosperous farmers, to improve our fruits, and to extend their cultivation. Fruit trees are in great demand among us. Indeed it is almost impossible to find any varieties of fruit of sufficient size for setting out. There is no considerable amount of fruit exported from this county, except when we have a good peach crop. Then we send peaches to the Cincinnati market.

We have had apples, peaches, plums, pears and cherries more abundantly the past season than we have ever had them. Apples and peaches have moderate crops—cherries, pears and plums were abundant. We had a most magnificent crop of grapes. While I write, I have before me fine Isabella and Catawba grapes which were taken off the vines about the 10th of October. Those that were packed away in trunks between layers of batting are as plump and fine as when taken off the vines. I expect to have fine grapes for the holidays.

Mills.—I am happy in being able to state that there is a decided and important increase of mills within this county, as well as manufactories.

In Hamilton, we have a very valuable water power, upon which are two grist mills—two saw mills—two extensive paper mills—a woolen factory—a car factory, just commenced—large foundry and machine shop and black smith shops connected—planing mill for dressing boards—mills for sawing and polishing marble, lime and free stone—sash, door, blind, and plane factory.

In addition two other large paper mills will be erected and put in operation during the present summer.

In Rossville, on the opposite side of the river, another hydraulic power has been created, and a large grist and saw mill have been erected. Connected with the saw mill is a broom handle manufactory and machine for cutting laths and ripping boards.

At Middletown, also in this county, a very valuable water power has been brought into use by the construction of a hydraulic race from the Miami canal, below the State dam.

There have been put into operation, at this place, within the last year, two large paper mills, and another is nearly completed. A large saw mill and a large grist mill have been recently erected and put into operation. A foundry is also being established, and a woolen factory is already in operation.

Collected from shows, one hundred and sixty dollars.

Escheated land—I am informed by the Auditor of the county that there are none.

Rolling of land is being generally introduced among our farmers. A roller is now deemed an indispensable farm implement. They are esteemed as exceedingly valuable for many purposes, but are more particularly valued for pulverizing cloddy land which has been planted in corn, or which has been intended for corn. Whether used before or after planting corn, they produce valuable results, facilitating the vegetation of the seed and pulverizing the soil, thereby making the land easy to be tilled.

Drilling.—The opinion is gaining ground that the mode of putting in small grain by the drill, is less expensive than broad cast sowing, and that it ensures a more abundant yield. Personally, I have made no experiments in drilling and derive my information from others.

Mr. Daniel Hughes, one of our directors, informs me that he had made an experiment on his farm, and although different seed was used, yet the wheat which was put in with the drill, so far exceeds that which was sown broad cast, on contiguous ground, that there was no room to doubt the great advantages from drilling. During a considerable portion of the past fall he was riding through the country, and he sought to avail himself of all the information he could, in relation to the effects of drilling. He informs me that there was an almost universal concurrence in the opinion, that it required less seed to drill an acre of ground than to sow it broadcast, and that the drilled grain produced the greatest yield.

Our county fair was held on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September last. Our grounds were filled up with a view to the accommodation of exhibitors, and the comfort of visitors, and has proved to answer our expectations. Our enclosure contains 15 acres, pleasantly located, and well shaded. The horse ring is 310 yards in circumference. The number of entries in all departments was nearly 500, and in many respects our exhibition was decidedly fine. Horses, in particular were very superior. Our fruits and flowers were extremely fine, and gave evidence that our citizens duly appreciate this branch of the annual shows.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts.....	\$1 511 96
Total expenditures.....	760 86
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$751 10</u>

G. W. TAPSCOTT, Treasurer.

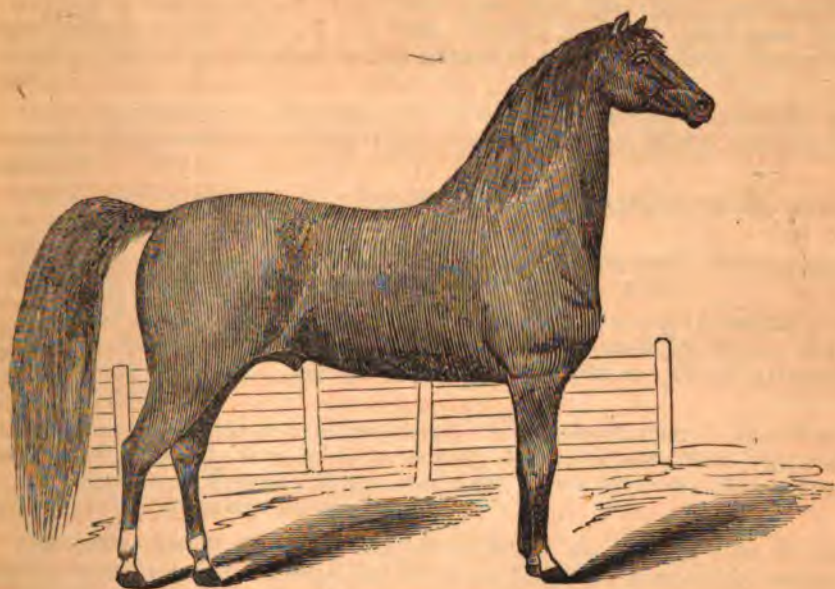
December, 1853.

CARROLL COUNTY, 1853.

BY GEO. F. KENNEDY.

Principal crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Wool and Pork.

Wheat.—Crop generally a failure this year—destroyed by the fly and frost. Average crop to the acre, say 8 bushels—the aggregate being about 150,000



BELLFOUNDER MORGAN.

Winner of Premium in class of Horses for all Work, at State Fair, at Dayton, 1853.

Owned and bred by C. S. Gano, Esq., of Cream Valley Farm, Sharronville, Butler county, O. Bay. Foaled in 1850. Sired by G. R. Bellfounder, by Bellfounder, he by Imported Bellfounder. Dam, Lizzie, by Green Mountain Morgan, from a Messenger mare. Bellfounder Morgan is $16\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, of unusual muscular development, and possesses all the elements of size, symmetry, speed and power of endurance.

bushels. Most liable to the fly, and owing to the nature of our soil in a good portion of our county, the frost injures it much. Subsoil plows not as much introduced as they should be. The "Blue Stem" and "Red Chaff" are the principal varieties sown, although the white varieties are being more sown than formerly. Some improvement in the manner of cultivation. Drills somewhat used.

Corn.—Good this year. Average yield 45 bushels to the acre. Generally fed to stock. *None made into whiskey in the county.* Price per bushel this year 50 cents.

Oats.—Average yield about 30 bushels to the acre. Aggregate amount raised about 300,000.

Rye and Barley.—But little sown. Used by producers for feed. Average yield 15 bushels to the acre. Price generally about 50 cents per bushel.

Grass and Hay.—About an average crop of Hay this year, say $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. Aggregate 22,000 tons, worth \$6 per ton. Timothy used for laying down meadows, and sometimes a mixture of Timothy and Clover. Clover generally used on uplands.

Root Crops.—Average yield this year about 200 bushels to the acre. The "Rot" has in a great measure subsided in our county. Some little attention is being paid to the cultivation of Mangel, Wurthgell and Sugar Beets for stock. Other roots but little cultivated, except Turnips for table use.

Fruit.—The fruit of our county is of an indifferent quality—the trees of first planting being generally seedlings, but of late has been much improved by grafting on the old stock.

A decided improvement is manifested this year in the qualities of fruit, particularly Apples.

The establishment of Nurseries in our county by Rev. R. Brown of Hagerstown, and others, has had, and still has, a tendency to create more attention to the cultivation of fine fruit, among our people generally than heretofore.

Our county is well adapted to the raising of fruit. The Peach crop this year was good. The Apple crop quite short.

Dried Peaches exported this year about 25,000 bushels.

Seeds.—Of Flax, Clover and Timothy Seeds, not much raised. Say about 3,000 bushels of each exported per year.

Dairy Products.—No Cheese of any consequence made. About 300,000 pounds of Butter for exportation—the business has increased—average worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per pound. Cows native stock.

Sheep and Wool.—About 400,000 pounds of Wool, would average one-half Merino. Increased attention is being paid to this business. The number of Sheep still increasing. Black top Merinos preferred. The French Merino and Spanish Sheep are being introduced.

Pork.—Aggregate amount of Pork this year about 3,500,000 pounds. One-half of this amount was bought on hoof and drove out of county. A large quantity on hoof went over the Carrol county Railroad to Cleveland; the remainder slaughtered at home. Average price \$4 per hundred.

The breed of Hogs is improving. The "Porcupine breed" is disappearing—the "Bedford" and "China" are taking their places.

Beef.—More attention is paid to the raising of cattle. Breed not much improved. The Durham stock has been introduced to some extent. About 4,000 head exported this year—worth at four years old \$20 per head. Generally sold for exportation at 2 years old.

Horses and Mules.—Increased attention paid to the raising of Horses. No Mules of consequence raised. About 500 horses exported this year. Some improvement in stock. Value at 4 years old \$100. Heavy horses are most in demand.

Implements.—Increased attention is being paid to the improvement of agricultural implements. Wheat drills are somewhat used, and with advantage.

Other Improvements.—More attention is paid to Clovering that formerly. Some of the low lands of the county are being reclaimed by draining. The necessity of deep plowing is being understood and practised. The "Ohio Cultivator," and other agricultural papers and books are being more generally circulated, and have a good effect.

Minerals.—Veins of Coal light. None exported. It is found in all parts of the county. Average thickness of veins 4 feet.

Mills.—Some increase in Flouring Mills. Two fine Steam Mills for Flouring erected, one at Augusta, by John Manful & Co., and the other at Carrollton, by Mr. John Beatty. These mills are in successful operation, and were constructed on the most improved and modern style—four run of burrs each. There are 3 Foundries, 2 Potteries, any quantity of saw and grist mills, Woollen mills, Leather manufactories, &c.

The Auditor states that \$20 (less per centage,) has been collected in this county from license to shows this year. No escheated lands.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1853.

<i>President,</i>	Henry Cogsil.
<i>Vice President,</i>	John Riley.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Samuel Sterling.
<i>Cor. Secretary,</i>	Geo. F. Kenedy.
<i>Rec. Secretary,</i>	F. S. Cable.

Managers.—E. R. Lee, Wm. Cellars, Wm. R. Amos, Jacob Hole, John Mansfield, John Ebersole, Leonard Harsh, John Arbuckle, James Forbes, sr., and George Hardesty.

The Society has held four Fairs. The Fair this year came off on the 19th and 20th of October, and was highly creditable to the farmers and mechanics of our county. It far surpassed that of any previous year, both in regard to the number and quality of the animals and articles exhibited. The weather was beautiful for the season, and our people appeared duly to appreciate their own interests by making a grand move in this laudable enterprise. The Fair grounds were convenient to the town of Carrollton, where suitable and commodious buildings, sheds, pens, fixtures, &c., had previously been erected by the Society. The whole was enclosed with a high substantial board fence.

That a spirit of improvement is awakened throughout the county, there can be no doubt, and the citizens generally see and feel the advantages resulting from a

well organized and well sustained Agricultural Society. This feeling is not confined to members of the Society; others having caught the spirit of improvement, are acting upon these convictions. We have no fears for the success of our Society, or the influence that will be exerted in our county generally.

The exhibition of stock, implements, machines, domestic manufactures, mechanic arts, farm products, fancy articles, &c., at our late Fair, in number, quality, and variety, far surpassed the previous one. Entries of horses 120, cattle 44, sheep 126, poultry 18, swine 8, mechanic arts 80, agricultural implements 36, domestic manufactures and dairy products 73, fruit and vegetables, 90, &c., &c., besides a large quantity and variety of green-house plants, fruit, vegetables, &c., &c., not entered for premiums, for which the ladies deserve much praise. The number of entries on Ladies Horseback Riding was 8. This was a prominent feature of the Fair, and went off satisfactorily to all concerned. The premiums were all made up by the young gentlemen and others of Carrollton—no funds on that account drawn from the Society's funds.

CROPS.

Best Oats—62 bush. 1½ lbs to the acre,.....	Thos. F. Brooks.
2d do. —58½ bush. to the acre,.....	Wm. Russell.
Best Potatoes—¼ acre, 119 bush.	James McCourt.
2d do. —¼ " 91 "	A. Simpson.

The annual election of the Society was held on the Fair grounds on the last day of the Fair, and resulted as follows:

<i>President</i> ,.....	James H. Chambers, Augusta.
<i>Vice President</i> ,.....	Wm. Cellars, Rose.
<i>Treasurer</i> ,.....	Charles Elson, Carrollton.
<i>Cor. Secretary</i> ,.....	Washington Butler, do
<i>Rec. Secretary</i> ,.....	Wm. Grantz, do

Managers.—Leonard Harsh, Thomas Smiley, George Moore, John Ebersole, John Palmer, James McCourt, John Dager, John Beatty, Israel Wiant, David Lee, Christian Haverstick, Gabriel Sell, James Beatty, and Thos. Moore.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts,.....	\$240 42
" Expenditures,.....	216 66
Balance on hand,.....	\$ 23 76

S. STERLING, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

BY WM. VANCE.

Principal Crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Hay.

Wheat.—The crop of the present estimated at 800,000 bushels—usual average in county 14 bushels per acre—average this year 17 bushels per acre.

Corn.—The crop this year is estimated at not less than 1,500,000 bushels. Usual average per acre from 40 to 50 bushels. Average this year about 60 bushels.

Oats.—Supposed crop 200,000 bushels. Usual average 30 bushels—this year 40 bushels.

Rye and Barley.—Not much attention given to the culture of either, but it is supposed that there has been raised during the present season about 15,000 bushels of each.

Grass and Hay.—The yield this year has been unusually good on low lands. Somewhat shortened by drought on upland. Usual price per ton \$5. This season it varies from 4 to \$6 per ton; Timothy generally grown and preferred. Average yield $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons per acre. Cost of growing, including interest on land, \$2.

Root Crops.—Potatoes Average yield per acre 200 bushels. The quantity produced this year is supposed to be 150,000 bushels. Not much attention paid to the culture of other Root crops. Price per bushel of Potatoes 30 cts.

Fruit.—Well selected and choice varieties. Efforts still making to extend and improve the varieties.

Seeds.—Clover about 1600 bushels. Timothy about 600 bushels. Flaxseed unknown.

Hemp, Flax, Broomcorn, Tobacco, Beans, &c.—Not much attention paid to the production of either, and no reliable information in regard thereto.

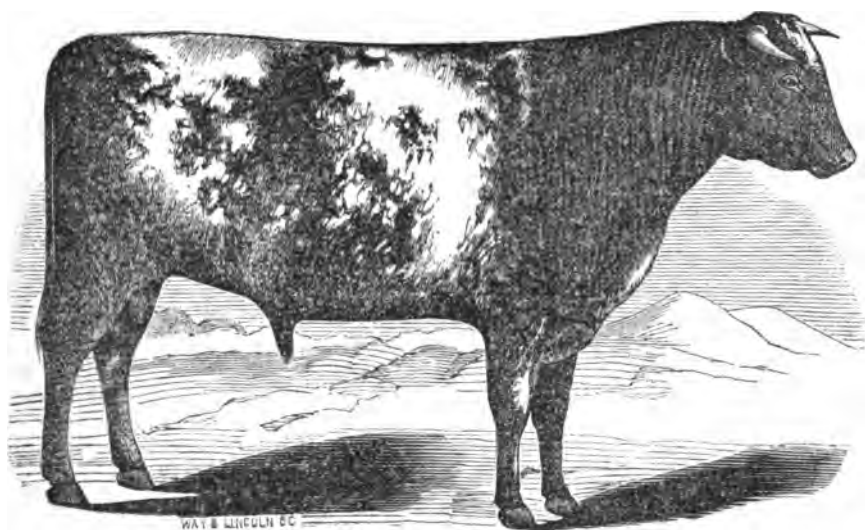
Butter and Cheese.—There is a manifest increase of attention to this branch of business. We are without reliable statistics, but it is supposed that there is exported yearly an amount equal to that consumed.

Sheep and Wool.—There are about 50,000 Sheep—average per head of Wool $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds. Much attention has been given all over the county, but especially in the eastern portion, to the improvement of the breed. Quality of Wool beyond the average.

Pork.—30,000 head of Hogs yearly raised and fattened ready for market—producing about 600,000 pounds—valued at \$240,000. Of this number last year Wiley, Musgrove & Winslow slaughtered some 15,000 head, together with some 1600 or 2000 head of Beeves—all of which was exported.

Beef.—About 10,000 head annually raised. Slaughtered and exported—value at four years old from \$40 to \$50.

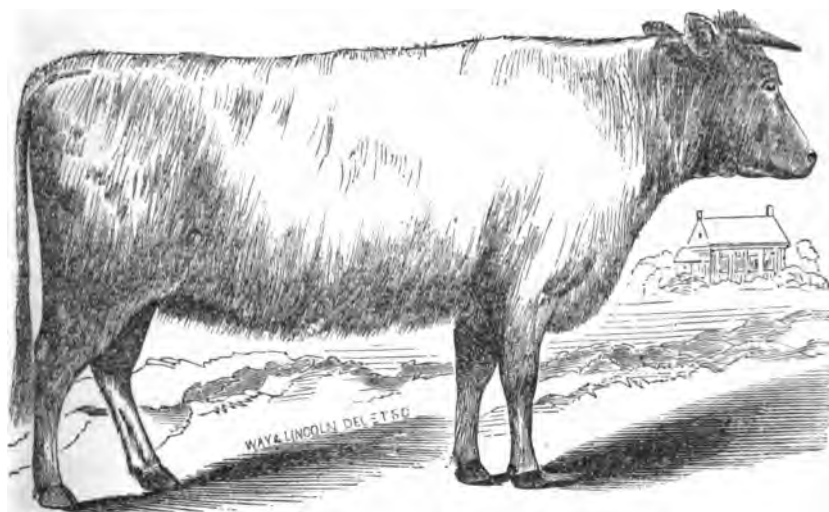
Horses and Mules.—It is supposed that there are raised and exported about 1000 head—average value \$100. No information in regard to Mules.



CLOVIS,

Winner of 1st premium as the best short horn calf, in the sweepstakes, at the State Fair of 1852, at Cleveland. Owned by the Messrs. Harrold, of South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio.

Red Roan was calved in 1852, got by Neptune, dam Juliet by St. Albion, (157) grand dam Dutchess by Imp Duke of York, (1941.) See Herd Book.



BELLONA.

Winner of Sweepstakes premium as the best 2 year old Heifer at 3rd Ohio State Fair, at Cleveland, 1852. Owned by Messrs. Harrold, South Charleston, Ohio. White, calved 1850. Got by Marius, (imp.) Dam Martha, by St. Albion, (175). Gr. dam Joppa, by Sultan (163). See herd book.

Implements.—Huzzy's and McCormick's Reapers and Mowers are in general use throughout our county, where they can be used to advantage, and are certainly a great saving of time and labor. Wheat Drills are also in pretty general use.

The law in relation to shows has been enforced, and there has been received during the year for licenses \$80.

Some years ago it was supposed that 40 acres of land in Concord Tp. had Escheated, and measures were taken—a suit of ejectment was instituted and finally decided against the occupant—and a writ of Ouster issued and executed, but the person, who claimed for benefit of heirs, was soon in possession again. Since that the Auditor, under a late law, had the property advertised and offered for sale; but owing to the report that there was an heir in Virginia, no one would purchase. And last winter the heir, or the person who claimed to be an heir, appeared for the purpose of settling up his claim; but from some cause has not, as yet.

The committee on Grain awarded to Hugh McDonald, for the best acre of Corn, 1st premium on the certificate of two reliable farmers—sworn to in the usual form—

That they were requested by Mr. McDonald to select one acre out of a field of 45 acres, measure the ground and ascertain the quantity. The committee say that it was with some difficulty that they satisfied themselves as to where was the best point, but after having selected and measured the ground they shelled out one row and ascertained that there was grown on the acre 140½ bushels. There were several competitors, varying from 90 to 122½ bushels.

Since the close of our last County Fair, a number of gentlemen favorable to the cause have purchased 22 acres of land, one mile north of Urbana, at \$75 per acre, and a committee of the Society are now engaged in raising the means for the first payment. And from the liberal manner in which our citizens take hold of the enterprise, no doubt need be entertained of our being able to meet the expense of purchase and fitting up.

The farmers of this county generally, are awakened to the necessity of improving their stock, and modes of tillage, and already marked improvement has taken place.

OFFICERS.

<i>President,</i>	Wm. Vance.
<i>Vice President,</i>	E. Burnhau.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	J. Dallas, Jr.
<i>Secretary,</i>	F. M. Wright.

Managers.—Jacob Murnper, J. C. Smith, H. McDonald, A. F. Vance, and D. Snyder.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts,.....	\$270 00
“ Expenditures,.....	265 00
Balance on hand,.....	\$5 00

J. DALLAS, Jr., Treasurer.

Urbana, Nov. 1853.

CLARK COUNTY.

BY WM. HUNT.

Principal Crops.—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Wheat.—Usual average 18 to 20 bushels—past season 15 bushels per acre, owing to weevil and rust. No new kinds introduced to any extent.

Corn.—Average 38 to 40 bushels. Crop the past season was excellent, and will average from 45 to 50 bushels. Probably one third distilled and shipped, and balance fed to stock.

Oats.—Average 30 bushels. Past season short, on account of the droughts.

Rye and Barley.—Average yield 20 to 25. Barley 35 to 45 bushels per acre Usual price 45 to 50 cts.

Hay—One and a half to one and three-quarter tons per acre. The past season crop short, owing to the drought. Price from \$4 to \$8 per ton.

Root Crops.—Potatoes Average about 100 bushels per acre—very much injured by the Rot. No other root crops raised to any extent.

Fruit.—Good, and some improvement being made in the cultivation. Several good Nurseries are being established in the county, and farmers are making improvements in their orchards.

Seeds.—Considerable quantity of Clover, Timothy and Flaxseed raised. Prices, \$5 for Clover \$2.50 for Timothy, \$1.15 for Flax. Flaxseed manufactured in the county.

Other Crops.—No interest manifested to any extent in any of these articles, although there is a considerable quantity of Hops raised.

Sheep.—Some very fine Sheep are being brought into the county, and farmers are turning their attention to the improvement of their flocks. Leicester, Cotswold and Southdowns preferred for Mutton.

Pork.—But little packed—mostly shipped alive. Considerable improvement made in the quality.

Beef.—Great improvement has been made in the breed, of late.

Horses and Mules.—There has been no marked improvement in the breed of Horses in this county, but there has been in Mules, although they are not raised to any considerable extent.

Implement s.—Considerable interest is manifested in the manufacturing of improved agricultural implements, and several establishments are engaged in the business.

Mills.—We have a considerable number of Mills and Distilleries, and all doing well the past season.

Hedges.—Osage Orange is being introduced, and so far as tried promises well. We have a considerable number of Stone Quarries in different parts of the county.

The Clark County Agricultural Society was organized on the 12th day of February last. The Society has purchased 10 acres of ground, and enclosed it with a tight board fence. The grounds are within the corporate limits of the city of

Springfield. Our first Fair was held on the 6th and 7th days of October. The weather was fine, and all seemed pleased with the exhibition. The second day was enlivened by the presence of the ladies, and the show of their handiwork, and their skill in horsemanship added great interest to the exhibition.

This, our first Fair, has stimulated our people to the formation of a stock importing company, with a capital of \$20,000, and Dr. A. Watts, of Ross, and Alex. Waddle, of Clark, have been selected as purchasing agents. These gentlemen are fully competent to the task, and will leave for England in February next.

An interesting address was delivered by L. Chandler Ball, Esq., of New York.

OFFICERS.

President,..... Wm. Hunt, Springfield.
Vice President,..... J. Pierce, South Charleston.
Treasurer,..... J. Humphreys, Springfield.
Rec. Secretary,..... W. D. Miller, Enon.
Cor. Secretary,..... G. W. Frey, Springfield.

Managers.—J. Keifer, S. G. Moler, A. J. Paige, L. B. Sprague, John Howell, J. Kiblinger, and E. B. Cassily.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts,.....	\$2,270 64
“ Expenditures,.....	2,265 34
Balance on hand,.....	\$5 30

J. HUMPHREYS, Treasurer,

by W. S. FIELD, Ass't Treas'r.

December 1853.

CLERMONT COUNTY.

BY JOHN FERGUSON.

This Society was organized in the month of June, 1849. It held its fifth Annual Fair on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, 1853, on grounds owned by the Society, near Bantam. The grounds are handsomely located near a stream of running water, on a turnpike near the center of the county. They are enclosed with a good tight board fence. The lot is also provided with lots and stalls for stock; sheds, &c., for mechanical articles, with a Floral Hall, of canvass, worth about \$500. Notwithstanding these heavy expenditures, the society has been so managed as to regularly increase the amount of premiums offered each year—amounting the present year to over a thousand dollars—and yet be able to meet the demands upon it promptly, and have a surplus in the treasury, as may be seen by the Treasurer's Report enclosed.

The principal expenditures having been met, if no change of policy be introduced, the entire resources of the society may now be applied to the encouragement of such interests as come properly within the range of its purposes.

The society numbers over five hundred members. The number of articles entered for exhibition at the late fair, exceeded that of any previous year. In the mechanical department we have very little exhibited, and less this year than usual, though the premiums offered were higher and more numerous. It is to be hoped that that branch of industry will yet come up to the good work, and claim the premiums offered. Co-operation in all the branches of industry is what our best interests require.

Enclosed is a list of premiums awarded, and the Treasurer's Report for the past year.

From reliable data it may be stated that in Clermont county about 18,000 acres were cultivated in wheat the past year, averaging about 18 bushels per acre—equal to 324,000 bushels, worth about one dollar per bushel.

About 36,000 acres were cultivated in corn, averaging 40 bushels per acre, worth 30 cents per bushel—equal \$432,000.

About 8,000 acres were in apple trees, worth at least \$36 per acre of fruit—equal near \$300,000.

Aside from these sources, at least 60,000 barrels of whiskey are annually produced in our county, and exported from it, worth, say eight dollars per barrel—equal near \$500,000.

I have no data as to the amount of other produce of the county.

The principal crops, in the order of their value, are as follows :

Corn, Wheat, Fruit, as above ; Oats, Hay, Potatoes.

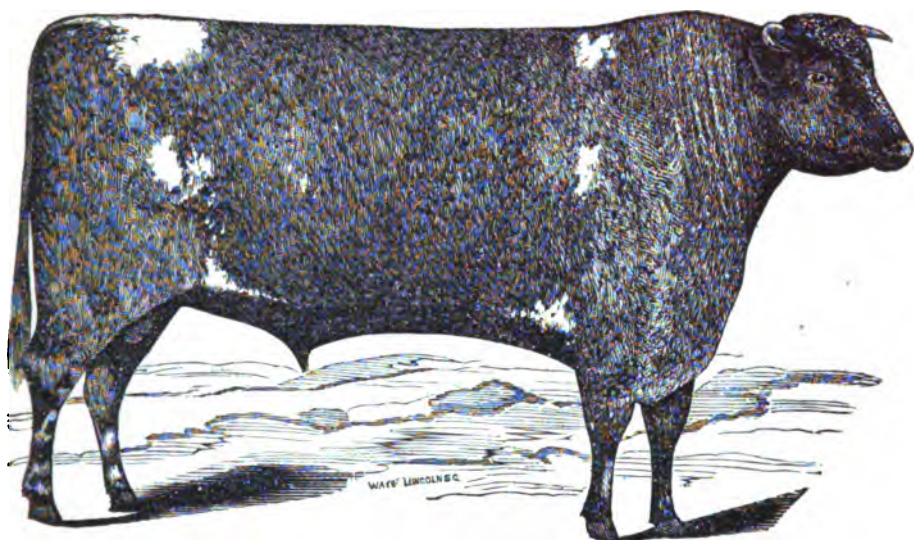
Oats will perhaps average near 25 bushels per acre this year, being less than an average, owing to drought.

Hay will average one and a half tons per acre—worth from \$12 to \$16 per ton.

Potatoes will average about 80 bushels per acre. They are rapidly becoming an important item in our agricultural products. The White Neshannoc is preferred in the market. Price 40 to 50 cents per bushel. The market for produce is Cincinnati—*Whisky* included. The mills throughout our county, however, buy a large amount of the surplus Wheat and Corn, and the villages *take in* most of the fruit.

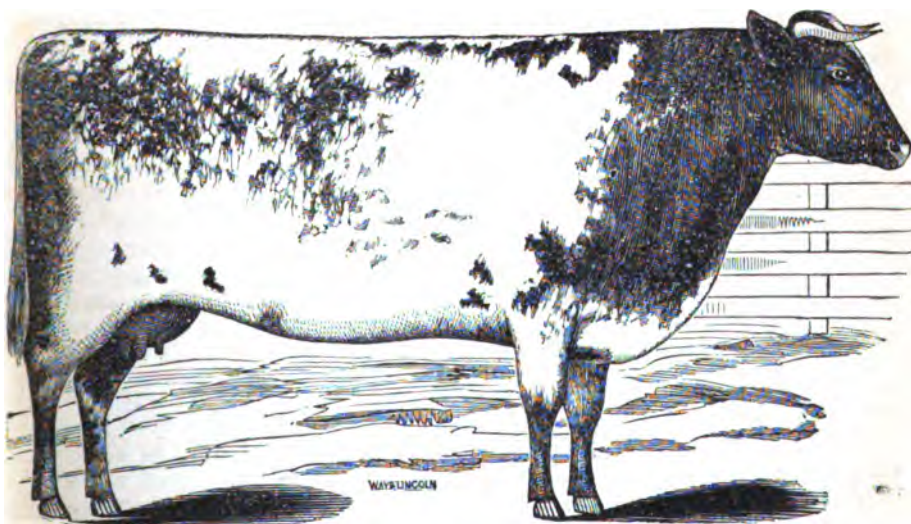
Little attention is paid to Barley, Rye, Grass seeds or Tobacco. True, a few individuals make handsome profits on these articles, but when compared with the produce of the county they are inconsiderable. The same may be said of Peaches, though a single individual (Mr. J. C. Davis,) receives the handsome sum of about nineteen thousand dollars from about ninety acres of peachtrees. So of wine, a few persons reap immense profits from a few acres of ground.

We evidently need an analysis of the soil of Ohio, thorough and complete, such as was commenced by David A. Wells, upon a plan original and practical, suggested by the experience of himself and the late and much lamented Prof. Norton, the *Agricultural* Chemist of the U. S. Under such circumstances it is certainly to be regretted that the State Board should have abandoned the enterprise so well begun, and one that promised so much to the Science of Agriculture ; founded, too, on the character of our own Ohio—and substituted for it an occasional isolated analysis here and there as the counties may call for, at a cost, too, double that of the systematic one previously begun. Irregular analyses of soils, here and there,



ALDERMAN.

Owned by Messrs. Peirce & Waddle, South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. Bred in England by Mr. Lowndes, of West Derby. Roan; got by Young Wilton, (9805.) Dam, Velveteen by Baron, 3095.) (See Herd Book.)



MARY.

Owned by Messrs. Pierce & Waddle, South Charleston, Ohio. Bred in England by Mr. Emerson. Roan; got by The Lord of Manor, (10466,) dam by Belvidere 3d, 3128.) (See Eng. Herd Book.)

can add nothing to science or to the interest of agriculture, while the regular systematic analysis of the soils of a State may prove the foundation of agricultural excellence.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts,	\$1,687 27
“ Expenditures,	1,649 03
Balance on hand,	<u>\$38 24</u>

L. D. SALT, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

CLINTON COUNTY.

BY E. GASKILL AND A. W. DOAN.

This Society held its fifth annual Fair at Wilmington on the 8th and 9th days of September, 1853. Printed and published lists of the premiums offered and awarded are herewith transmitted, together with an abstract of the Treasurer's account as published.

This Society was among the first organized, under the law, to encourage Agricultural Societies in this State. Its efforts have been attended with success, and its general utility admitted. The present flourishing and prosperous condition of the Society is the best evidence of the care, industry and enterprise of those who have managed its concerns. At our last Fair there were three hundred and sixty-nine members of the Society. The attendance of visitors was large, embracing every avocation and profession. The accommodations were good, and the exhibition generally pleasing and satisfactory. In live stock particularly there has been great improvement in quality and increase in numbers. Still further improvements are contemplated by a respectable and enterprising association of some of our citizens and of an adjoining county, for the purpose of importing fine stock of various kinds. With us this kind of improvement is beginning to be sensibly felt and properly appreciated.

Owing to the drought and unfavorable weather in the early part of the cropping season there were no competitors for premiums on field crops and but few samples of grain or vegetables exhibited. Several mechanical and manufactured articles were exhibited and favorably noticed. The same may be said as it respects dairy productions and various fruits, &c. The exhibition of needlework was creditable to the exhibitors.

The principal kind of agricultural productions of this county are Wheat, Corn, Hay and Oats; stock, Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Wool is extensively grown. We have no certain means of ascertaining the amount of grain and hay produced in this county for the year 1853. The corn crop, we suppose, would

average 40 bushels per acre; value 30 cents. The greatest quantity of this is fed to stock on the farm. The wheat crop we consider an average; about 16 or 18 bushels per acre—worth 95 cts; market at Wilmington, on the C. W. & Z. R. R. The hay crop was under an average, not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre; worth \$5 consumed at home. The oat crop was also under an average, the yield being from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; worth from 25 to 30 cts per bushel.

It appeared from the county Auditor's report that there are in this county as follows:

Horses.....	No. 7,536.....	Value, \$376,221
Cattle.....	" 21,052.....	" 234,651
Mules.....	" 78.....	" 4,752
Sheep.....	" 72,713.....	" 107,348
Hogs.....	" 55,288.....	" 125,589

Our pork and beef is worth from \$4 to \$5 net. Our wool is generally of a good quality, and will average about 3 pounds to the fleece, and worth during this year from 40 to 50 cts per lb.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i> ,.....	E. Gaskill.
<i>Vice President</i> ,.....	Jas. Linton.
<i>Treasurer</i> ,.....	J. F. Carothers.
<i>Secretary</i> ,.....	T. E. Doan.

Managers.—M. Rumbach, T. D. Austin, I. G. Coulter, S. Pyle and F. Vanderbilt.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts.....	\$582 00
" Expenditures,.....	533 41
Balance on hand,.....	\$48 58

WM. CRUMLEY, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

—BY T. S. WOODS AND J. HARBAUGH.

Principal Productions.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Wool, Pork, Horses, Cattle, Grass and Fruit.

Wheat.—Price this fall \$1.15 per bushel.

Corn.—Average yield 40 bushels—price 50 cts.

Oats.—Average 30 bushels. Mostly consumed in the county. Some shipped to Cleveland and Pittsburg. Price 33 cts.

Wool.—Whole amount produced in the county 300,000 pounds. Average price 50 cts. Mostly of a superior quality.

Horses.—Stock of Horses good and undergoing rapid improvement.

Cattle.—Marked improvement in the stock of Cattle.

Sheep.—Large numbers of Sheep are driven East from this county each year.

Hay.—Average yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

Fruit.—Large quantities of Apples are exported from this county. Quality good.

OFFICERS.

President,-----Jacob³ Harbaugh.
Vice President,-----A. Lodge.
Treasurer,-----J. McElymond.

Managers.—J. Fleming, T. Graham, E. B. Hastings, John N. Dixon, and F. Zeppermick.

This Society was organized in 1846. The Society is now prosperous. The Board last spring purchased a tract of land containing 15 acres, one fourth of a mile from New Lisbon, at a cost of \$1,800 payable in 8 years at 6 per cent. Five acres of this lot they have since sold (including the buildings thereon) for \$1,170, leaving the Society 10 acres at a cost of \$630. Eight acres have been enclosed with a tight fence, 8 feet high. Convenient halls and stalls have been erected, and a supply of water obtained from neighboring springs, through pipes. Improvements have cost about \$1,600. The Society are now able to pay all indebtedness except \$600 on the land. Next year we expect to clear the land of all incumbrances, and be in possession of a property worth \$2,500. Stock of all kinds has been greatly improved, under the stimulus of our county Fairs, and all branches of farming are beginning to exhibit marked improvement.

Our county Fair this fall was in every way successful. The show of horses and cattle was fine, and the display of farming implements and mechanical productions was very satisfactory to all concerned. The equestrian exercises by the ladies elicited much interest, and proved one of the greatest novelties of the entire exhibition. The ladies managed their horses with great skill and success.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts,-----	\$2,595 27
“ Expenditures,-----	2,335 07
Balance on hand.....	\$260 20

JNO. McELYMOND, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF COMPETITORS ON CORN CROPS.

BY JOHN HISEY.

Soil, sandy loam—cleared in 1840. One crop wheat raised on it, then seeded with clover and timothy, and kept for pasture till 1849. The stumps were then

taken up and the ground planted in corn—yield 75 bushels per acre ; next in wheat—yield 24 bushels per acre. This year put on 33 loads manure to the acre, and planted in corn—yield 117 bushels per acre.

Cr. by 117 bushels corn at 40 cts.....	\$46 80
Dr. whole cost of culture,.....	14 25
Net profits,.....	<u>\$32 55</u>

BY J. N. DIXON.

Soil, white-oak land—has been in corn for the two previous years. Stalks of previous year's crop were finely broken, so as not to interfere with plowing, by harrowing in February when frozen. Manured 15 two-horse loads per acre. Planted 18th of May, in rows three feet apart, one stalk in a place, 10 inches apart in the rows. It was worked once with a Cultivator, twice with a double shovel-plow, and twice hoed ; seed used, "hackberry."

I conceive the true secret of success to consist in the following items of management: Make your ground *strong* by manuring; plow *deep*, and when the ground is dry, that the soil may be thoroughly pulverized; plant close and evenly; stir frequently, and especially stir the soil to a good depth, that the roots may readily penetrate to the proper depth. For stirring I use a double shovel-plow, the shovel being very narrow and long, and these I sink to the depth of nine or ten inches.

Amount of land included in the statement (certified to under oath) 5 acres. Average per acre 127 bushels and 3 quarts of shelled corn.

COSHOCTON COUNTY, 1853.

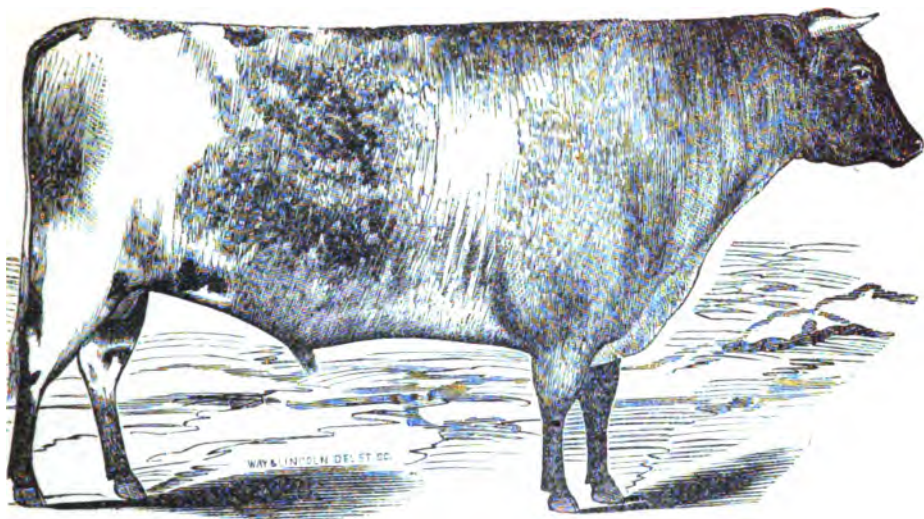
BY JOHN HUMRICKHOUSE.

Our society is now in a more flourishing condition than it has yet been; and from the increased interest felt in its success, and in its annual fairs, there is every reason for believing it will continue prosperous. The progress we are making in improvement cannot be better illustrated than by a brief report of our recent county fair.

Our third annual fair was held in Coshocton on the 20th and 21st of October last, and brought together a large number of our farmers and mechanics, with their families. On the last day particularly, the attendance was very large, and distinguished by sobriety and good conduct, so different from what is generally seen in political and miscellaneous gatherings.

The whole number of entries was 390, viz: Cattle, 43; Horses, 71; Sheep, 38; Hogs 27; Dairy, Farm and Garden Products, 97; Manufactures and Miscellaneous, 114.

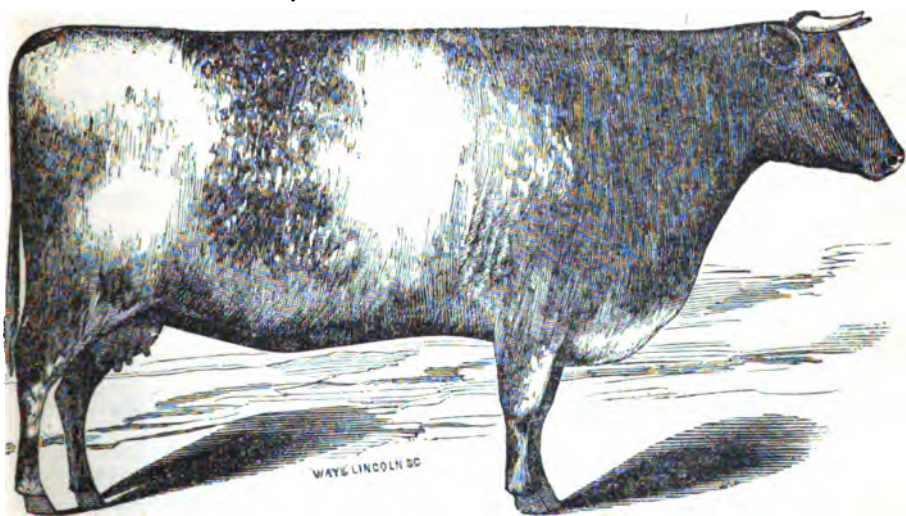
Of Cattle, many fine animals of the Durham breed were exhibited, chiefly of the Scioto Valley stock. Deserving of particular commendation were the animals of this stock exhibited by Messrs. Darling, Wolf, Medbrey and Browne, besides many high grade animals by the same and other exhibitors. Most of the male



CASSIUS,

Winner of 1st Premium in class of 2 year old Short Horns, at Ohio State Fair, 1853, at Dayton.

Owned by Samuel Pyle, Esq., of Sligo, Clinton county, O.



GRAZILLA.

Owned by Samuel Payle, Esq., Sligo, Clinton county, Ohio. Bred by the late Alfred Hadley, and mother of the first premium 2 year old short horn Bull at Dayton, 1853.

stock included in this exhibition have been purchased since our previous fair, at large prices. From the introduction of these animals, and the competition thereby engendered, we may confidently expect in a few years great improvements in our already good neat cattle.

The exhibition of Horses, although extensive in numbers, was not of sufficient excellence to demand more than a mere notice. Our county has not kept pace with most of the counties of the State, in the improvement of this valuable and useful animal. The Society, feeling the importance of endeavoring to give an impetus to this branch of stock raising, have now on their minutes a resolution offering a reward of *forty dollars* to any one who shall introduce and keep in the county a Morgan Stallion, which shall be approved by the committee. It is to be hoped that this sum will be further increased at our next meeting, and that some gentleman or association of gentlemen may be induced to introduce a superior Morgan or Blood Stallion.

In Sheep this county stands inferior to none in the State. The Merinos exhibited by Batchelor & Howe are remarkable for the compactness, fineness and weight of their fleeces, and are of the pure Atwood stock. The animals exhibited by them include many of great value, among which was his three year old Ram, "Kossuth," which sheared last June 15 lbs. 3 oz., of washed wool, of less than one years' growth, and of superior quality. This Ram after being sheared weighed 116 lbs. There were other good animal exhibited of the Merino class, besides a good display of Saxons, and a few Oxfordshire and Southdowns.

Our Hogs are chiefly of improved native breeds, and are distinguished for smallness of bone, and disposition to take on fat readily. The number raised in the county is large, which are principally disposed of on foot and driven to the eastern cities for slaughter.

In Poultry we had but limited representation, the hen fever not raging to any great extent in this county. Messrs. Gamble, Medberry, and Irvine, however, exhibited good specimens of Bramapootras and Shanghais. Thos. S. Humrickhouse also exhibited handsome specimens of a new variety, originated by himself, which he calls the "Ruffled and Crested Dominiques."

Of Apples our display was large and fine, embracing 104 varieties, raised by T. S. Humrickhouse, and lots of from 20 to 30 varieties by a number of other cultivators. This exhibition included most of the really desirable varieties, such as Baldwin, Belmont, Roxbury Russett, Green Newton Pippins, Keiser, Dominie, Esopus Spitzenburg, Swaar, Jonathan, Wine, Winesap, Westfield Seeknofurther, Red and Black Gilliflower, Tulpenhocking, Roman Stem, Fall Wine, Fall Pippin, Fall Harvey, Porter, &c., and also Belle de Witte, American White Winter Calville and other varieties, native of this county, and never exhibited out of it.

The Dairy and Farm Products were well and worthily represented, as also the Mechanical and Domestic departments.

In the Mechanical department Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Roscoe, exhibited a beautiful steel plow of his own design and workmanship, which is considered by our corn raisers superior to any steel plow in use, and of great value for sandy or light soils.

In the Missellaneous department James Matthews, Esq., exhibited a load of 30 bushels of superior Bituminous Coal, from his bank about one and a half miles from this place.

Many other articles of merit were exhibited highly creditable to our farmers, and on the whole, we have reason to be well satisfied with the success of our Society.

Our Society now numbers 300 members.

As the report of crops, &c., for the present year does not materially differ from those reported last year, it is not thought desirable to repeat them here.

APPLICATION FOR PREMIUM ON POTATOES.

S. A. Ellis produced 54 bushels of sound potatoes from one-eighth of an acre of ground.

OFFICERS.

President..... Dr. E. Cone, Coshocton.
Vice President..... J. Miskimmons.
Secretary..... Jos. W. Rue.
Treasurer..... Wm. K. Johnson.

Managers.—J. M. Burt, S. Elliott, S. Casteel, J. Robinson, sen., and Thos. Darling.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$495 66
“ Expenditures.....	337 91
Balance on hand	\$157 75

WM. K. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

December 1853.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

BY A. FAIRLOR.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay and Cloverseed.

Wheat.—The crop this year will not average more than 8 bushels to the acre—cause of injury, rust and yellow weevil. No means of ascertaining the amount raised.

Corn.—The crop is probably the best ever raised in the county. The yield per acre is good, on an average 50 bushels, and of superior quality. Principally fed in the county.

Oats.—This crop is also good. It is not very extensively grown. Yield per acre about 40 bushels. Some little exported.

Hay.—an average crop, perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre, all consumed in the county. Most approved, Timothy and Clover mixed.

Cloverseed.—The crop does not yield as much per acre this year as last, yet the amount raised in the county is nearly the same as last year, and will probably not vary much from 14,000 bushels. Selling here at from \$4.75 to \$5.25 per bushel.

Cattle.—The Assessor's returns show the number in the county to be 21,188 head, valued at \$177,938. Large droves are yearly driven east. Considerable interest is now manifested in their improvement.

Horses.—By the returns we have 7,401 head, valued at \$318,693. Many excellent horses are sold for the eastern market, at prices from \$90 to \$150. More pains are taken by the farmers to raise good stock, and a great improvement is to be seen in our young stock.

Sheep.—The returns show but 71,259 head, which is far short of the number now owned in the county. Adding the increase and those brought in since the assessment, we can safely estimate the number at 100,000. The quality of the wool is very good—the price per pound for wool last spring varied from 40 to 60 cents.

Hogs.—We have 34,378 head. But few distinct breeds in the county; during the last year some Suffolks were introduced. However, the hogs are generally good, and this year will be heavy.

Fruit.—A great improvement, in the quality of fruit grown, is manifested. We now see fine, large delicious fruit instead of the little sour things of a few years back.

Public Shows.—The whole amount paid into the county this year is \$140.

This being the sixth year of our organization, it might be supposed that we had attained to some degree of perfection in the art of getting up a good Fair. In point of fixtures and general arrangements, we can justly lay claim to some considerable progress. Our Society numbers 171 members. Nothing has been left undone by its officers that would in the least degree add to the interest or usefulness of the organization, and they can, without ostentation, claim a good degree of success. The Fair for 1853 was held on the 13th and 14th of October. Our grounds, consisting of 6 acres, surrounded by a tight fence 8 feet high, with offices, halls, &c., helped to render the exhibition attractive.

The quality of our stock is improving rapidly, Thorough bred Durham and Devon cattle, Morgan and Bellfounder horses, Merino, Spanish, Saxon, Southdown and Leicestershire sheep, Suffolk hogs, and Shanghai and other blooded fowls, are now every day sights in Crawford, and especially at our fairs.

There were exhibited at our county Fair this fall 73 head of cattle, 101 horses, 113 sheep, 50 hogs and about 75 fowls. Upon these entries we expect a large increase in 1854.

The following statements of competitors on crops are accompanied by affidavits, in the possession of the State Board :

CROP OF CORN RAISED BY E. BARRITT.

Amount of land cultivated, 3 acres ;

Yield per acre, 129 bushels and 11 pounds;

Cost of cultivation per acre, \$3.33 ;

The ground had lain in grass for 10 years, was plowed in April last, planted about the 18th of May, was cultivated once, hoed once, and plowed once.

CROP OF CORN RAISED BY S. S. CALDWELL.

Three acres of land yielded 372 bushels and 48 pounds, or 124 bushels and 16 pounds per acre. Cost of cultivation \$3 per acre. Part of the ground was in

corn last year, and part in grass. It had nearly all been farmed in wheat and corn for nine years, being mowed and pastured for the 7 years previous. Light coat of manure 4 years since, and the sward a light coat of manure from the sheep yard before last plowing. Plowed 7 inches deep, harrowed, and furrowed each way $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 feet, averaging 5 stalks in a hill. Planted about the 1st of June. Cultivated twice with the cultivator, and once with the double shovel-plow. The largest yield was on the old corn ground.

CROP OF HAY RAISED BY J. G. STOUGH.

Amount of land, one acre, yielding 3 tons and 450 pounds. Ground had been in grass for 20 years. Soil a rich loam, receiving the wash from the door-yard, and no other manure.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts.....	\$700 72
“ Expenditures.....	674 09
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$26 67</u>

SAM'L MYRES, Treasurer.

December 1853.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, 1853.

BY A. A. JEWETT.

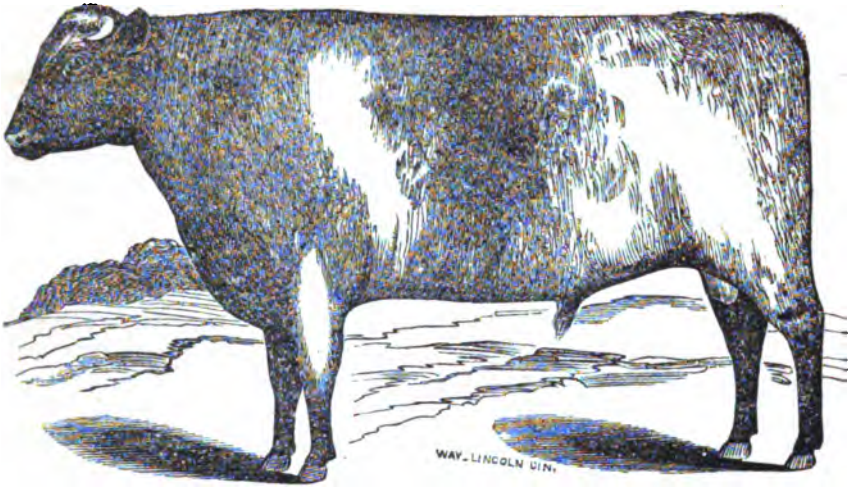
Principal Crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Hay, Potatoes, &c., &c.

Wheat.—The present season's crop is much smaller than last, the winter being much too open for its good; the average yield per acre not being more than 18 bushels. The soil needs more lime to insure a good yield, growing more to straw than to berry. Better cultivation in general would add much to the average yield.

Corn.—The Corn crop is unquestionably the best the farmer can raise in this section. It can be made a substitute for many other crops he raises; if his Hay crop is short his Corn will help lengthen it out; so also of Wheat and Oats: it can be substituted in a measure for either. The crop this season is far better than last. Average yield 45 bushels. There is some Corn sown broadcast for fodder, with good results, the yield being large. Price 60 cents per bushel.

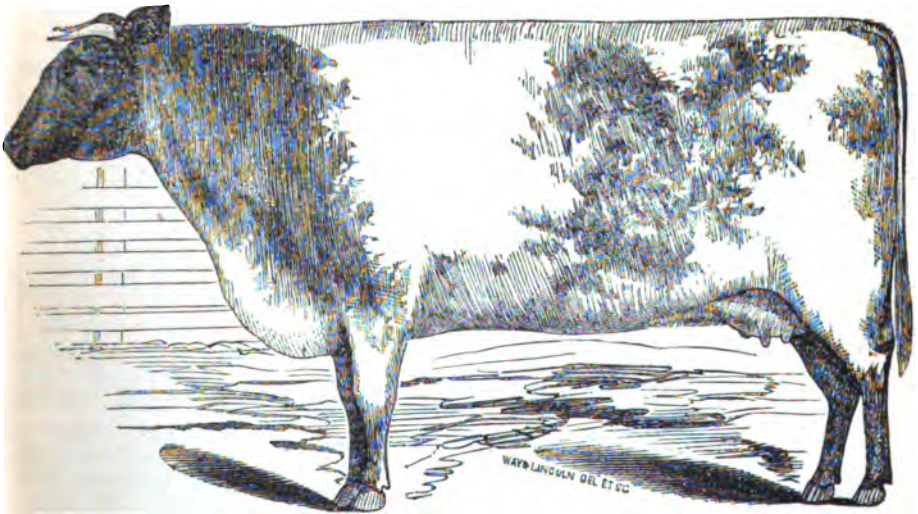
Oats.—The present crop very light from two causes: first, the spring being too wet for early plowing, and consequently sowed late, which is always a detriment to a good crop. Then a drought followed, which did not add much to their prosperity. Price 38 to 40 cents.

Rye.—But little is raised, and that probably to a disadvantage, as there is but a very little ground but what will produce more wheat than rye, which generally commands double price.



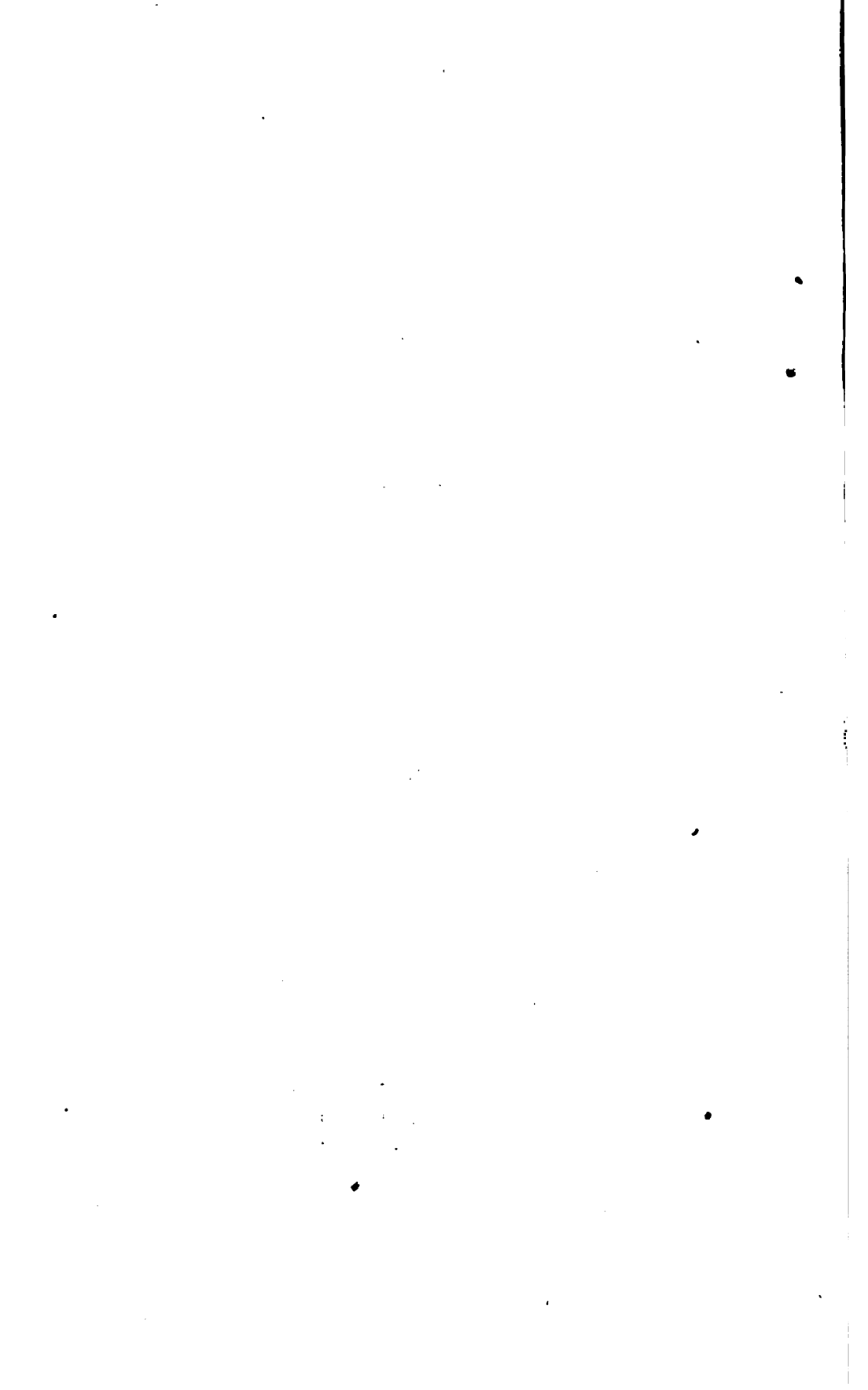
MATCHLESS.

Owned by John T. Brazee, Esq., of Lancaster, O. Roan; calved March 15th, 1849. Got by Young Prince Albert. Dam, Queen Ann by John Randolph, gr. dam Hannah Moore by imported Goldfinder. (See Eng. Herd Book.)



MOSS ROSE.

Owned by Messrs. Peirce & Waddle, South Charleston, O. Bred in England. Roan; got by Ravensworth, (9532.) Dam by Nelson, (4549,) gr. dam by Newton, (4567.) (See Eng. Herd Book.)



Hay.—The Hay crop is light, the season being too wet and then too dry. The price in the Cleveland market at this time is \$16 to \$18 per ton.

Potatoes.—The number of bushels raised in this county is large, and of many different kinds. Many had anticipated that they would not be affected so much with the rot as years previous, yet it has proved quite serious, affecting them more after digging than ever before, while heretofore they have usually escaped after they have been dug and dried well, and put in cellars. A hundred bushels is an average crop per acre. Price 50 cents per bushel.

Turnips.—There is a good deal of attention paid to this crop, and the yield the present season is very large. Some have raised as high as two or three thousand bushels, designed mostly for feeding.

Carrots.—Considerable attention is now being paid to the raising of carrots, and with good success. Some are getting large yields.

Vegetables.—Are very generally and profitably cultivated in this county, there being a good demand for them, both for home consumption and for export.

Fruits.—This might be more properly divided under three or more heads, Apples, Peaches, Strawberries, Grapes, &c.

Apples.—It has been a poor season for apples in this county, there not being more than from a third to half a crop, and many of those of a very inferior quality. The best quality are now selling at from eight to ten shillings per bushel.

Peaches.—The crop in the vicinity of the Lake was very large, and of a quality that the most refined epicure could not reject. They commanded from eight to fourteen shillings per bushel.

Strawberries.—The amount raised in and around the city of Cleveland is quite large, and on the increase—probably some fifty acres being covered with the vines, and more being put out. They sold at from 12½ to 50 cents per quart.

Grapes.—It has been thought that the grape in this part of the State would not do well, yet they do produce admirably. The crop the present season was good. There are some vineyards of from eight to ten acres. Some of them are made into wine; how good I do not know, neither do I wish to.

Horses.—The number in the county is 9,157, and valued at \$441,615. The raising of colts is not made a very prominent business, yet there are some of the best blood horses here that can be found.

Cattle.—The number in the county is 27,400, and valued at \$399,541. The business of slaughtering is carried on quite extensively, there being several thousand killed here annually. There seems to be a strong desire to improve the breeds. Several choice lots of Durhams have been brought here.

Sheep.—The number returned by the assessors is 60,847, valued at \$91,892. They are composed of quite a variety of breeds—Southdowns, Leicestershires, Spanish Merino, Saxons, and last, though not least, is the large French Merino, which seem to be destined to take the lead of all others.

Hogs.—The number returned as above is 9,600, valued at \$27,576. Much might be done in the improvement of the breed.

Condition of Agriculture.—The general condition of agriculture is on the increase. The spirit of improvement is quite manifest in every department, there being an inquiry for better cattle, sheep, horses, hogs; better seed and better farm implements. We have in Cleveland one of the largest and best manufacturing and

wholesale establishments that can be found in the Western country. It is owned by Dewitt & Co.

I had almost forgotten to speak of the hen fever, which is raging in this quarter. The lovers of fine fowls held a convention in Cleveland at the same time this county held their annual fair, and in this report you will find a list of their awards. I was in hopes they would make a report for themselves, but they have not, I believe.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	M. Jackson.
<i>Vice President</i>	Thos. Hird.
<i>Treasurer</i>	B. H. Stairr.
<i>Secretary</i>	Geo. B. Stedman.

Managers.—A. McIntosh, E. T. Sturtevant, O. W. Hotchkiss, F. Wilson, J. Hurst, O. B. Coit.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts.....	\$1,246 89
Total expenditures.....	96? 45
Balance on hand.....	276 44

J. STAIR, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

DARKE COUNTY. 1853.

BY J. N. GARD.

PRINCIPAL CROPS.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, &c.

The soil of this county is well adapted to the growth of all the products common to the west, and especially to the smaller gardens. In common with the other counties on the western border of the state, we have not yet received much benefit from the many improvements going on in agricultural implements, stock, &c. Being far from market also, our farmers have lacked the healthy stimulus enjoyed by most of the older counties in the state. Often, when prices are best, our roads have been almost impassable. In this condition of things, it is not surprising, that with a soil unsurpassed in fertility by any county in Ohio, our farmers were compelled to be satisfied with raising grain and hay merely for their own consumption. What cared we about increasing the yield, or practising economy in cultivating our soil. Land was cheap, and its products of but little value. When compelled to raise money for taxes, we could sell of our staples, "coon skins," or "hoop poles." From this course, of necessity, indifference to agricultural improvements has per-

vaded the mass of our farmers. During last year, by the completion of the Greenville and Miami Railroad, we have had cheap access to the Dayton and Cincinnati markets, and by the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, we have access to markets east. These improved facilities, together with the stimulus now afforded by our County Agricultural Society, are producing a marked change in the feelings of our farmers. Our farmers are improving their modes of tillage by deep plowing, and a better system of cultivation in all respects. Clearings are being extended, and our swamp lands, so long neglected, are being ditched, and promise to be the most valuable portions of our farms.

Domestic animals are being improved, by introductions of choice animals from the older counties.

Our society was organized in Nov. 1852, and now numbers 320 members, which you will perceive is more than most of the older counties, and with a favorable public opinion, we may look for a large increase another year. Our first Fair was held at Greenville on the 6th and 7th of Sept., and was attended by a large concourse of people. Competition was spirited, and we had a very respectable gathering. We are greatly indebted to the ladies of Greenville, however, for a beautiful leaf-clad bower, for the reception of domestic and dairy products.

The premiums on field crops are not yet awarded.

Amount of Corn produced in the county in 1852, 661,000 bushels.

Yield per acre, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,

Of Wheat, 324,924 bushels.

Yield per acre, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

Horses,	8,879
Cattle,	19,799

Crops in 1852 below average.

Corn 35 bushels, Wheat 18 bushels per acre.

OFFICERS.

<i>President,</i>	J. N. Gard, Greenville.
<i>Vice President,</i>	D. Sludebaker, "
<i>Secretary,</i>	Noah Arnold, Abbotsville.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	A. Kilchen, "

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Received from all sources,	\$908,87
Expended, " "	533,14
Balance on hand,	\$375,73

A. KITCHEN, Treasurer.

November, 1853.

DEFIANCE COUNTY. 1853.

BY LYMAN LANGDON.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Potatoes.

Wheat.—Average yield per acre, 15 bushels. Fly and weevil are the main enemies—no remedy. No improvement in kinds of seed or manner of farming worth notice. Aggregate 90,000 bushels.

Corn.—Average yield this season 30 bushels per acre. The crop was generally good—nearly all consumed at home. Price this fall $37\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel at Defiance, our nearest market.

Oats.—Usual yield 30 bushels—the past season not more than 20 bushels on account of drought. They are generally a sure and safe crop,—price $37\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel.

Rye and Barley.—Very little raised in this county.

Grass and Hay.—Usual average yield 1 ton per acre—not much affected by drought, unless pastured in the spring. Plaster on sandy soils increases the yield 50 per cent. 2 parts timothy, 1 clover, generally 6 quarts sown to the acre—8 quarts are needed. Usual price from \$6 to \$10 per ton. Present price \$9 to \$10 per ton at Defiance. Costs \$3 to grow hay per acre.

Potatoes.—A light yield of excellent potatoes—no complaint of rot. All descriptions, no particular mode of culture, or kinds of manure, and no means used to prevent disease. No other root crop raised to any considerable amount.

Fruits.—There has been more attention to fruit than any other branch of agriculture, and all plant out grafted trees, and nearly all brought to market are choice kinds, and its general character is good. All consumed at home. Winter fruits sell at 75 c per bushel in Defiance.

Seeds.—There are about 1,000 bushels shipped from Defiance yearly, of clover and Timothy. Price \$4 to \$5, and \$1.50.

Very little attention paid to raising those articles as crops.

Dairy Products.—Butter is made in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand, and commands from 8 to 20 c per lb.

Cheese.—Very little made, and commands 8 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

Sheep and Wool.—There has been a considerable increase in sheep, but little wool sold, say \$2,000 at $37\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. The sheep fever is up here. I have no means of ascertaining the balance of inquiries.

Pork.—The amount raised will equal home consumption, which is considerable, on account of canal and rail-road improvements. Price \$4 per hundred.

Beef.—Not much attention paid to fattening cattle.

Steers and Oxen.—Are bought by drovers, to feed. Price, Oxen \$60 to \$70 per pair, Steers, 3 years, \$15 to \$20 per head. Of late there has been considerable improvement in cattle by the introduction of Durhams.

Horses.—There is a good stock and valuable. Have introduced the Morgan, and is well esteemed. Average value 4 years old, \$80 to \$100. No mules raised.

Mills.—Have 3 flouring mills now in operation, 2 more in course of construction—all merchant mills, 12 saw mills, 1 foundry.

There have not been any experiments made in fattening hogs, keeping and wintering cattle and horses, worthy of reporting. Our county is new, and the majority of farmers have not yet got through clearing their lands.

Farmers generally plant their orchards in spring, taking care to set as deep as when removed, and generally prune from March to September—I consider from 1st May to 1st Sept.

Plums and Grapes.—Have not generally succeeded well owing to inattention or lack of knowledge in cultivating.

The condition of our society is rather stationary, but there are a number of warm friends, and I think there will be a good degree of interest in the fair this next season. It consists of about 50 members, and have paid out upwards of \$86 this year for premiums.

There is collected for the use of the State Board, ten dollars, arising from shows. No escheated lands in this county.

OFFICERS.

President, Lyman Langdon, Brunersbury.
Vice President, Samuel Rohn, Richland.
Secretary, Jacob J. Greene, Defiance.
Treasurer, Brise Hilton, Noble.

Managers.—W. D. Haymaker, Noble, Wm. Travis, Noble, Wm. Lyman, Defiance, A. W. Wilcox, Milford, Byron Bunnell, Hicksville.

DELAWARE COUNTY. 1853.

BY G. W. LITTLE, AND WM. GASTON.

Wheat.—Usual average 16 bushels per acre. Last crop an average one.

Corn.—Is the principal crop of our county. Usual average from 50 to 65 bushels per acre. Last crop very good, mostly fed to hogs and cattle in the county. Price 31 to 37½ cents.

Oats.—Usual average 40 bushels. Past crop much injured by drought. Best preventative, deep tillage.

Hay.—Usual yield from 1½ to 2 tons per acre. Past crop much injured by drought, especially old meadows which were pastured in the spring. Stock of all kinds should be kept off of meadows in spring to ensure a good crop of hay. Price \$6 to \$8 per ton.

A mixture of timothy and clover is generally preferred for meadows.

Six to eight quarts of seed is sown per acre.

Potatoes.—Usual average 200 bushels per acre. Last crop much injured by rot. Most approved mode of culture is in drills on sod ground, using plenty of straw manure.

Fruit.—Choice varieties of fruit are generally grown through the county, and the means of transportation lately afforded, have induced many to set out large orchards.

Seeds.—A considerable amount of clover and timothy seed is raised, mostly used in the county. A large amount of flax seed is grown, which finds a ready market at the extensive oil mill in Delaware. Usual yield 8 to 15 bushels per acre. Price \$1 per bushel.

Dairy Products.—Sufficient for home Markets.

Sheep.—Increasing in numbers, with decided improvement in character of flocks.

Pork.—A larger number of hogs are now being fed in the county.

Quality of stock hogs much improved.

Cattle.—A rapid improvement is being made both in number and quality.

Horses.—Being improved by breeding from Bellfounder and Morgan stallions.

Farming Implements.—Gradually improving.

Minerals.—An immense amount of lime stone is quarried in the vicinity of Delaware, to supply the large demand for building. Also several very extensive brick yards have been in operation the past summer, all of which have found a ready market at \$4 per thousand.

Our county is quite well supplied with mills. Have one very extensive foundry, and one extensive paper mill.

We have two very flourishing Colleges located at Delaware, of which our county and state may well be proud, viz., the Ohio Wesleyan University, and the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, both under the control of as competent instructors as the country affords. At these many of our farmer's sons and daughters are acquiring true riches—riches much more durable than silver or gold, the wealth of thoroughly cultivated hearts and minds.

Our society is in a flourishing condition. The number of members was greatly increased the past season, and a very general interest was manifested in the result of our Fair for 1853.

A rapid improvement is being manifested in growing stock.

OFFICERS.

<i>President,</i>	Wm. Gaston, Nimmon's Cross Roads.
<i>Vice President,</i>	S. F. Joy, Delaware.
<i>Secretary,</i>	G. W. Little, “
<i>Treasurer,</i>	J. E. Hills, “

Managers.—R. Hills, C. Sweetser, F. P. Vergor, J. Cunningham.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount received,	.....\$229,10
Do do expended,	.....258,15

Considerable of the amount due for premiums to members, will not be called for, so that we will have a small balance on hand.

J. E. HILLS, Treasurer.

Delaware, Dec. 1853.

 FAIRFIELD COUNTY, 1853.

BY J. C. WEAVER.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay.

Wheat.—Average yield per acre, 16 bushels. Probable aggregate for the year, 600,000 bushels. It was injured by the fly. From past experience, the best way of preventing such injury is late seeding.

Corn.—Average yield per acre, 41 bushels, and on some of our bottom lands will average 75 to 80 bushels. The crop the present year may be said to be a good one; a considerable increase over the last year. Much of the corn is fed out in the county, and a large quantity is shipped elsewhere. The price per bushel is at present 35 cents at Lancaster and other points on the Ohio and Hocking Valley Canal.

Oats.—The usual average yield is about 40 bushels, but this crop has fell short the past season, by reason of the dry weather during the time of maturing. It is supposed that the present year's crop will not be more than half, say 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Hay.—The usual average is two tons to the acre, but owing to the dry season, the present year may be put at one and a half tons. The usual price is about \$6; the price is \$10 per ton. The seed preferred in laying down meadows is timothy. Quantity of seed sown is one bushel to eight acres.

Potatoes.—We cannot obtain any direct information as to quantity and quality of this article, as the opinions of persons are so diversified. However, the pink eyes and red potatoes are much favored.

Fruit.—Efforts are being made of late to improve the character of the fruit in this county. Although we have had some very excellent fruit heretofore, our farmers consider that there is necessity of devoting more attention to their orchards, as they can readily see that choice fruit is much more desirable for market, and will command a better price. Fruit is exported to some extent in a dry state.

Hogs.—As it was difficult to arrive at any probable aggregate of pork in this county, we consulted the assessor's returns, and find that in the spring the number

of hogs was 58,921. A large amount of the hogs are generally taken from here to other points on foot.

Cattle.—Much interest is of late being taken in the breed of cattle, and since the establishing of our county fairs, there appears to be a strong desire among our farmers to procure the Durham stock, and some of our citizens are bringing cattle from abroad; and already a marked improvement may be observed by a visit to many of the farms in this county.

Horses.—Their growth is considered profitable by most farmers. The principal part of our farming is done with horses; the mule and ox do but a small part. Horses are the every day animal, both for saddle and harness. The best method of breaking, say our most experienced horsemen, is by kindness. Harsh treatment to the horse injures the disposition, and makes him unsafe. Some persons, however, appear to think that in breaking them for the saddle all that is necessary is to bridle them, pounce on their backs and stick to them, and have no more trouble with them.

The county auditor has informed us that the law relating to public shows has been enforced, and the amount collected for the State Agricultural Fund the present year is \$120.

The circular addressed to the County Agricultural Societies contains many inquiries that should be answered by a county like this. But it is not possible to give all the information requested with any degree of certainty in a county containing, as this does, so many varieties of soil, as you may converse with persons from this vicinity, and their general average may vary to a considerable extent, and it is difficult to compromise on any certain data or accurate account of agricultural productions. And they will also differ as to the best manner and mode of producing the various crops, and many are the suggestions that are made from time to time, which if attempted to be followed would have a tendency to keep man experimenting until he would consider farming a burden instead of a pleasure, as it should be. Some comprehensive system of agricultural organization is required, and some valuable suggestions are frequently made, if it were possible to have the same carried into effect. Among others it has frequently been supposed that auxiliary societies formed in each township, to meet once in each month, for the purpose of consultation and reading of essays on Agriculture, and also to keep a record of their experience and proceedings, would promote a great interest and harmony of feeling in regard to the best modes of the various branches of Agriculture, and would always be ready to impart information to the County and State Board, with a more accurate description and greater satisfaction, and carry into practice instructions which they would receive as well from their frequent meetings together as from information received from agricultural works and newspapers, which they would eagerly seek after, to inform themselves in the science of farming. Thus in a few years we might expect to see model farms established, that would be a pride to the State of Ohio.

The officers of Fairfield County Agricultural Society take great pleasure in stating that the success of the Society thus far is beyond our most sanguine expectations. Our fair for 1863 was held on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October, and the number in attendance was astonishingly large.

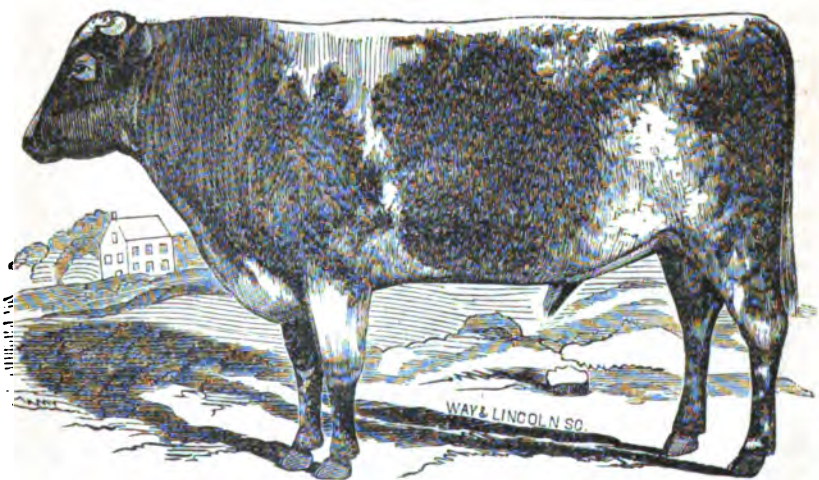
Horses and cattle are rapidly being improved in quality, and the same may be said of all other stock.



FLORA.

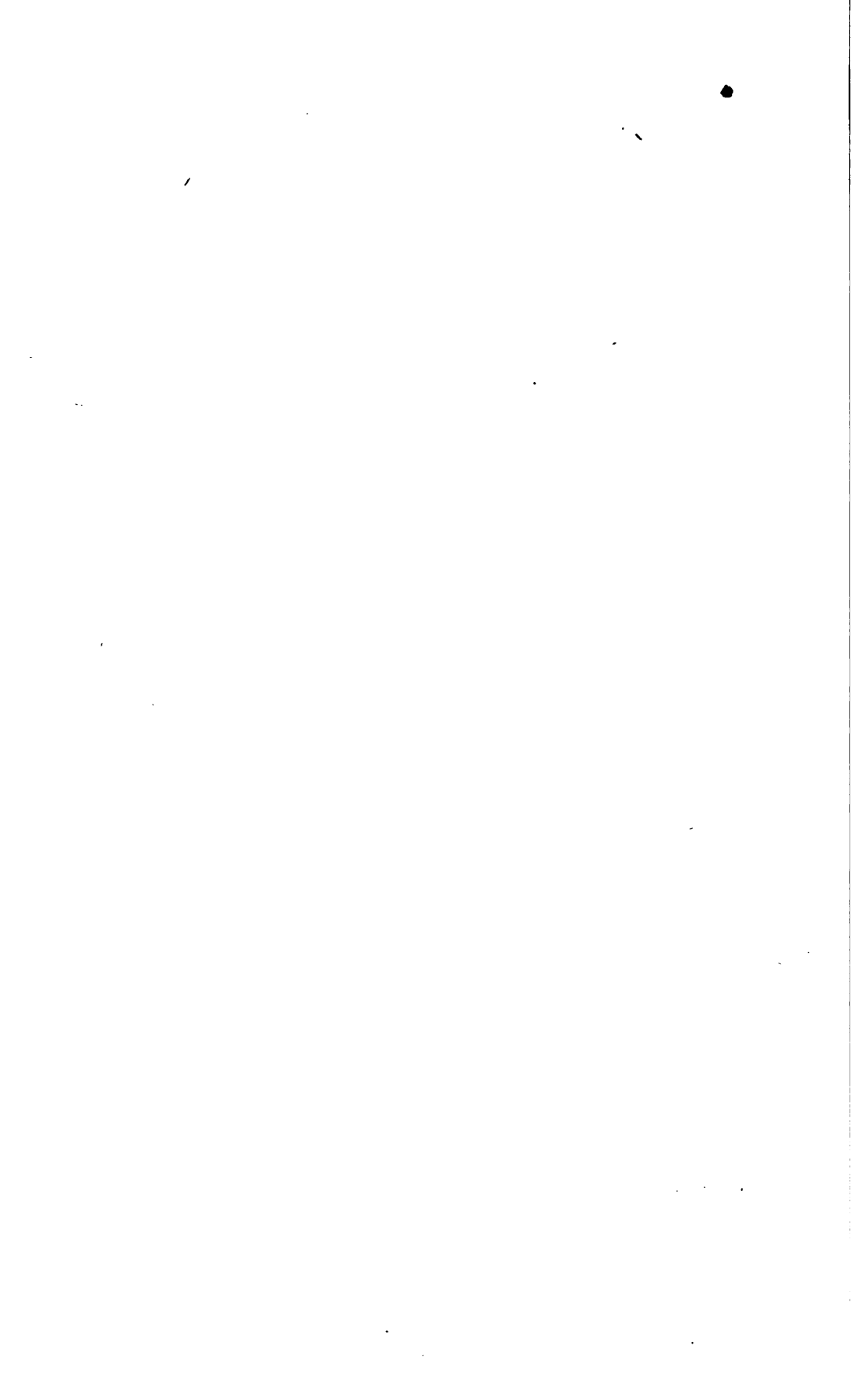
Owned by Messrs Reber & Kutz of Lancaster, Ohio. Roan, calved April 30th, 1848.

Got by Locarn, dam Rosette by Oliver; (2387) grand-dam by Mohawk. [See Herd Book.]



EARL DERBY.

Owned by Messrs. Reber & Kutz, of Lancaster, O. Roan; calved in July, 1851. Bred in England by Mr. Thomas Bell. Got by the Duchess Bull, 5th Duke of York, (10168,) dam, Lady Barrington 4th. (See Herd Book.)



The society has purchased about fifteen acres of ground, and have enclosed the same with a good fence, and during the coming year there will be erected permanent buildings and fixtures.

The Society now numbers 1,088 members.

OFFICERS.

President.....J. Reber.
Secretary.....J. C. Weaver.
Treasurer.....C. H. Perry.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of receipts.....	\$3,270 80
Whole amount of expenditures.....	2,636 53
	<hr/>
Balance in hand.....	634 27

C. H. PERRY, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

BY G. TERRELL.

Fayette county contains, as returned by the assessor, 58,898 acres of arable or plow land, 62,278 acres of meadow or pasture land, and 131,004 acres uncultivated land. From the above it will be seen that over one-half of our county is in an uncultivated state, and the amount of crops produced, as near as can be ascertained from various sources, are as follows:

The principal crops and agricultural products are Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Grass.

Wheat—The usual average product is about 15 bushels. This crop varies much, owing to the winter and spring season; a wet winter and spring, with frequent freezes, subjects the wheat to the rust, which in some places entirely destroys the crop, but by experiment it is ascertained that by draining well this may be remedied to some extent. The Mediterranean wheat is thought best for wet land. Our present crop is about an average one, and is selling at this time at Washington, the county seat, at 95 cents per bushel. The amount raised in the county is not known, and I have no means of forming any thing like a correct estimate. No improvements in kinds of wheat or mode of culture; only plow deep, roll well

and drain the water off. The amount of wheat raised last year, as listed, was 113,124 bushels, and our present crop will exceed that.

Corn.—The average yield this season is estimated at fifty bushels per acre, and sound and heavy. It is mostly fed to hogs, cattle and horses, but as the railroad is now in operation from Washington to Cincinnati, there will be a considerable amount shipped. It is selling from 20 to 25 cents in the shock, to be fed to cattle, and is worth from 30 to 35 cents at the railroad depot. The amount raised I cannot ascertain, but it is estimated that there is at least one-fourth more cultivated this season than ever before.

Oats.—The usual average crop is about 35 or 40 bushels per acre, but in consequence of a drought in the spring, the crop almost failed. This crop is most liable to fall before ripe, and that prevents the filling. This it is thought can be remedied to some extent by sowing early and thick, though it will not always have the desired effect.

Rye.—The usual product per acre is about 30 bushels. There is not much raised in the county. Present price 40 cents at the county seat. The principal part that is raised is for the benefit of hogs, and they are turned in the fields and gather for themselves.

Barley.—But little raised. Price not known.

Grass and Hay.—The average yield is about one ton per acre. The present season it was much shortened by drought. The best yield was obtained from meadows that were not pastured much during the winter and spring. The usual average crop is about one and a half tons to the acre. Manure will greatly increase the quantity.

Root Crops.—The usual average yield of potatoes is about 100 bushels per acre, and the present season we have a full average crop. The Neshannock and pink eye are most approved for table use, and are equal to any we have for stock. They are liable to rot some seasons, but no means to prevent it have yet been discovered. No particular mode of culture or kind of manure, as reported by any practical farmer. No other roots raised for stock.

Fruit.—Is good in portions of our county, and great pains are taking in other parts of the county to improve them. It is not an article of export to any extent, as we do not raise much more than will satisfy home consumption, though there are some exported in the green and dried state.

Seeds.—Clover, timothy and flax seed are grown in this county, but not to any considerable extent; not enough to give the amount they will yield per acre.

Other Crops.—None grown to any extent.

Dairy Products.—There is a great quantity of butter manufactured in this county, and is used as an article of trade for exchange for groceries and goods with pedlars, and conveyed out of the county without coming into the hands of regular exporters, and we have therefore no means of ascertaining the amount manufactured. The value changes with the season from 8 to 14 cents per pound.

Cheese.—Not much made; neither is there any improvement in the mode of manufacturing it. What we call the old fashioned scrub cows are best for dairy purposes. The average number of pounds of butter or cheese per cow yearly not known.

Sheep and Wool.—The supposed aggregate amount of wool is 165,000 pounds; its general quality good. The number of sheep as listed this year is 54,953, valued at \$96,920. The number of increase since last year is 9,000; the increase

in value is \$31,000. There is a great improvement in the stock. The average price of wool is about 48 cents.

Pork.—The number of hogs listed this year is 44,154, valued at \$122,283, of which about three-fourths will be slaughtered this fall, which will be 29,436 head. The principal amount will, after deducting a sufficiency for home consumption, be slaughtered in Cincinnati. Prices from \$4 to \$5. Our stock of hogs is good.

Beef Cattle, &c.—The number of cattle listed in 1853 is 24,437, valued at \$414,187. As for the number of beef cattle over four years old, we are not prepared to answer, as our mode of keeping is such that we send them to the beef market at two or three years old. There is a great improvement in the breed of cattle in the last few years. We have some imported cattle, some thorough bred and full blooded of the Durham stock, which appear to be preferable on account of size and symmetry.

Horses and Mules.—The number of horses listed in 1853 was 6,676, valued at \$354,187, which shows a considerable increase over last year. The number exported is not known. There is not much improvement in horses only by feed in this county. The spirit of improvement begins to manifest itself to some extent.

The number of mules as listed is 74 ; a decrease in number from last year of nearly one-half.

Implements—No new improvements have been introduced since last year.

No new improvements in ditching, &c.

Minerals.—None.

Mills, &c.—There are several steam mills now in operation in our county, principally saw mills. There have been recently erected two good flouring mills, running by steam and water alternately.

The law regulating public shows has been enforced, and \$45 has been collected for the use of the State Agricultural Fund.

There are no escheated lands in this county.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Gilbert Terrell, Jeffersonville.
<i>Vice President</i>	Thomas Larimer, Bloomingburg.
<i>Secretary</i>	S. F. Kerr, Washington.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Micajah Draper, Washington.

Managers.—M. B. Wright, William Palmer, Benjamin Allen, C. Thompson, Morgan Hays.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount received.....	\$214 46
Expended.....	210 00
Balance in hand.....	4 46

M. DRAPER, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BY. S. BRUSH.

In reply to the inquiries contained in the circular of the State Board. Having in my report of last year, fully answered all the questions that my time for inquiry would permit, I do not think it proper to swell this report by a reiteration of the same answers to the same inquiries.

The laws relating to public shows has been enforced in this county, and the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars collected from that source, one-half of which, by law, belongs to the State Board of Agriculture.

I respectfully suggest an amendment of the law, appropriating the other half to the county Societies.

There are no escheated lands in this county.

The past season has been unusually healthy, fruitful and prosperous, and I doubt very much, taking the whole year together, if as fine a climate can be found in any other part of the world. as we have enjoyed.

In consequence of the drought in the month of June last, our crops of hay and oats were short, but our wheat, corn, and potatoe crops have been abundant; our crop of apples moderate, and of peaches abundant.

By the report of our county Auditor there are in this county, in number, horses 12,045, cattle 23,288, mules 83, sheep 32,155, hogs 68,475, the value of which I estimate as follows:

12,045 horses at \$50 each,	.....	\$602,250
23,288 cattle 10 "	.....	232,880
83 mules 50 "	.....	4,150
32,155 sheep 5 "	.....	160,775
68,475 hogs 4 "	.....	273,900

\$1,273,955

Making one million, two hundred and seventy-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, which is a low estimate of the value of the stock in this county, which is something between one million and a half and two million dollars.

Proceedings of the Society—On the 8th day of December last (1852) on behalf of the Society, I contracted for the purchase of two acres and 70 poles of land adjoining the five acres and 90 poles before purchased as a site for the Fair grounds, making eight acres in the whole, and during the winter and spring about one-half of the timber was grubbed out and removed and the whole enclosed.

At the March session of the Commissioners of this county, upon petitions presented to them from a large number of the heaviest tax-paying citizens of the county and official application by the President and Treasurer of said Society, the Commissioners directed the sum of \$1,667,16 to be paid over into the treasury of the Society towards the payment and improvement of the Fair grounds. On the 21st of March last, payment in full was made for the land, to wit: the sum of \$830,46, the balance due on the eight acres, with interest to that time.

Since which period there has been erected on the grounds, two halls 30 feet wide, one 50 and the other 70 feet long, 76 horse stalls with shingle roof, 54 cattle pens, a circle, horse and cattle rings, one additional well dug, besides some other improvements, and there are now building some sheep and cattle pens.

On the 30th of April last, our annual election was held.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Samuel Brush.
<i>Vice President</i>	Moses Seymour.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Hume, Jr.
<i>Secretary</i>	Benj. Blake.

Managers.—Eli F. Jennings, William L. Miner, Lucian Buttles, C. W. Speaks and Joseph M. Sullivant.

Our Fair was held on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September last, and greatly exceeded the expectations of the friends of the Society, and astonished the indifferent. In the departments of Agricultural Implements, Carriages and Wagons, Domestic Manufactures and Vegetables, we are said to have excelled the State Fair at Dayton, by gentlemen who attended both Fairs; and in horses that we were equal to the show at the State Fair. In Fruit and Flowers we had a very fair display, and all the other departments were highly creditable to the taste, skill and industry of our citizens.

NUMBER OF ENTRIES.

Farms	2
Farm Crops	6
Horses	118
Cattle	33
Sheep	12
Swine	20
Poultry	28
Carriages and Wagons	15
Domestic Manufactures	162
Vegetables	113
Farm Implements	33
Fruits and Flowers	64

Whole number of entries..... 606

Which does not exhibit the number of articles and animals exhibited, as many were exhibited which were not entered, particularly Farm Implements, Carriages, Domestic Manufactures, works of art, &c., &c.

Number of Members of Society 900.

The report of the Treasurer is hereto attached; also a printed list of Premiums awarded, and report of the committee on Farms.

Our Board adheres to the opinion expressed last year of the impropriety of an analysis of our soils. In addition to the views contained in my report of last year, we entirely concur in the views expressed by Professor Hallowell, of Alexandria, to the Agricultural Society of Loudown, Virginia, that the analysis of soils is "*wholly useless for practical purposes.*" These views are fully sustained by the opinion of Bousingault, in his Rural Economy, and by Professor Booth, of Philadelphia, who all hold that "*Chemistry has not yet advanced to such perfection, that these Analyses can have any immediate practical value.*" Says Professor Hallowell:

"The quantity of soil usually taken to analyse is from from 50 to 100 grains, say half a teaspoon full; and how is so small a quantity to be obtained that shall

be an exact sample of the field? If it should not be an exact sample, and it is almost impossible that it should be, then the result will necessarily mislead, and is wholly useless for practical purposes."

Our premiums on Farm crops have not yet been awarded—our Board meets on the 10th of this month to award the premiums, and a supplemental report thereof will be made.

STATEMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PREMIUMS ON CROPS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, 1853.

Affidavits are in the possession of the State Board, certifying the correctness of the following:

CROP OF WHEAT RAISED BY HENRY RIDENHOUR.

Ordered by the Board of Managers of the Franklin county Agricultural Society, that Henry Ridenhour have the award of a silver cup, and \$2 in money, for the best crop of Wheat, he having grown 173 bushels and 45 pounds, on 5 acres of land, being 34 bushels and 45 pounds per acre. Also that said Henry Ridenhour have the award of a silver cup and \$2 in money for the second best crop of Wheat, the yield being, on 5 acres, 153 bushels and 15 pounds, or 30 bushels and 29 pounds per acre.

First Premium Crop.—Raised upon a black loam soil, mixed with some sand and gravel; sub soil gravelly. Plowed from 1st to 10th of September (1852). Sowed 17th of September, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Harrowed once before sowing, and twice after with heavy 4-square harrow. Seed used, Mediterranean. Two preceding crops, Wheat last year, and Oats the preceding year. Commenced cutting the 23d of June.

Cost of culture (5 acres).....	\$ 38 50
173 bushels, 45 pounds, at \$1,00.....	173 75
Clear profit per acre.....	<u>\$27 05</u>

Second Premium Crop.—Soil same as first, except more gravel and stone. In clover the two past seasons. Plowed about the last of August, and sowed the 13th of September (1852) Harrowed once before sowing, and sowed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. Mediterranean. Average yield 30 bushels, 29 pounds.

Cost of culture and threshing.....	\$ 35 50
153 bushels, 15 pounds at \$1,00.....	153 25
Clear profit.....	<u>\$35 50</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts.....	\$3 842 27
" Expenditures,	3,708 61
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$134 66</u>

ROBERT HUME, Jr., Treasurer.

GEAUGA COUNTY. 1853.

BY PETER HITCHCOCK.

This Society is, at the present time, in a very flourishing condition. During the past year there have been added to the society, two hundred and seventy-five members. At our last fair holden on the sixth and seventh of October, more interest was manifested than usual, and the exhibition, on the whole, much superior to any before holden in the county. Especially was this the case in regard to Horses, Sheep, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, Domestic Manufactures, and other Departments.

Of cattle, perhaps the show was not so much better than of some former years, but equally good, and of such a character as to show that the march of improvement, in this respect also, is onward.

One reason for this increase of interest may be found in the fact, that the society have made a permanent location of grounds on which to hold its fairs, causing to be enclosed about nine acres of land extremely well calculated for this purpose, in a beautiful situation, and fitting the same up with buildings, stalls, track for the exhibition of horses, furnishing a sufficient supply of good water, and every thing necessary to make it a fit place for the exhibition of the productive industry of the county.

A company of individuals have put up these fixtures, agreeing to wait for remuneration of the expense, until such time as enough shall be received for admission fees to the grounds, to repay such expense, taxing the society nothing, and leaving every thing received from members in the treasury for its ordinary purposes, a plan which might be adopted with advantage by other societies.

As will be seen by the Treasurer's report, a considerable portion of these expenses have been repaid.

The late hour at which the circulars issued by the State Board were received, renders it impossible to give any thing like full answers to the inquiries therein raised. It would seem that these circulars might have an earlier circulation among the county societies, thereby securing the desired information.

The Dairy interest has been, and continues to be, one of the greatest, perhaps I should say the greatest interest in this county. There has not perhaps, been a large increase in the amount of butter and cheese made within the past year, but the quality is yearly improving. The average price during the season has been for cheese, 7 cts. per pound, and for butter 14 cents.

Stock Growing is another important interest.

In this branch of agricultural industry there has been an increasing interest and very rapid improvement. During the past season, through the enterprise of some of our citizens, many fine Durham's have been introduced into our county. While many working oxen are driven to eastern markets from this county, and some store cattle to eastern feeders, very many are fattened and exported for beef, and this number is annually increasing.

In Horses, there has been considerable improvement within a short time. Quite a number of the very popular Morgan breed have been introduced within a year or two past.

Of Mules, a few are raised.

Of Sheep, the number is decreasing.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Grass, Hay and Potatoes, are raised in this county to considerable extent, but little however for exportation.

Wheat.—Not as good as for two or three seasons past.

Corn.—Very fair. Of this considerable raised, and principally used for fattening beef and pork, more particularly the former.

Oats.—Light.

Hay.—Not a usual crop.

Potatoes.—Very fine.

Number of members, 435.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i> ,.....	P. Hitchcock, Burton.
<i>Vice President</i> ,.....	Edward Thompson, Middlefield.
<i>Treasurer</i> ,.....	A. H. Gotham, Chardon.
<i>Secretary</i> ,.....	John French "

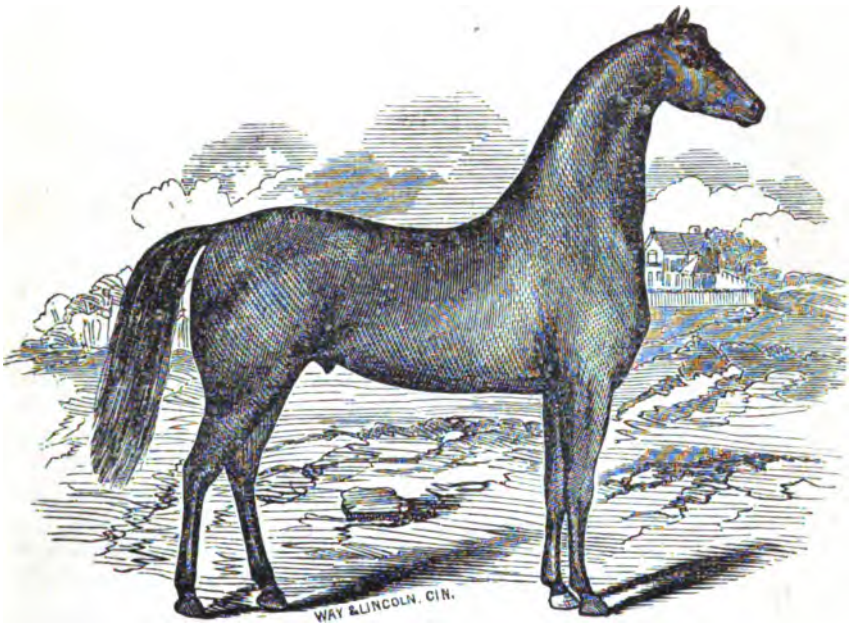
Executive Committee.—C. L. Taylor, Nelson Spencer, H. H. Ford, Wm. R. Tolles, Lyman Millard.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts,.....	\$924,58
Total Expenditures,.....	587,36
Balance on hand,.....	\$337,22

A. H. GOTHAM, Treasurer.

December, 1853.



CLAY TRUSTEE.

Winner of 1st premium in the class of Blood Horses, at State Fair at Dayton, 1853. Owned by Jno. Van Pearse, of Lancaster, Ohio. Bred by the late Henry Clay, of Ashland. Chestnut; sired by Imported Trustee; dam, imported Lady Scott. Trustee is 16 hands and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and possesses all the requisites for a valuable stock horse. (Refer to Report of Committee on Blood Horses at Dayton.)

GUERNSEY COUNTY.

BY ALEX. LAUGHER.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Wool, Hay, Oats, Tobacco and Potatoes.

Wheat.—The usual average product per acre is about 15 bushels, liable to injury from rust and fly. Our farmers consider early sowing as the best preventive of the rust, and heavy manuring to injury from the fly. Variety used, Mediterranean, which is preferred by our farmers generally.

Corn.—The usual average yield per acre from 35 to 40 bushels. The crop this year is the full average. It is all consumed within the county, principally in feeding stock. Price at this time 40 cents per bushel.

Oats.—A shorter crop by one half than usual, in consequence of the early summer drought. Average yield per acre 40 bushels. This year not more than 25. Price 40 cents per bushel.

Barley, Rye and Buckwheat.—Not much raised. Have no definite information of the yield or manner of culture.

Hay.—Timothy and clover mixed for pasture. Average yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons per acre. Meadows very light past season, in consequence of the dry weather. Price from 6 to 8 dollars per ton.

The quality of hay in the county usually of the very best.

Clover.—Clover seed worth five dollars, and timothy seed two dollars and fifty cents, principally used for home consumption.

Wool.—This forms one of the principal articles of export from the county. Aggregate 3 to 400,000 lbs. per annum. Average price last season, 52 cts. per p. Quality steadily improving.

This county seems well adapted to wool growing, and from the great attention being bestowed upon this branch of husbandry, must soon take rank with the first wool growing counties in the state. Our farmers seem determined to grow as good quality of wool as can be found any where.

Much time and money are being expended in effecting this object.

Tobacco.—The crop this year is very short on account of the protracted drought during, and after the planting season. Tobacco has been one of the staple products of this county. Late years however, our farmers are not planting so extensively, although there is yet much attention bestowed upon the crop. We have no accurate knowledge of the quantity annually produced, but believe it will not fall short of 2,000 to 2,500 hhd., 800 lbs. to the hhd. Average price from 3 to 5 dollars per 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Average crop, said to be more free from disease than usual. Know of no definite experiments with regard to culture. The opinion generally prevails that the rot may be to some extent prevented, by planting early, in rich sandy soil, without the use of fresh manures. Upland preferable. Average yield per acre 100 to 125 bushels.

Dairy Products.—No extensive dairies in this county, but little cheese made, except for home consumption.

Considerable quantities of butter are annually transported from the county, principally to eastern markets. Ranges in price from 10 to 16 cents per lb.

We have some cows of mixed blood, but common cows preferred for milk.

Fruit—Much attention has been bestowed of late years upon the culture of fruit. Our county abounds at present with fine young orchards of choice grafted fruit of many varieties of apples, pears, peaches, quinces, plums, cherries and grapes. In a few years, from present prospects, we shall have one of the best fruit growing counties in Ohio.

Horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are extensively driven out of this county every year to eastern markets, prices of which have, and are now ruling high.

Pork packing is extensively carried on at several points in the county. Present prices of pork \$4 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

A satisfactory arrangement was entered into one year ago, providing for the fairs of the society to be held alternately at the towns of Cambridge and Washington. This arrangement has met with general favor from our citizens, and we have no doubt will prove highly advantageous to the future growth and prosperity of the society.

This society has now existed seven years, and a remarkable improvement to the county has accrued from its operations, both in stock raising, and cultivation of the soil.

The Seventh Annual Fair was held at Washington on the 6th and 7th days of October, and it was admitted by all, that it by far exceeded either former exhibitions.

Animals entered, 183. In other departments, there were 196 entries.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i> ,.....	J. C. Albright, Cambridge.
<i>Vice President</i> ,.....	H. Wilson, “
<i>Secretary</i> ,.....	M. Gaston, “
<i>Treasurer</i> ,.....	M. Sarchet, “

Managers.—C. L. Madison, G. Lofland, A. B. Crooks, Alex. McCracken, Thomas Cox.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole receipts for 1853,.....	\$492.22
Expenditures to: given.	

December, 1853.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

BY A. HALL, AND HENRY BROWN.

The principal crop and Agricultural Products of this county, are Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Clover Seed, Buckwheat, Beans, Rye, Barley, &c.

The average product of wheat is fourteen bushels per acre, and the product of this year is not materially increased. The crop is most liable to be injured by the Hessian Fly and Red Weevil. The aggregate amount for this year, is about three hundred and sixty thousand bushels. The blue stem, Souls, Mediterranean and red wheat, are principally sown. The Mediterranean has proven most effective against the ravages of insects. Early wheat, that is, early sown wheat is less subject to injury than late sown.

The corn crop of 1853, was excellent. The average yield per acre, is thirty bushels. The aggregate yield for this year will not fall short of six hundred thousand bushels. The facilities for marketing are rapidly improving. In addition to the branch of the Mad River Railroad, from Carey to Findlay, the county seat of this county, a good Railroad from Sandusky City via Fremont and Rome in Seneca county, to Findlay, and thence via Lima in Allen county, to Union in Darke county, is being rapidly constructed, which will open an easy market to the Lake Ports.

The price of corn in this county is usually from thirty-five to fifty cents per bushel, for old corn.

The average yield of oats is about forty bushels per acre. The oats crop is seldom injured in this county, except by the drought.

There is so little Rye and Barley raised in this county, that no accurate statement can be given concerning it, but the production is increasing and will ere long become an important Agricultural product.

The average yield of grass and hay is about one and a half tons per acre. The crop this season was an average one, although it was some injured by the drought. The best was raised on the clay soils. Hay is usually worth about four dollars per ton, but is now worth five dollars. Timothy is usually sown and generally preferred. Four quarts are usually sown on an acre.

Average crop of potatoes in this county, is two hundred bushels per acre. This year's crop is good as to yield, but poor as to quality, being injured as usual for a few years past, by the rot or disease prevalent in this crop.

Apples are scarce, but of very good quality. Much is being done to improve this kind of fruit. Some good specimens were on exhibition at the late Fair. Peaches were plenty this season, but the quality is very poor in this county.

Clover and Timothy seed are extensively raised, but the amount is not known. Cloverseed is now worth five dollars and forty cents per bushel.

But little Flax, Hemp, Broomcorn, Tobacco &c., is yet raised. Field beans are raised by a few farmers, and the product is being increased.

Butter is made in large quantities, and no article offered in our market, needs improvement more. There is but but very little cheese made.

There are thirty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty sheep in this county,

from which is probably shorn one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of wool. The quality is below the average. The increase in sheep is large, and the improvement in quality is increasing. Merino, South Downs and Leicestershire are being introduced, and sheep growers are making efforts to improve not only the breeds but the manner of feeding and raising. The price for wool has ranged as high as fifty-five cents. Ordinary sheep are being sold at two dollars per head.

The number of hogs in this county in 1853, as reported by township assessors, was thirty thousand two hundred and eighty-seven. The quality of hogs is being improved. Many good stock hogs are imported, and there is yet room for great improvement. Large numbers of hogs are bought up and driven to other markets, so that the amount of pork sold is small.

The number of cattle returned by the Assessors for this year is eighteen thousand seven hundred and twenty. Large numbers of cattle are bought in this county, and sent to other markets. Some efforts are being made to improve breeds, but we are yet many years behind the better stock raising counties. Durham and Devons are preferred.

There are seven thousand horses in this county. Horses are high, and the market is good, and considerable efforts is made to improve the quality. There are only two or three mules in the county.

There are no valuable improvements in Agricultural Implements.

No experiments in improving soils or draining lands have been made out of the ordinary mode.

Lime and brick are largely manufactured for building purposes, and the demand is increasing.

There are about twenty-seven saw mills, and eleven gristmills in this county propelled by water, eleven steam saw mills, three steam grist mills, and two foundries.

The law relating to public shows has been enforced, and ten dollars has been collected for the Agricultural fund. There are no escheated lands in this county. The next annual meeting will be held on the second Saturday in April 1854.

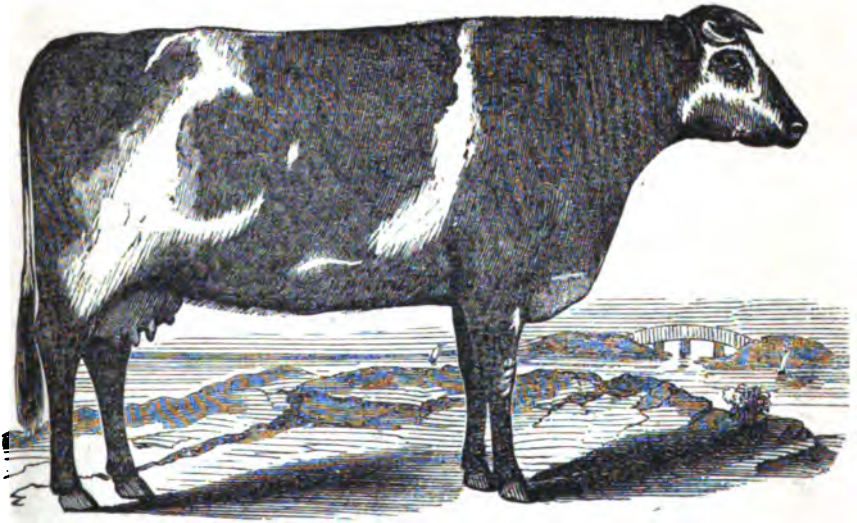
The first proceedings to organize an Industrial Society in this county, were had on the 30th of August, 1851. A permanent organization was effected on the 4th day of October 1851, at which time John Cooper, was chosen President; R. L. Strother, Vice President; Henry Brown, Secretary; D. J. Cory, Treasurer; Aaron Hall, William Yates, Henry Lamb, John Moore, John Lafferty and Alexander Philip Managers; and a constitution adopted, and by-laws made necessary to carry out the intentions of the organization. The first regular annual meeting was held on the 10th of April, 1852, at which time John Cooper, was elected President, and R. L. Strother, Vice President; Henry Brown, Secretary; D. J. Cory, Treasurer; Aaron Hall, Moses McAnnelly, Jonas Hortman, John Deekes and Alexander Philip Managers. The first Fair was held October 16th, 1852. The attendance was large. The premiums awarded only amounted to one hundred dollars.

The Fair for 1853, was held on the 13th and 14th days of October. The attendance was large, and the exhibition a decided improvement on the previous year. There were on exhibition a greater variety than on the previous year. The following were the number of entries.



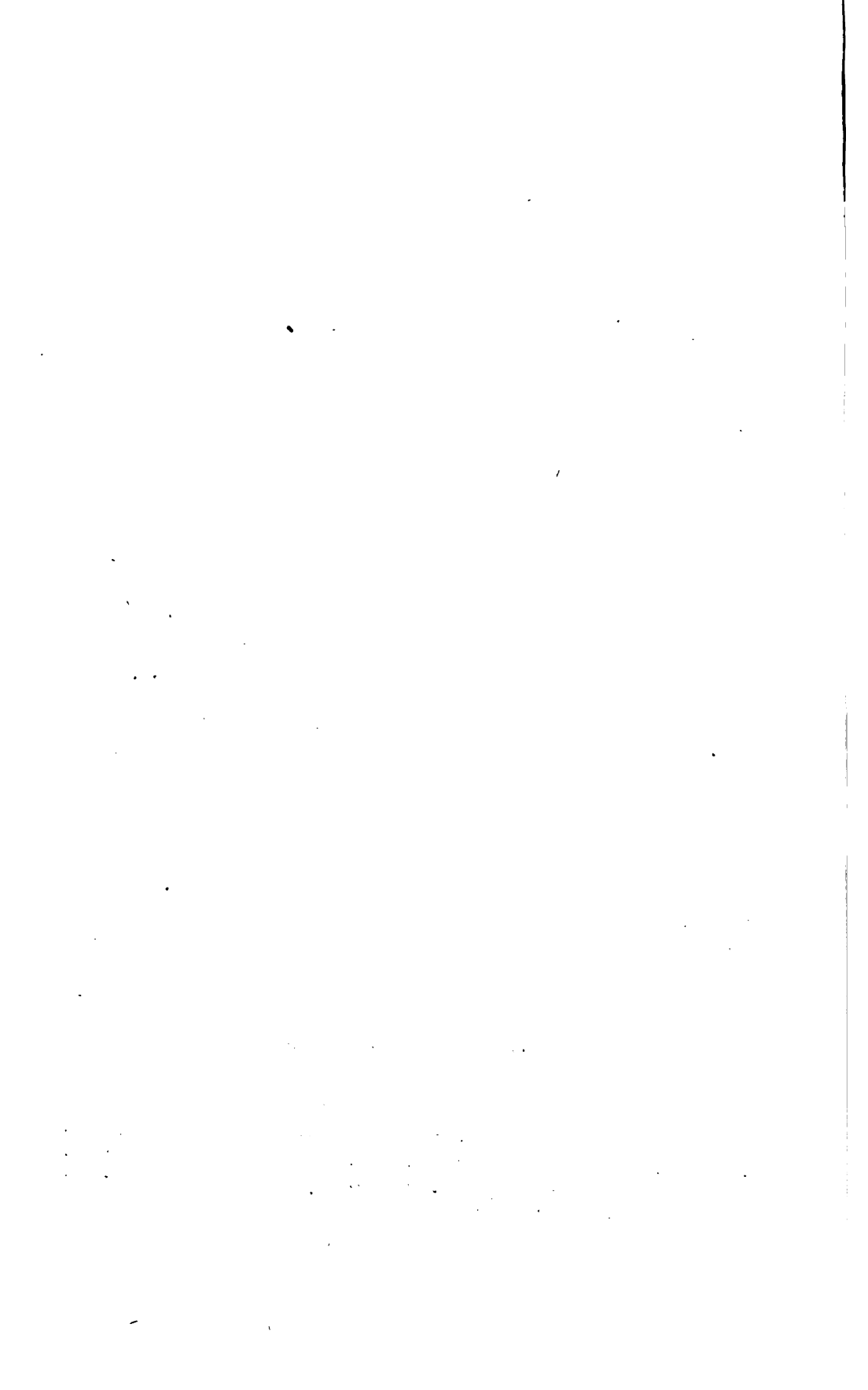
UMBELL.

Owned by the Messrs. Harrold, South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. Roan, calved 1850. Got by imported Marius. Dam Madam Bonneville, by imported Earl of Darlington, 1944. (See herd book.)



DORIS.

Winner of 1st premium in class of Short Horns, at Ohio State Fair, at Columbus, 1851. Owned by David Harrold, South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. Red and white; calved 1839; got by Nicanor, (114 Am. Herd Book.) Dam, Joppa, (187,) by Sultan, (163.)



Horses.....	60
Yoke of cattle.....	6
Other cattle.....	15
Sheep.....	45
Fowls.....	15
Hogs.....	19
Field crop.....	7
Vegetables.....	39
Fruit.....	13
Farming Implements.....	8
Mechanical Arts.....	16
Dairy Products.....	10
Domestic Manufactures.....	40
Plowing Matches.....	2

The articles were generally good, and showed a marked interest in the success of the Fair. The amount of premiums awarded was one hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-one cents. The number of Members is one hundred and thirty-three. The following statement was made by Daniel Goucher one of the competitors for premiums on corn :

FINDLAY, October 12, 1853.

This is to certify, that I planted two acres and thirty-three rods to corn on the 12th day of May last. Circumstances as follows : The lot was sod, and used for pasture for a term of years. Plowed in April very deep ; harrowed and furrowed one way, and planted in hills. Seed—Yellow Gourdseed, soaked over night and rolled in plaster. Plowed and harrowed twice. Harvested on the 12th of October. Average number of bushels to the acre, a trifle over one hundred and forty-five.

DANIEL GOUCHER.

Jacob Carr, another competitor, made the following statement : “ My ground was first plowed in 1852, after clearing off the logs, brush &c. It was manured last spring with twenty loads of old horse manure to the acre. It was plowed twice, the second time very deep. The seed was large yellow corn. It was planted the 2d day of June. The cultivator was run through it twice, and it was hoed once, and cut up on the 24th of September.”

JACOB CARR.

The following statement was made by Daniel Alspaugh, in reference to a wheat crop raised by him, on which he took the premium. The field on which it was grown had three crops of corn on it, for as many years previous to the sowing of the wheat. The corn last year, was cut and shocked in the field, the ground harrowed, the wheat sown and harrowed in two ways. The wheat was white Mediterranean, brought from Fairfield county, and sown the 18th of September, 1852. The soil is black sandy bottom, never manured. The field contains two acres, has a dozen or more stumps in it, and the corn shocks were at least fifty, and the spots were left vacant. The wheat was cut very ripe. The yield was thirty-two and a half bushels per acre.

All which said statements were sworn to according to law.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

<i>President</i> ,.....	A. Hall,	Findlay.
<i>Vice President</i> ,.....	Wm. Gates,	"
<i>Secretary</i> ,.....	H. Brown,	"
<i>Treasurer</i> ,.....	E. Barnel,	"

Managers.—J. Hartman, A. Phillips, C. Powlson, J. Campbell, J. Dukes.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts,.....	\$133 00
" Expenditures,.....	170 51

Balance on hand,.....	\$23 31
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E. BARNEL, Treasurer.

December 1883.

HARDIN COUNTY.

BY THOMAS ROUGH AND J. K. GOODIN.

The principal crops are Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Potatoes.

Wheat.—The wheat crop has been materially injured by the Red Weevil, for three or four years past, in many cases fields entirely destroyed. Not so much injured the past, as some of the previous years, which is perhaps mainly to be attributed to early sowing, and cultivating the Mediterranean variety.

Average yield the past season was twelve bushels per acre.

Corn.—Usual average 33 bushels per acre. The yield the past year is decidedly more than an average one, say forty-five bushels. The surplus after feeding, is partly sold to distillers, but mostly shipped north on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Price in Kenton from twenty-five to forty cents.

Oats.—Usual average thirty bushels. Past season thirty-five.

Rye and Barley.—Very little raised in the county.

Grass and Hay.—Usual average two tons per acre. Grass the past season a full average. Price in Kenton, five dollars per ton. The grass seeds preferred are timothy and clover, five quarts sown per acre.

Root Crop.—None cultivated to any considerable extent, but potatoes. Usual crop fifty bushels. Crop the past season an average one, but much injured by rot. The

varieties cultivated are Neshannocks, Pinkeye and Long Red. The Neshannocks are preferred for table use, Long Red give the largest yield and least liable to disease.

Fruit.—Character good, and efforts being made for its improvement. Peaches in a green state are articles of export to some extent.

Seeds.—The county being comparatively new, the amount grown is not large. Clover five hundred bushels, Timothy five hundred, Flax one thousand.

Sheep and Wool.—Number of sheep increasing and character of wool improving. The Merino varieties are preferred. Some prefer the French, and some the Spanish.

Pork.—Some five thousand cut in Kenton last season. Quality of stock improving.

Mills &c.—Three flouring mills, two propelled by steam, and one by water, saw mills 22, twelve by steam and ten by water, one foundry, one saleratus manufactory.

The whole amount collected by the county Auditor from public shows, twenty dollars.

We are gratified to be able to report a growing interest among our farmers, in all that constitutes successful and profitable farming. Our farmers are fast getting good stock, and that exhibited at our last Fair, would compare favorably with much that is exhibited at the State Fairs, or the Fairs of the older counties in the State, especially in Horses for all work, and for farming purposes. In Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, there is a manifest improvement with the past year. Our last county Fair was in every respect encouraging, not only in the quality of articles and stock exhibited, but in the number of entries, (being about double of either of the previous Fairs,) but in the general good will manifested towards the enterprise by farmers and citizens generally.

Our farmers are alive to the importance of getting good fruit, and even now, are able to make up a fine show in this department, as was proved by the splendid exhibition at our last Fair.

The introduction of improved implements, which meets with a good degree of encouragement from our farmers, must result in improved tillage, in place of the impoverishing system, so commonly practiced.

Many of our farmers have lost their entire crop of potatoes. One farmer dug from one acre 297½ bushels of fine looking potatoes, and has lost all but 15 or 20 bushels.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

<i>President,</i>	T. Rough.
<i>Vice President,</i>	O. Taylor.
<i>Secretary,</i>	J. K. Goodin.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	W. King.

Managers.—J. Thompson, S. Green, W. Kinnear, D. Campbell, J. Goodin.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of Receipts.....	\$151 30
Expenditures, to this date,	144 78
Balance on hand,.....	<u>\$6 52</u>

W. KING, Treasurer.

Kenton, Dec. 1853.

HARRISON COUNTY.

BY E. CATTELL AND T. C. ROWLES.

Principal crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Horses, Cattle, Hay, Fruit, Butter, and Grass seed.

Wheat.—Usual average 15 to 18 bushels per acre. This year injured by fly and drought. Yield not more than 8 or 9 bushels per acre. The Mediterranean not so liable to injury from the fly as other sorts. Good cultivation of the soil before sowing has a favorable influence.

Corn.—Usual average 45 bushels per acre. Principally fed to stock. Price 45 cents.

Oats.—Usual average 40 bushels per acre. This year perhaps 20 bushels. Injured by drought.

Grass and Hay.—Usual average $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. This year less on account of drought. Usual price \$5 per ton; this year \$8.

Potatoes.—Usual average 150 bushels. This years crop good. Pink-eyes mostly cultivated, and least liable to rot.

Fruit—Quality generally good. Improvements are being made. Considerable quantities exported in a dry state.

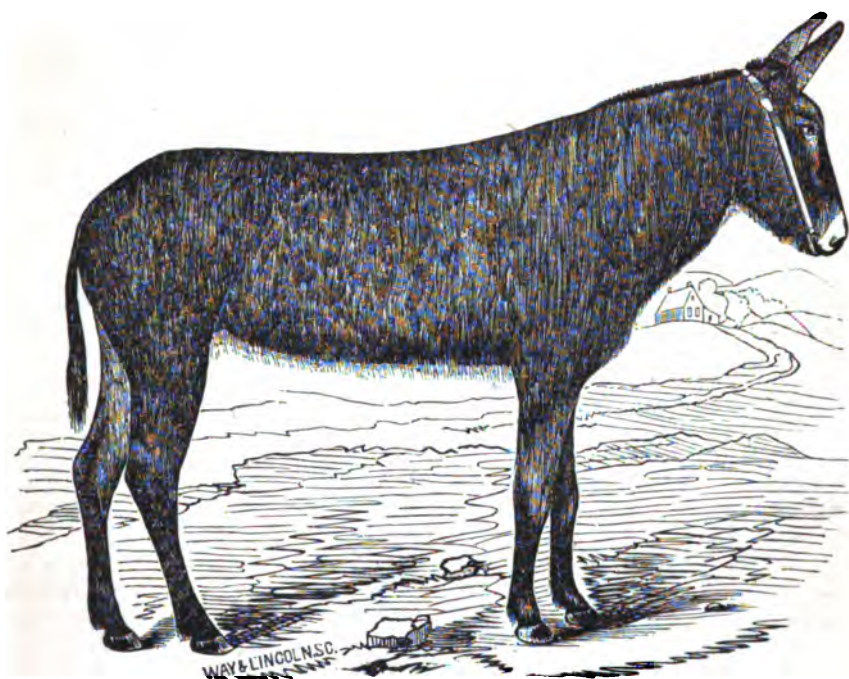
Seeds.—Not much attention paid to the culture of Clover and Timothy. Value of Clover seed, \$3 to \$4; Timothy \$1,50 to \$2.

Butter and Cheese.—Do not know the amount produced. Market improving. Prices, Butter 10 to 15 cents; Cheese 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Sheep and wool.—Probable amount of wool 400,000 pounds. Generally of fine quality. Saxons and Merinos generally bred, and prove hardy with good care.

Pork.—Probable amount produced 4,500,000 pounds. Value \$4,50 per cwt. Mostly slaughtered in the county.

Beef.—About 3000 head raised in the county. Principally slaughtered at home. Usual price at 4 years old \$20 to \$25 per head.



"MOHAWK."

Owned by John T. Brazee, Esq., of Lancaster, Ohio. Foaled in 1849. Imported from Kentucky, by F. R. Dittoe, of Perry county, Ohio. He was sired by "Tippecanoe," he by "Blackhawk;" "Blackhawk" by the imported Jack, "Warrior." He is 15 hands high, heavy boned, and perfectly symmetrical.

Horses and Mules.—Exported from 400 to 600. Considerable improvement. Morgans generally preferred on account of style and action. Usual prices \$80 to \$100.

Implements.—Drills and sub-soil plows in use, with advantage to the land.

Minerals.—Plenty of Coal and Limestone. Coal 4 to 5 cents per bushel. Lime 10 cents.

Mills.—Well supplied with mills.

Our Fair for 1853 was held on the 13th and 14th days of October, and was a great improvement on former Fairs. The show of stock was far better than formerly, and the same may be said of other departments, except it be that of farm implements. We are encouraged to look for much good from our efforts.

OFFICERS.

President.....E. Cattall, Harrisville.
Vice President.....E. Peacock, Cadiz.
Secretary.....J. C. Rowles, "
Treasurer.....J. Thomas, Georgetown.

Managers.—C. J. Fox, J. Craig, A. Haverfield, J. Singer, and W. Jamison.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$1,110 42
" Expenditures.....	924 35
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$186 07

ISAAC THOMAS, Treasurer.

December 1853.

HENRY COUNTY.

BY J. KELLEY AND W. H. MALORY.

*Principal Crops** Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay and Potatoes.

Wheat.—Crop not so good this year as usual, owing to a wet spring, rust, fly, and chess. It is to be deplored that our farmers believe too much in the notion that wheat turns to chess, and as a natural consequence do not clear their seed wheat from the seeds of this noxious weed. Average yield 15 bushels.

Corn.—Our principal and most profitable crop, is hardly a due average this year. It suffered in the spring from cold and wet, and in summer by drought. Usual average 40 bushels. Price 45 to 50 cents.

Oats.—Light crop, caused by drought. That sowed late in June yielded well. Average perhaps 20 bushels. Price 38 to 44 cents.

Potatoes.—In some cases the yield has been good, and in others but small. This is owing to drought, in part, but we will here make a remark applicable to potatoes and corn, which, if heeded, will prevent, in a great measure, the evils of dry weather, viz: care in preparing ground in the spring, not plowing land when too wet, and when the soil becomes dry, and the corn begins to roll its leaves, commence at once with the horse and plow and hoe, thus keeping the ground mellow and clear of weeds, &c. All experience as well as theory teaches the utility of this treatment. Worth now in Napoleon 32 to 38 cents per bushel. Average yield not far from 150 bushels per acre.

Fruit.—Our apple crop is a total failure, or nearly so. Peaches in great abundance, but mostly from seedling trees. Sold on the canal at \$2 per bushel, at orchards for \$1. Generally very small from drought and overloaded trees.

Pork.—Generally consumed among Farmers; some however sold at the towns on the canal. Not enough fattened for home consumption. Whole hog from 6 to 7 cents per pound.

We do not deem it worth the while to make any farther statements regarding other crops, animals, &c., specified in your list, as there is but little attention as yet paid to them by our farmers unless it may be horses and cattle. Some very decent horses are raised in the county, worth on an average about \$80, some \$100 to \$120. We also have a tolerable breed of cattle for work and beef, but not enough for home use. Working oxen are worth from \$75 to \$100 per yoke. Beef sells at 5 cents per pound.

Planting Fruit trees.—Our mode is (on most of our land) to dig a hole sufficient large to admit the roots in their natural shape and length, and the same depth they were grown, elevating them a little where the ground is wet, but placing dirt around the stalk at the time of planting, and then in plowing the land (for a corn or potatoe crop) throwing the furrow towards the rows of trees, leaving an open drain in the center of the land, as we call it. Where we plant trees on exhausted soil we dig a larger and deeper hole, throwing out the dirt to some distance, and fill in with that which is of better quality, but never put any kind of manure or anything else, near the roots of the trees, that will form a mold, as that is very injurious. Be careful to surround the roots with rich, but well matured earth. Care should be taken in transplanting trees of all kinds to reduce the top in proportion to the root, or even more will do no hurt. The first season after planting trees too much pains cannot be taken in keeping the ground mellow about the tree at least a third larger circle than the top or branches, or, what answers a better purpose, place chip manure, rotten wood, weeds, grass, straw, manure, any or all of those, for a few feet in circumference about the tree, in order to retain moisture. Plant fruit trees after this plan, and take care of them after planting in this way, and you will not lose one in a hundred, and perhaps none, presuming of course that your trees are healthy to begin with. If trees are to be moved in the fall before the leaves drop off, always strip before lifting or immediately after, as green leaves should never remain on after disturbing the roots as in transplanting.

Drainage.—Before any considerable amount of profit can be realized from agricultural pursuits in Henry county, more attention must be paid to drainage, in some way. This can be done to very good purpose by plowing narrow lands, say one to two rods in width, and on finishing a land, lengthen the chain and go through the center from two to four times, until you have loosened and thrown back the

earth, what you can with the plow, and if this is not sufficient, throw out the loose dirt remaining with the shovel. Drains to the depth of from 12 to 20 inches can be made in this way at a small cost. We need hardly remark that drains made in this, or any other way, must have an outlet, either by a creek or another drain leading off to lower ground.

We have now given you all the information we think of interest in answer to questions propounded.

Statements of yield of crops :

CORN CROP, BY J. VAN HEMING.

Amount of land 2 acres. No manure used—land new—first crop. Soil a black loam with sand, clay subsoil. Whole product 275 bushels of ears, (2 half bushels for a bushel. Cost of culture \$4.

POTATOES, BY E. GUNN.

Amount of land $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre. Yield 50 bushels. Cost of culture and digging 5 days labor.

OFFICERS.

President.....J. Kelley, Napoleon.
Vice President.....G. Parrey, Florida.
Secretary.....W. H. Malory, Napoleon.
Treasurer.....N. Crocket, Liberty.

Managers.—E. Single, G. W. Watterman, T. Kendall, G. Brag, and J. E. Cowdrick.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts.....	\$108 31
Total expenditures.....	55 20
Balance in hand.....	53 11

N. CROCKET, Treasurer.

December 1853.

HIGHLAND COUNTY.

BY C. C. SAMS.

The following answers to some of the inquiries in the annual circular are respectfully submitted, with this reflection :

Much interest cannot be felt in making up this portion of the report, from the

great delay there has been in printing that of last year. At this present writing, Dec. 6th, 1853, the annual report for 1852 has not been distributed. These statements, exhibits and estimates, are based upon facts which vary from year to year, and from season to season, and when not read soon after they are made, lose much of their interest.

The principal crops and products of this county are corn, hogs, wheat, cattle, horses, mules, oats, wool, clover, timothy, flax-seeds, potatoes, apples, poultry, butter, tallow, honey, bees-wax and eggs.

Wheat.—The usual average product of wheat per acre is about 12 bushels. The average of the past season is supposed to be not more than ten. The crop in many places was severely injured by the Hessian fly. This is the first year that this county has been visited to any great extent by this pest of the wheat growers. The crops upon thin and worn soils suffered far more than those on good land. The aggregate amount raised in the county is estimated at 350,000 bushels, of which about 150,000 will be exported. Wheat drills have been used to some extent, but with what advantage has not been reported.

The small average of wheat for this county may be attributed partly to freezing out in the winter, partly to the rust, and in a greater degree than either of the others, to *careless cultivation*.

That peculiar disposition of certain soils to expand on being frozen, and to contract and run on being thawed, seems to deserve the attention of agricultural chemists. It is thought by some that under-draining, by removing the excess of moisture would obviate the difficulty. Dr. Higgins, in the Maryland agricultural report, gives it as his opinion, that the Salisbury tract of Washington county, Md., might be cured of this defect by under-draining.

But there are several localities in Ohio on rolling ground, where the surface soil is very retentive of moisture, while the sub-soil is comparatively little so, and remains in a dry and crumbling condition, even when the top of the surface soil is in a semi-fluid state.

Under-draining would seem insufficient to remedy the difficulty in this case. It seems to require that an alteration should be wrought in the condition of the surface soil itself. It has been supposed by some that the cause of the difficulty is an excess of magnesia in the soil, but no satisfactory analysis has established this point.

Corn.—The usual average of corn is about 35 bushels to the acre. This year's crop is supposed to be an average one, although the drought of June and July retarded its growth upon thin soils to such an extent, that on many fields not half a crop was raised. The surplus corn of this county is fed to hogs. The price in Hillsboro last year was 45 cents, this year it is 35 cents.

Oats.—The usual average yield of oats is about 30 bushels to the acre. This year much less.

Rye and Barley.—They are raised to a very limited extent.

Grass and Hay.—The average yield of hay this year was supposed to be less than a ton to the acre. The yield was materially shortened by the drought. The best crops are raised on bottom lands. The usual price in Hillsboro has been \$5 a ton; this year it is \$8. Timothy and clover are preferred by the farmers of this county.

Root Crops.—The average yield of potatoes is about 80 bushels per acre. This year's crop is hardly an average. Other root crops not much grown.

Fruit.—The apples of this county are very superior, and there are a great number of very fine orchards. Apples are exported in both the green and dry states, but not to a great extent. This year the yield was not quite as good as usual. Other fruits are raised in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand. There is quite a rage at this time for planting good fruit trees, and a good nursery would do well in Hillsboro.

Seeds.—It is estimated that about 1,000 bushels of clover seed, 3,500 bushels of timothy seed, and nearly 800 bushels of flax-seed, were exported from this county during the past season. The yield of timothy seed was much shortened the present year by the drought. The average this year was under three bushels to the acre. Clover seed sells for \$5.50 per bushel, and timothy seed for \$2.25.

Other Crops.—Flax, broom-corn, tobacco and field beans are raised to a very limited extent. Maple sugar is not so much made as formerly.

Dairy Products.—The amount of butter made this year, is supposed to be about 500,000 lbs. Very little cheese made in the county. The natives and crosses of natives and short horns, are preferred for dairy purposes.

There are many animals kept for milch cows, whose annual yield of milk and calves will not pay their cost of keeping.

Sheep and Wool.—About 90,000 lbs of wool are produced in the county. The quality is a pretty fair grade. There has not been much increase in the number of sheep, nor much improvement in the quality. The breeds of sheep most common are crosses between the Merino and Saxony, and between them and the native coarse wooled sheep. A few of the larger breeds have been recently introduced. Coarse wool sold for 40 cents per pound, and fine wool for 50 cts. The price paid for fine Saxony wool in this county, is not sufficient to pay the cost of its production. This year the cost of producing fine wool, estimating hay at the market price, was over 60 cents per pound. Coarse wool can be produced for less than the price paid for it this year. A ton of hay will produce about 11 pounds of fine wool.

Last year sheep did not require dry feed until the last week in December, and they had an abundant supply of grass by the first week in April.

Pork.—It is estimated that about 3,000 hogs are fattening in the county this season. They are usually taken to Cincinnati to be slaughtered.

The quality of the hog stock is improving, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be so much improved as to enable the farmers to calculate with certainty, on producing a pound of pork with every five pounds of corn, instead of taking six and two-thirds, as they do now.

Beef.—The number of cattle reported by the assessor for this year, is 21,627. About 7,000 two and three year old cattle have been driven from the county, at an average value of twenty-five dollars a head. Some few are fattened in the county. The quality of the cattle has materially improved during the last fifteen years. This improvement is owing to the introduction of the short horns into the county, by such enterprising farmers as General Trimble, Jas. A Trimble, and the late John M. Nelson.

It requires about 50 bushels of corn to fatten a steer and produce an increase of weight of 150 pounds. By this increase of fat, the animal is made marketable, and the growth of carcass for the previous three years rendered available. A good three year old weighing 600 lbs. net, cannot be produced at present prices of land, farm products, and labor, for much less than thirty dollars, and it will take fifteen

dollars worth of corn, at its present price, to increase the weight to 750 lbs., thus making 750 lbs. of beef cost \$45, or at the rate of 6 cents a pound.

Cattle are sometimes raised and sold for less, but the quality of the beef, (if beef it may be called,) corresponds with the price.

It may be observed that the feeder in order to get the worth of his corn, receives not only the value of the increase in weight, but he also receives a cent a pound in addition upon the weight of the animal before fattening. If he can by having good land, and by good farming, manage to raise his corn for 12 cents a bushel, he has for profit the difference between the cost of his corn, and what he realizes for it in the sale of his beef. This, if he sold at six cents, as in the case above mentioned, would be \$9, which would make the actual cost of producing beef, something less than 5 cents a pound.

Horses and Mules.—It is estimated that about 800 horses have been exported during the past year, at an average value of \$100. The number of mules exported was very small during the year. Some of the farmers of the county have commenced the business of mule raising only within the past year.

Implements.—The use of wheat drills and reaping machines is gradually extending.

Minerals.—During the past summer large quantities of lime have been sent to Cincinnati.

Mills.—A few mills have been put up during the year, among which is one planing mill, and one for the manufacture of barrel staves.

There have been four shows, by which \$80 have been collected for the agricultural fund.

There are no escheated lands in the county.

Drainage.—A good deal of draining has been done during the past year. Under-drains are generally made of poles laid parallel to each other, about 4 or 5 inches apart, and covered with plank. Such drains cost about 50 cents a rod.

Hedges and Fencing.—Osage orange is promising. Quarries of limestone are abundant. The stone may be used for fencing or burning lime; and in its crushed state, many of the layers make a fine manure.

The rock consisting chiefly of the petrified remains of marine animals, and frequently being of such a nature as to be easily dissolved by the elements, contains in a convenient form all the mineral ingredients required for the growth of plants. Attention was first called to the value of some of the Silurian and Devonian limestone as fertilizers, by Professor Robert Peters, of Lexington Ky., in the April number of the Albany Cultivator for 1849. By his analysis a considerable portion of phosphoric acid was discovered, and since then, Professor John Locke, of Cincinnati, has called attention to this subject in an article published in the Cincinnati Gazette.

Orchards.—Mr. Charles E. Carr recommends a composition for grafting, of cow manure and clay,—one part of the former to three of the latter.

He also recommends that a ring of tar be applied around plum trees, 3 or 4 feet from the ground, every day from the time the fruit sets, until the seed becomes hard, in order to keep the fruit from being stung by insects. He also prefers woolen yarn for tying around budded branches.

The sale of Ex Gov. Trimble's herd of Durham cattle, came off on the 25th as advertised. The following is a list of purchasers, prices, and description of animals sold :

To R. G. Corwin, of Warren County O., Roan Cow, Strawberry, 11 years old, for	\$231 00
To J. M. Roosa, of Warren County, Roan Cow, Bute Strawberry, 5 years years old, for	200 00
To J. M. Roosa, of Warren County, Roan Heifer, calf of Strawberry, 1 year old, for	105 00
To Capt. Anderson, Highland, Red Bull, calf of Strawberry, 6 months old, for	65 00
To R. G. Corwin, of Warren County, Roan Heifer, calf of Strawberry, 2 years old, for	252 00
To David Inship, of Iowa, (at private sale,) Roan Bull, calf of Strawberry, 10 months old, for	200 00
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	\$1053 00

The above are descendants of Imported Cow Strawberry, of Green Home Exportment of the Ohio Company's Importation.

To J. M. Trimble, Roan Cow Matilda, 5 years old, (doubtful breeder,) for	\$55 00
To J. R. Anderson, Ross County, Red and White Cow, Young Fidella, 5 years old, for	90 00
To J. R. Anderson, Ross County, Red and White Cow, Nancy, 2 years old, for	120 00
To J. R. Anderson, Ross County, Roan Cow, (not a breeder,) 4 years old, for	50 00
To General M'Dowell and Thomas Dill, Red Bull Calf, 1 year old, for	50 00
To Robert Lynn, Highland County, Red Bull Calf, 6 months old, for	54 00
	<hr/>
	\$419 00

The above are descendants of Imported Cow Matilda, Green Home, Exportment and Hazlewood, Imported by Ohio Company.

To J. M. Roosa, Red Cow Lucy, 8 years old, and sucking Calf, for	\$111 00
To J. M. Roosa, Roan Cow China, 4 years old, for	89 00
To J. M. Roosa, White Cow Lily, 5 years old, for	49 00
To J. M. Roosa, White Heifer Calf, 1 year old, for	30 00
To J. Bishar, Highland, Roan Bull Calf, 8 months old, for	37 00
To T. P. H. Vandever, Clinton County, Red Heifer Comet, 2 years old, for	81 00
To Capt. Anderson, Highland, Roan Cow, 4 years old, for	90 00
To Walter Massie, Ross, Roan Cow, 5 years old, for	82 00
To Walter Massie, Ross, Red Calf Heifer, 1 year old, for	25 00
To C. A. Trimble, Ross, Roan Cow and twin Calves, for	40 00
To C. A. Trimble, Ross, three Heifer Calves, for	75 00
To Jno. Hadley, Clinton, Red Heifer and Calf, for	48 00
To Rees Larkins, Highland, Pied Cow and Roan Bull Calf, for	70 00
To Doct. Watts, Chillicothe, eleven 2 year old Steers, \$35 each, for	827 00
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	\$2684 00

Hon. Jos. G. Gest, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, was present, deputed by the Board to present to General Trimble, their first President, a silver pitcher, as an evidence of their high appreciation of his efforts in the cause of Agriculture. The sale occupied the time during the day, and the presentation was made at General Trimble's residence in the evening, in the presence of Dr. Watta, an ex-member of the Board, and other gentlemen from abroad who were present at the sale.

Engraved upon the pitcher is the following sentiment :

"Presented to the Hon. Allen Trimble, by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, as a testimony of their appreciation of his distinguished services, as the Pioneer in the Agricultural movement, and in the development of the Agricultural and Industrial interests of Ohio, 1863."

The annual fair of the county was held on the 13th and 14th days of October. The exhibition of cattle and horses, hogs and sheep, of domestic manufactures, agricultural products and implements, evinced a warm interest in agricultural progress.

Owing to the adoption by the County Board of the standard yield per acre of agricultural products, as advised by the State Board, and the unpropitious nature of the season for raising large crops, there were few competitors for premiums on farm crops. The only premium awarded in this class was to Joseph Patton, for the best crop of hay. The yield was a fraction over three tons to the acre. The soil was rich alluvial, and no particular attention paid to the crop.

Financial Condition.—A suitable lot of 5 acres was purchased and enclosed during last season. For fear that this would absorb most of the funds of the society, the board refrained from making the premiums as large as they intend to do hereafter.

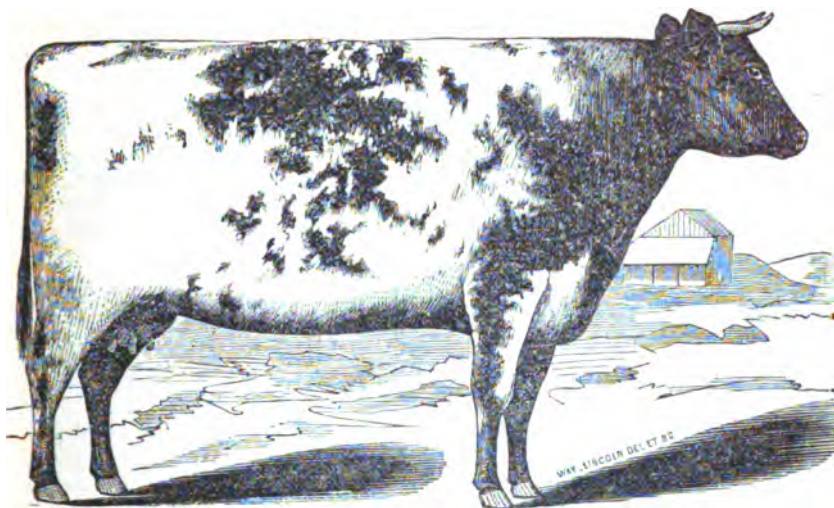
The following exhibit of the financial condition of the society is offered, with this explanation. The treasurer Mr. Wm. Woodrow, has been confined to bed with severe illness for several weeks past, and totally unable to attend to the duties of his office, and no one else so well understands the various papers and accounts as to be able to make out an exact Dr. and Cr. account. This much however, may be said, that all of the following bills have been paid, and nearly all the premiums have been paid, and a sum sufficient to pay the remainder, excluded from the exhibit. There is still a considerable amount due on the subscription papers which when collected, will be transferred to the balance on hand for next year.

The sum of eighty dollars, the amount collected from shows, the society has not received yet, owing to the illness of Mr. Woodrow, who as auditor of the county, has not been able to give the requisite order upon the treasurer.

OFFICERS.

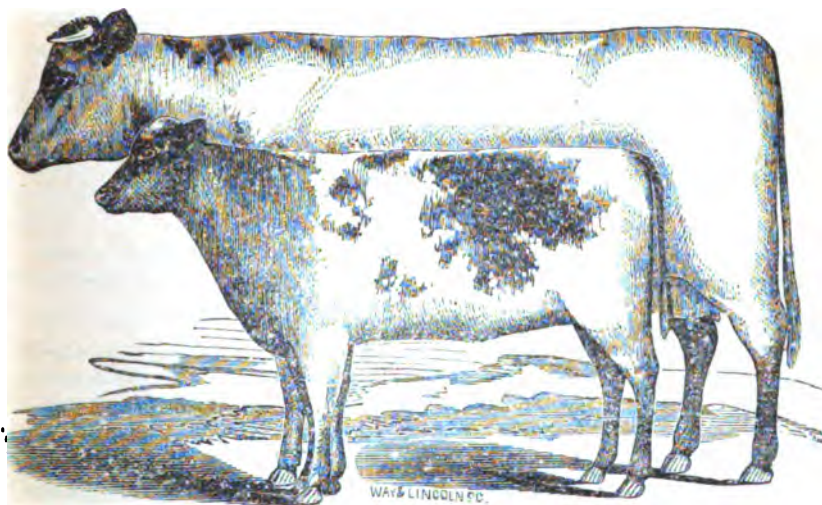
<i>President</i>	C. C. Sams, Hillsborough.
<i>Vice President</i>	J. W. Brock, New Petersburg.
<i>Secretary</i>	J. Dill, Hillsborough,
<i>Treasurer</i>	W. H. Woodrow, "

Managers.—T. B. Anderson, J. W. Pope, C. E. Carr, P. Anderson, T. S. Patton.



VIOLET.

Owned by W. D. Pierce. Full sister to Muskingum. Roan, calved March 1st, 1847. Got by young Barnby. Dam, Abby, by Snow Ball, (12112.) Gr. dam, Fair Rachael, by Pontiac, (4734.) (See Herd Book.)



MUSKINGUM AND HER CALF HIPPODROME.

Owned by W. D. Pierce, of Darlington, near South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. Roan, calved March 1st, 1847. Got by Young Barnby, dam Abby, by Snow Ball, (12,112,) grand-dam Fair Rachel, by Pontiac, (4,734.) (See Herd Book.)

HIPPODROME.

Owned as above. Roan, calved October 23d, 1853. Got by Alderman, (imported by Scioto Valley Importing Company, 1853.) See Alderman's pedigree.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of receipts,.....	\$1801 04
	1731 57
Balance on hand,.....	\$69 47

W. H. WOODROW, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

HOCKING COUNTY.

BY R. WRIGHT AND M. STIERS.

Principal crops are Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay.

Wheat.—The average yield per acre is from 12 to 14 bushels. The past season there was an average crop. Rust is the principal injury. Early sowing is the best remedy known. The aggregate amount the past year is about 120,000 bushels.

Corn.—Average yield per acre 30 to 40 bushels; this year's crop rather light, mostly fed to stock and set off by the canal; price generally 25 to 37½ cents per bushel.

Oats.—This crop generally yields per acre about 20 bushels. Present crop considerably below the average.

Rye and Barley.—So little cultivated as not to be worthy of remarks.

Grass and Hay.—Timothy is preferred, average 1½ tons per acre. The present crop much injured by drought. The price is now \$8 00, average from 5 to \$8. The amount of seed sown per acre is 1-6 bushel.

Root Crops.—But little raised except potatoes and turnips. Average yield of potatoes about 60 bushels, turnips 50 to 70. This year's crop below average. Neshannocks, Pinkeyes and Blues are the most approved varieties.

Fruit.—Apples and peaches are generally of good quality, no other fruits cultivated to any extent. Comparatively little improvement in this department. Few apples and peaches exported in dry state.

Seeds.—Amount of clover seed raised in the county is in the neighborhood of 2,000 bushels. But little timothy seed raised for sale. Price, clover, \$4 50; Flax, 90. Other seeds little grown.

Other crops.—Tobacco is the only article in these items worthy of note, and this not so extensively grown now as formerly. Average yield per acre, 800 lbs.

Dairy Products.—But little attention given to this branch of business. Butter and cheese mostly consumed in the county.

Sheep and Wool.—Wool growing is much neglected in this county, though facilities good.

Pork.—The aggregate amount of pork is about 150,000 lbs. Worth from four to five cents per lb. Some improvements within a year or two. Perhaps not more than one-third raised in the county are slaughtered here, the remainder bought on foot and driven to other counties. No definite conclusion arrived at as to the best method of fattening.

Beef.—The number of cattle raised and sold is about six hundred, mostly exported. Worth at four years old from \$20 to \$25. Some improvements by purchasing from other counties; Durhams mostly preferred.

Horses and Mules.—Our county raises annually near 200 horses, considerable interest taken in raising good animals and improvement has been made to some extent within the last few years; medium size generally preferred as the best adapted for all uses, and the most ready sale. Worth at four years old from \$75 to \$100. But few mules raised in the county.

Implements.—Wheat drills have been used a little while with good success. A few threshing machines have been introduced with satisfactory results.

Other Improvements.—No particular experiments have been made in renovating of soils. As there is but little wet land in this county no experiments in draining have been practiced.

Minerals.—Iron ore is the only mineral of any importance. The vast quantities of this article that lay embedded in our hills, has recently created great attraction, and capitalists are rushing in from all quarters and erecting establishments for the manufacture of it. One iron furnace has been in operation about two years, and doing good business. Another is expected to go into operation in a few weeks, and others in the course of erection. The ore is of excellent quality, from thirty to seventy per cent.

Mills.—There has been no marked increase in the number of Mills and manufacturing. Two good merchant mills, six or eight grist mills, and upwards of twenty saw mills; also a good foundry.

The county Auditor states that \$20 have been collected from shows, for State "Agricultural Fund."

No escheated lands in this county.

There have been no experiments practiced to any extent in feeding animals, in the application of manure, &c., to my knowledge, consequently, can give you no information to further inquiry.

Herewith is a statement of Messrs. C. & J. Brian, verified by affidavit, relative to their wheat crop. This was the crop which took the premium. "The ground was upland, inclined to sandy; plowed in April and cross plowed in August about four inches deep; sowed about 15th September; put in with a common harrow; the kind of seed sown was Blue Stem. Three acres of this ground yielded one hundred bushels, weighing sixty-two pounds per bushel."

C. & J. BRIAN.

A more lengthy and minute report might be made by a competent and experienced person, but not having had an opportunity of making many inquiries you will please accept of this rather formal statement, hoping that another year you will receive a more creditable report.

M. STIERS, *Secretary.*

This Society was organized on the 23rd day of April, 1853, and at the time of the Fair (18th and 19th of October,) numbered 204 members.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Robert Wright, Logan.
<i>Vice President</i>	James McDowell, South Perry.
<i>Secretary</i>	Manning Stiers, Logan.
<i>Treasurer</i>	C. W. James, " "

Managers.—E. T. Brown, Isaac Stiers, O. Case, Logan; Francis Gibbon, Starr; E. Giesy, Sugar Grove, Fairfield county.

The Annual Fair was largely attended. The number and variety of articles exhibited very creditable, and a spirit of rivalry was created which will be productive of good results. The exhibition awakened a spirit of enterprise heretofore unknown in our county, and the days will long be remembered as the dawning of a new era in agricultural affairs. We think we can safely say that our next Fair will compare favorably with any of our neighbors. Our citizens manifest much interest in it, and we feel certain it is permanently established.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of receipts,	\$416 19
" " expenditures,	248 37
	<hr/>
Balance on hand,	\$167 56

C. W. JAMES, *Treasurer.*

Dec., 1853.

HURON AND ERIE COUNTIES.

BY L. S. STOWE AND J. T. REYNOLDS.

Principal crops are Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes and Fruit.

Wheat.—The average for the past three years has been 18 bushels per acre. This year it will not exceed 15 bushels. The probable amount will be 400,000 bushels.

Corn.—The average for the past three years has been 34 bushels per acre. The crop for the present year will exceed the average for that time and will probably be 38 to 40 bushels. The crop ripened well and the quality is good. A large part of the crop is shipped to eastern markets, though there are five or six distilleries in

the district that are consuming from 80 to 100 bushels per day each, that are mainly supplied from the surrounding farmers. The balance of the crop is used in feeding animals. The average price the past year has been from 50 to 55 cents.

Oats—The average yield is 35 bushels, this year it will not exceed 30 bushels. The crop is not liable to injury if the weather is favorable.

Grass and Hay—The usual average yield will not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre, which is the probable yield for the present year. The crop was not much injured by drought, and having had good weather during the latter part of the season the after growth has been abundant. The present price for hay is from nine to twelve dollars per ton. Timothy and clover are the principal seeds used in laying down meadows. Eight quarts of seed per acre is about the average quantity used.

Potatoes—Usual average yield 120 bushels per acre. The crop this year has been good averaging perhaps 140 bushels per acre. They have been some affected by rotting though not as much as for some years past. The kinds most esteemed for the table are the "long Pinkeye" and the Neshannocks or Mercers, but they do not yield as well as the round Pinkeye, the flesh colored, or the Merinos which are more commonly raised for stock. Potatoes succeed best on a dry soil and farmers here do not practice high manuring, thinking it makes them more liable to rot.

Fruit.—The crop of apples this year is light, owing to the abundant crop and overbearing of the trees last year. A large proportion of the fruit is composed of the most approved kinds, and efforts are constantly being made for its improvement, and it is a rare thing that an orchard of common fruit is planted. Peaches were very abundant and the quality good. Large numbers of trees are planted every year.

Cherries were better than for three or four years past, being less affected by rotting on the tree. This fruit is not as common as in some sections, yet there are many orchards that contain full assortments of the finest varieties. They are a sure crop and have not failed to bear for many years.

Limited quantities of fruit have been exported, principally peaches and apples in a dried state.

Seed.—The crop of clover is very fine this year. But few of the farmers have threshed their seed yet, and there are no statistics on which to form an estimate of the probable amount the present season. The average yield will probably be three bushels per acre, and the average price four to five dollars per bushel.

Sheep.—The number of sheep in the two counties the present year is 148,093. the aggregate amount of wool estimating the fleeces at $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs per head would be 481,302 pounds. There is no great increase in the number of sheep, but there is a gradual improvement in the character of the flocks. For wool the Merinoes are preferred, for mutton, the coarse wooled, as the Leicestershire and the South Downs, are preferred.

The Grade sheep or crosses of the Merinos and the common native sheep are considered as hardy as the common.

Hogs.—There are in the district 40,064 hogs. Of these probably 25,000 are fattened. Estimating them at 200 lbs each and the pork at five dollars a hundred we have an aggregate product of \$250,000. Two thirds of these are slaughtered here, and the balance are shipped in the hog. Some improvement is manifest in the breeds. Best method of putting up pork is to use coarse salt a half bushel to the barrel.

Beef.—The number of beef cattle is estimated at five thousand, and their average value at four years old \$30. A great improvement is manifest in cattle within the last three years. Durhams are the leading kinds, a few Devons and crosses between the Durhams and the Devons are found. Very fine Durhams have been imported from Vail, of Troy, and some from Kentucky and Scioto valley.

Horses.—A good degree of interest is manifested in regard to the raising and improvement of horses. Quite a number of superior stallions have been imported from Vermont, New York and Canada. The Morgans from Vermont probably stand first in the list as roadsters and for all kinds of work. The number of horses in the two counties is 14,290.

Implements.—A great improvement is manifest in our Agricultural implements. Many wheat drills, reapers and mowers have been introduced and are giving good satisfaction. The two horse cultivator has been considerably used for two or three years past and with great advantage in preparing the ground for wheat, corn and other crops.

REPORT OF THE HURON AND ERIE COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1853.

This Society held its sixth annual Fair at Monroeville, Huron county, on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of October. The result shows that the farmers of the district continue to feel an interest in the movements of the Society. The attendance was large and the interest was kept up during its continuance.

The display of stock was fully equal to any former Fair of the Society, while the show of fruit, flowers and domestic manufactures was not as good as for a year or two past.

The amount awarded for premiums the present year is \$680 00.

With this we transmit a copy of the premiums awarded, also a copy of the address of Prof. Fairchild before the Society at the annual Fair.

Thirty dollars have been received in Huron county for the State "Agricultural fund." The Auditor's book of Erie county also shows the amount received from show license and due the Agricultural fund the sum of thirty-five dollars.

PREMIUMS ON CROPS.

At a meeting of the Officers of the Huron and Erie Agricultural Society at Monroeville on the 23d day of November, 1853, the following applications for premiums on field crops were received and allowed by the Board, being properly qualified to according to law.

Wheat.—To R. H. Rogers a premium of \$8 for a crop of wheat raised in a field containing 14 acres and 60 rods, which yielded 494 bushels averaging 34 bushels and 22 lbs per acre.

"This crop was raised on opening land that had been laid down to clover. Three-fourths of the field was plowed before harvest, then cross plowed and sowed on the 17th of September which was some better than the balance of the field which was plowed but once. The kinds of wheat raised was the White Blue Stem, a sample of which was exhibited at the Fair.

Margaretta, Erie county, October 11, 1853.

R. H. ROGERS.

CORN.

To B. B. Jackson of Ridgefield for one acre, \$5 00
 The yield was 99 bushels and 28 lbs.
 The expense of raising the same was:

Plowing and harrowing.....	\$2 00
Planting by hand.....	50
Cultivating once and plowing once.....	1 00
Hoeing twice.....	1 25
Harvesting.....	2 50

Total expenses \$7 25

The land had never been manured. The corn was planted late on account of the wet season between the 20th and 25th of May. The rows were about 4 feet apart running North and South, and the hills 2 feet apart in the row. The average number of stalks in each hill was four which I think was a little too much.

Ridgefield, Nov. 18th, 1853.

BENJAMIN B. JACKSON.

OATS.

To James Wilde for the best acre of Oats..... \$5 00
 Yield of the acre eighty-six bushels 23 lbs.

"I do hereby certify that I plowed seven acres of ground about the 10th of April, 1853, and sowed the same to Oats, using three bushels of seed per acre, and upon one acre of the same measured, harvested and threshed by itself, I produced eighty-six bushels and twenty-three pounds of good merchantable oats. The whole cost of raising the same including the seed was eight dollars per acre. The ground which was prairie was thoroughly plowed six inches in depth and on which corn had been raised the previous year."

JAMES WILDE.

To Danl. A. Jackson the 2d best acre of Oats..... \$3 00
 Yield of the acre fifty-five bushels.

Expense of raising the same:

Plowing.....	\$1 00
Seed and sowing.....	1 50
Harvesting.....	1 50
Hauling and threshing.....	2 00

Total \$6 00

"The ground was plowed in April and sowed about the first of May. The ground has been plowed for ten years in succession without manuring, and seven years out of the ten it has been sowed to oats, never yielding less than fifty bushels to the acre."

DANIEL A. JACKSON.

Ridgefield, Nov. 19, 1853.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

<i>President</i>	J. T. Reynolds, Huron.
<i>Vice President</i>	D. A. Baker, Norwalk,
“ “	H. Chase, Milan.
<i>Secretary</i>	L. S. Stow, “
<i>Treasurer</i>	C. E. Newman, Norwalk.

Managers.—J. P. Sanford, D. C. Jefferson, G. Boatt, B. H. Hinkley, C. S. Brown, J. Adams, R. Bly, S. S. Gray, G. Silliman, J. Fowler.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts	\$1,913 58
Paid premiums,	\$300 81
Incidental expenses,	427 58
In Treasurer's hands,	1,185 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,913 58

C. E. NEWMAN, *Treasurer*.

December, 1853.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BY JAS. D. LADD.

Principal crops are Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay.

Wheat.—Average yield of wheat per acre 12 bushels, aggregate amount 349,589 bushels. Many new kinds have been introduced, of which the “New York White Flint” is the best. Some improvements in culture by deeper covering and some drilling and ribbing. Crops much injured by Hessian Fly, no effectual remedy discovered.

Corn.—Average of corn per acre 25 bushels, aggregate 458,413 bushels, mostly fed to stock; price in market 55 cents per bushel. To questions four, five, six and seven, no means of ascertaining correct answers.

Fruit.—The fruit of our county has been much improved by a choice selection of the most approved varieties. Many more Gates, Rambos, Pomroy, Roman Stem, Swaar and various Pippins in market this fall than ever before. Considerable amount shipped in green state this season to Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., by the Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R., and the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. via Pittsburg and Wheeling; can't ascertain the exact amount.

Questions nine and ten can't answer.

Dairy Products.—There has been an evident improvement in the quantity and quality of butter; not much cheese made. Native or common cows generally used and the opinion prevails that a good selection of them is the best that can be found for dairy purposes.

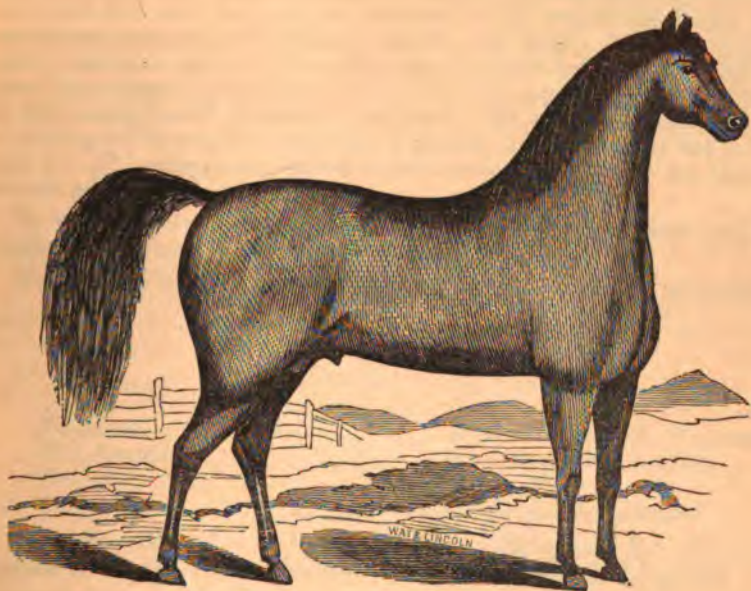
Sheep.—the number of sheep in our county is 89,702, supposed to give an average yield per fleece of 2½ lbs. No great increase in number but we think a great improvement in the character of flocks. We now have sheep which yield us as much wool per head of prime quality as we used to get of one-fourth and one-half blood Merino of the old Dickenson and Wells importation. Crossed with Saxony sheep are the most common with us within the last three years. Some crossing with the French Merino has been done and still later Spanish Merino and Silesian bucks have been brought here, by which we expect to still further increase the weight of our fleeces, and in the cross with the two last named varieties we expect to accomplish that object without sacrificing in quality. Our sheep are about as hardy as we want them, always look very well when well cared for, which they generally are. As compared with the common or native, can't say; that race has been among "the things that were" in our county. We remember their voice was similar to that of a certain long legged bird from the celestial empire that we have lately heard crow, and that they were perfect consumption on farm products in general.

It appears that a judicious investment of money in improved sheep pays, even at what seems high prices per head. 5 sheep per acre can be pastured on well set grass lands. About 75 lambs to 100 head of ewes generally raised, some raise more, not many less. Sheep are our most certainly profitable stock.

Hogs.—There were in the county when assessed 19,025 head; we suppose they average, when slaughtered, 180 lbs per head; killed here; quality not very much improved. For curing pork we use a brine of about the following proportions: 9 lbs salt, 3 oz salt-petre, 3 lbs sugar or molasses to 6 gallons water, keep the meat cool and well aired until the animal heat is all gone, then pack and cover with this brine and it cures thoroughly; leave hams in this pickle three or four weeks, take them out, wash them, then sprinkle black pepper on the flesh side, smoke them until they are a mulatto color which should be done at intervals occupying in all two or three weeks with hickory wood, and they are excellent. One of the best methods for keeping hams through the summer months is to pack them in a box in a dry airy room and pour upon them enough wheat bran to entirely cover them. They will in this way keep entirely sweet and juicy and no fly or other insect will molest them.

Cattle.—Number of cattle 4,456 head over six months old. There has been some improvement of late by importations of Durhams, Ayrshire and Devon. We believe that Durham and Ayrshire judiciously crossed will suit us the best, because we want a very good milch cow and one that will be easily kept and make good beef when too old for milk. Raising cattle for the shambles alone, we do little of.

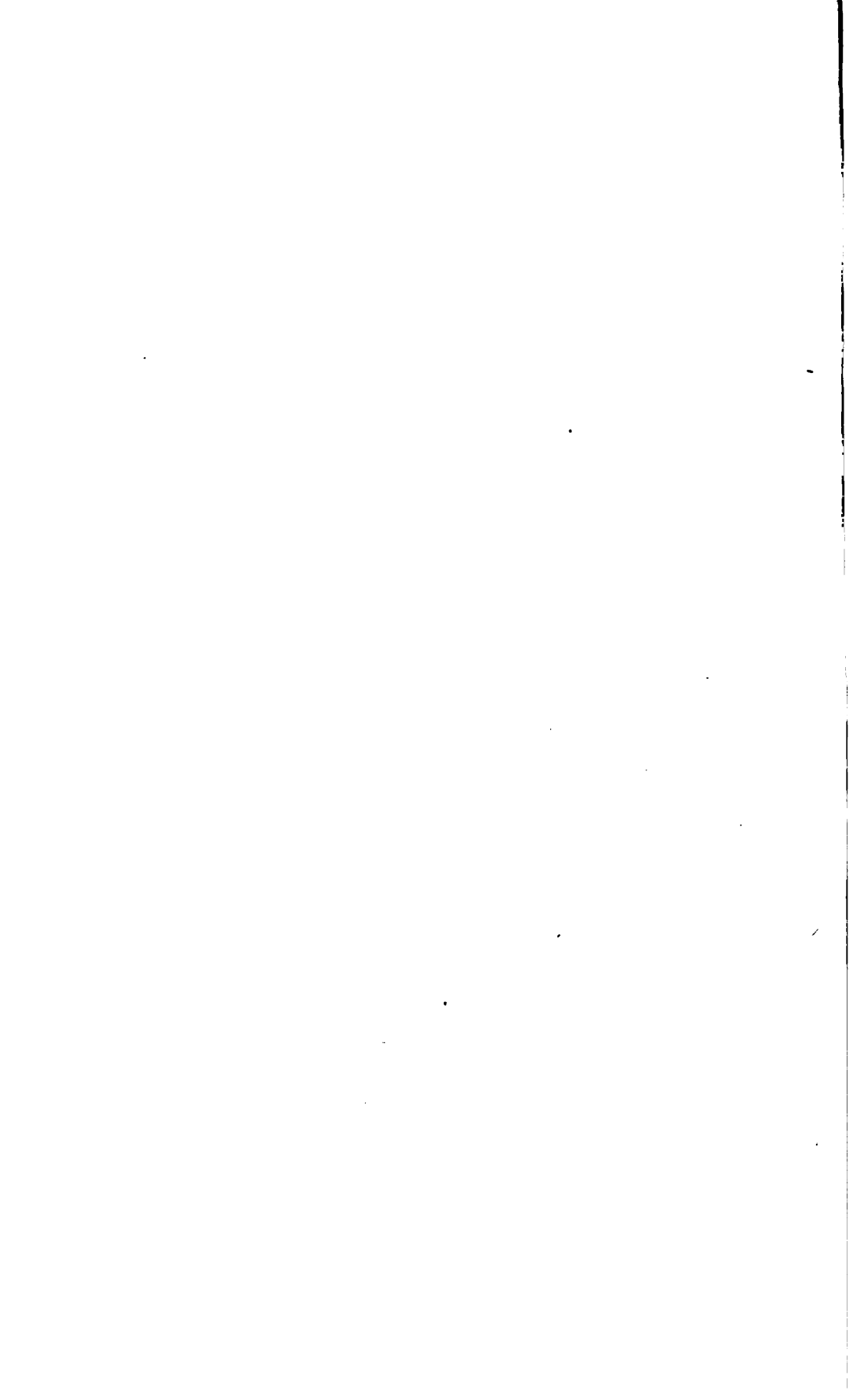
Horses.—We have 6,997 head and 8 mules. There has been a marked improvement in our horses by the introduction of Morgan stallions. The first one was introduced here in 1847; his colts, which are numerous, are now in use and those which are grown geldings and mares sell readily at \$100 to \$180 per head. The reason they are preferred is that they are a medium size, say 15½ hands to 16 in height, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. of good action, gay, sprightly and enduring, easy kept in flesh. Some Bellfounder stallions have also been used in our county which are highly esteemed. The best way to break young horses is to commence on them when they are young, at weaning time will do, and break them to stand tied, then break them to lead by your side or drive before you, never let them run



CHAMPION BLACK HAWK.

Winner of 1st premium at Pennsylvania State Fair, and at Western Virginia State Fair, 1853.

Owned by Jas. & Thos. Ladd, and Jas. & A. W. McGrew, of Richmond, Jefferson county, O. Chesnut. Bred in Addison county, Vermont. Sired by the celebrated Old Black Hawk. Dam, a cross of Morgan and Messenger. Foaled in 1849; fifteen and one-half hands high; weight 1,180 lbs. He possesses a powerfully developed muscular system, is a fine mover, and trots with ease, his mile in 3 minutes, or 5 miles in 20 minutes.



so long without being handled as to forget this training; when two, three or four years old put the harness upon them, stand haltered in the stable all day for several days, then lead them out and move them with it on until they are entirely reconciled to it, they may then be hitched to a light wagon and driven carefully, and in most cases you will have no trouble with them. We believe that most balky horses are made so in the first place by over loading them until they become discouraged. Therefore the most rational remedy is light loads in proportion to their strength until confidence is regained. We have never seen a horse cured of balking but by long continued kind treatment; have seen ropes tied to their tail, &c., &c., all humbug; may answer under certain circumstances one time and under the same fail the next.

By inquiring of the Auditor I find \$140 00 collected from shows; according to Statute, Agricultural Fund entitled to half, \$70 00.

Our last Fair was held at Steubenville on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October.

OFFICERS.

President,..... George McCollough, Wintersville.
Vice President,..... Wm. Means, Steubenville.
Treasurer,..... Francis Wells, "
Secretary,..... Jas. D. Ladd, Richmond.

Directors.—Henry Crew, Richmond; Wm. Cunningham, Jno. D. Slack, Steubenville; Jas. C. McGrew, Smithfield; George Hammond, Springfield.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of receipts,.....	\$1,081 99
" " expenditures,.....	567 21
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$514 78</u>

KNOX COUNTY.

BY B. F. SMITH, AND WM. DUNBAR.

Principal Crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay, are the principal farm crops. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, are also produced by each farmer, in addition to grain crops.

Wheat.—The crop has been almost an entire failure the present season. The usual average crop is about 16 bushels per acre, the present year not over 3 to 4. The Fly, and Red Weevil (so called) are the most formidable enemies to this crop.

The best remedy for the fly is believed to be manure, liberally applied from the stable or barnyard. Minerals have not been tried. A strong soil seldom fails to produce a fair yield. No remedy has been discovered for the weevil, the most destructive enemy with which we are acquainted.

Corn.—Is one of our principal crops; usually yields some over 30 bushels, with ordinary culture, but is materially increased by careful and good farming. The crop the present year is more than an average yield. A large portion is consumed by the farmer; a considerable amount is taken to eastern markets, is sold at the Railroad depot, at from 33 to 48 cents.

Oats.—The average yield is about 30 bushels; the present year is about the usual average. Sells at 25 cents.

Grass and Hay.—Average yield of clover $1\frac{1}{2}$, timothy $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, present year full an average crop, this crop is more injured by late spring pasturing, than any other cause. Sells at \$6 per ton.

Timothy and red clover are the only grasses grown for hay. White clover is considered by some as the most durable pasture for cattle and sheep.

Root Crop.—Are not extensively raised. The potatoe has suffered but little from disease the present season. Root crops are not produced with a view of feeding stock.

Fruit.—A sufficient amount is produced for home consumption, and is receiving increased attention, consequently greatly improved.

Dairy Products.—There is no satisfactory data from which to estimate the amount of butter and cheese made. A large amount of butter is annually sent east and is increasing yearly. We have two or three small dairies who make an excellent article of butter and cheese, perhaps equal in quality to any in the State.

Sheep and Wool.—There has been produced the present year, about 320,000 lbs wool, from very coarse to fine, a considerable quantity of fine grade.

There is no marked increase in quantity, the present year, owing probably to the unusual high price of sheep. The trifling difference made by purchasers, many of whom know nothing about the quality of wool, between fine and coarse wools, has no doubt greatly retarded the improvement in quality. The fleece of 5 to 7 lbs half washed, sells for about the price of those of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs well washed and handled. Should those rates long exist, fine sheep must soon give place to the coarse, Gummy Bingham called "French and Spanish Merinoes," No particular breed appears to be preferred, but all are in doubt what grade of wool to produce.

It is estimated by some that coarse wool may be produced at about one half the cost of fine. Ten sheep may be pastured on an acre of pasture land. Sheep should however change pasture every ten days. No account has been kept as to the quantity of hay fed to sheep. Corn fodder is preferred by some for winter feed, others practice feeding on rye sown in August, which affords an excellent winter pasture, as we have but little snow. If sheep are carefully housed and kept dry at the proper season with a careful shepherd, as many lambs may be raised as you have ewes to breed from, but if neglected, one half that number is all that may be expected. No farm stock demands so much care and attention as sheep.

Pork.—For want of reliable data, no estimate is here made of the amount produced: its value is about \$4.50 per 100 lbs. A large quantity is taken by Railroad,

and slaughtered in eastern markets. But little if any improvement within the last year in the breed of hogs. No experiments have been made in feeding. The old wasteful way of turning in the field or throwing out on the ground is still practiced.

Beef.—The same may be said of beef and cattle, that we have of pork and hogs. Four year olds fit for slaughtering are worth from \$15 to \$20. We have returned for taxation 20,605 head of Cattle; 10,349 Horses; and 28,462 Hogs.

Horses.—We cannot estimate with any certainty the number of horses raised or exported. The Morgan horses have been introduced, and our stock is being much improved.

Implements.—Reapers, (McCormick's and Hussey's,) have been introduced, and will doubtless be more generally used. The drill has been used with good success. Threshing Machines are invariably used; they are manufactured at some 4 or 5 establishments in the county. All farm implements are much improved. At the Agricultural depot, of A. B. Norton, almost everything useful to the farmer may be had.

Mills.—There are 6 or 8 Merchant mills, about 20 other grist or Flouring mills, about 50 saw mills run by water power, 8 steam saw mills, 4 foundries, two quite extensive establishments, at which steam engines and cars are made, and various other kinds of machinery are built, 2 steam sash and planing establishment, 4 woolen factories, 2 of them quite extensive.

The fund for Agricultural purposes the present year in \$50.

The Osage Orange is still a doubtful experiment.

OFFICERS.

<i>President,</i>	B. F. Smith, Mt. Vernon.
<i>Vice President,</i>	J. Elliott, Martinsburgh.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	H. P. Warden, Mt. Vernon.
<i>Secretary,</i>	Wm. Dunbar, "
<i>Cor. Secretary,</i>	A. B. Norton, "

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.....	\$377,50
Expenditures.....	138,75
Balance on hand	\$238,75

H. P. WARDEN, *Treasurer*

December, 1853.

LAKE COUNTY.

BY G. EVERITT.

The principal productions of this county are Corn, Wheat, Oats, Grass and Hay, with small crops of Flaxseed, Grass seed and Buckwheat; also Patatoes, Turnips, Carrots, &c.

Corn.—The average yield per acre is about 40 bushels. The crop this year is a large one, both in the number of acres grown, and in the yield per acre. The quality is excellent, the season having been very favorable for this particular crop. Mostly fed to stock in the county.

Wheat.—Average yield about 15 bushels per acre. This year the average is believed to be not quite equal to the usual average. Somewhat injured by the fly and insect. No certain remedy known for these depredators. The varieties mostly cultivated are the Mediterranean, Blue Stem, Red Chaff and Garden.

Grass and Hay.—The soil of this county is well adapted to the growth of Grass and Hay. Average yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre, though many farms produce from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The crop this season is an average one. Price from \$5 to \$6 per ton. Timothy and Clover are the principal grasses cultivated, from 8 to 10 quarts of seed per acre. The Hay is principally consumed in the county, in growing and fattening stock.

Oats.—Not extensively cultivated. Usual average about 35 bushels per acre. The crop this season is not a full average, on account of the drought. Generally considered a sure crop.

Rye and Barley.—Not much grown.

Root Crops.—Potatoes less planted than last year. Yield about 150 bushels per acre. The blue potatoe succeeds the best; it yields well and is less liable to disease and better adapted for the spring market than most varieties. Deep plowing, deep planting and faithful tillage generally secures a good crop. Turnips and Carrots raised to some extent for stock.

Fruit.—Perhaps this county is second to none in the quality of its fruit, particularly Apples, and much care is taken in growing the best varieties. It is an article of export both green and dry, some seasons to the amount of \$15,000. This season the Apple crop was quite small.

Other Crops.—Broom corn to some extent for export. Mint-oil is exported say from \$1000 to \$2000 worth.

Sheep and Wool.—This county produces annually about 75,000 pounds of Wool, of a quality from good medium to fine. Not much increase in the flocks in number, but some in quality. Some farmers are introducing the French Merino, with what success is yet to be tested.

Pork.—But little fattened for market.

Beef.—The number or value of Cattle slaughtered at home, I have no means of estimating with accuracy. About 3000 head of beef cattle are annually driven to market from this county, at an average price of \$35 per head. Much attention paid to the introduction of the best breeds, &c.

Horses.—Some improvement in rearing horses. This is evident from the superior stock exhibited at our late Fair.

Dairy Products—Butter and Cheese have become valuable articles of export. Average price yearly increasing. This year the price has varied from 10 to 90 cents per pound. We have no means of knowing the amount made, but this county can produce some very fine dairies, and the cheese made here commands the highest price in the market.

Implements.—Improvements are being made in most kinds of farming utensils, Reapers, Plows, &c.

Minerals.—Some bog ore of good quality.

Mills.—Some increase in smaller manufactories—10 flouring mills, a large number of saw mills, 2 woolen factories, one blast furnace which makes pig iron and castings to the amount of \$75,000 annually.

In this county all kinds of fodder being cheap and plenty, so that no experiments to be relied on have been made to test their comparative value.

From the returns of the township Assessors for 1853, I get the following statement:

No. of Horses in the county	3,461
“ Mules “ “	2
“ Cattle “ “	13,696
“ Sheep “ “	31,346
“ Hogs “ “	4,675
Total value	\$409,585

Total number of acres of Wheat sown 5506—bushels 85,339—average per acre 15.4.

Total number of acres of Corn 7739—bushels 231,706—average per acre 29.9.

Our Society was organized in January 1850, with no very flattering prospects of success, but through the exertions of a few individuals a Fair was got up in 1851, which far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Since that time an increasing interest has been manifested, and is becoming much more general than before. The Society is doubtless exerting a very beneficial influence throughout the county, and will, we believe, eventually be productive of lasting benefit to our agricultural community. A considerable interest is awakened among our farmers in relation to the renovation of their worn out or declining soils, and in the crops best adapted to the soils of their respective farms.

Our county Fair was held on the 12th and 13th days of October of this year. The weather was very favorable, and the attendance very large. The number of animals and articles exhibited was much larger than ever before. The show of stock was very fine, comprising nearly all the best in the county, and some of them perhaps as good as any in the State. The show of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry was excellent, showing a decided improvement in the character of all the different kinds of animals exhibited, since the organization of the Society. The exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, Agricultural Implements and Farm Products was praiseworthy. Watson's large hall, 100 feet by 40, was well filled with the various agricultural products of the farmers, mechanics and artisans, and attracted much attention. The Ladies' Department merited much commendation. Their household manufactures, ornamental needle and floral exhibition were the admiration of all present.

The Society now numbers over 200 members.

The law relating to public shows has been enforced in this county, and the amount collected for the agricultural fund is \$22,50.

No escheated lands.

I herewith enclose a list of premiums offered to competitors, and a list of premiums awarded ; also the report of the Treasurer.

OFFICERS.

President.....George Everit, Painesville.
Vice President.....Asa Childs, "
Treasurer.....Chas. D. Adams, "
Secretary.....Jonathan Coolidge, Perry.

Executive Committee.—James Blish, Concord, Isaac Sawyer, Mentor, Imrie T. Artele, Perry, J. L. Woods, Madison, — Hows, Le Roy.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$354 33
" Expenditures.....	299 49
Balance on hand.....	\$54 84

C. D. ADAMS, Treasurer.

December 1853.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

BY H. N. GILLET AND E. NIGH.

Principal Crops.—Indian Corn, Wheat, Oats, Grass, Potatoes, Fruit, Beans, &c.

The Wheat crop of the past season was 50 per cent. above the general average, ranging from 15 to 20 bushels. Several members of the Rome and Union Farmer's Club harvested from 35 to over 49 bushels to the acre. Two acres off of a ten acre field, belonging to Wm. D. Hall, produced 99 bushels—the remainder of the field produced over 43 bushels to the acre. No manure or extra pains applied to the crop. Sown on a Clover sod.

In answer to the inquiry: To what kind of disease or injury is the crop most liable ? 1st, bad husbandry ; 2d, Rust. Remedy for the first—join a farmer's club ; second—sow early varieties. The California is best, and sow early.

Corn.—On a majority of the farms in this and adjoining counties, owing to the unprecedented drought from early spring to the 10th of July, is from 50 to 100 per cent. below an average. On lands which have been kept rich and well cultivated, the crop is a full average, ranging from 50 to over 130 bushels to the acre.

without manure. The surplus corn is sold and consumed at the ironworks in the county and commands from 40 to 45 cents.

Oats.—Very light, owing to drought. Scarcely half a crop.

Rye and Barley.—Grown to a very limited extent.

Grass.—The grass crop was shortened about 100 per cent. on ordinary lands. On very rich land near an average. Cause, early drought. Timothy preferred for meadow.

The early planting of Potatoes on many fields was a failure, owing to drought. On other chance fields, land rich and well tended, the yield is very good, in some instances over 400 bushels, and that without manure or extra pains. The White Neshannoc is preferred for the table. The London Lady's and Edinburg's for the Southern market. The former most subject to rot.

Fruit.—"What is the character of fruit in your county?"

Perhaps the best explanation I can give is to assure you that our exhibition of fruits at our county Fair this fall far excelled the whole exhibition of fruits at the Columbus State Fair, 2 years ago, and also that at Dayton this fall. Apples both green and dry are shipped in large quantities. Peaches are also shipped in large quantities, principally dried. Our climate, soil, and facilities for shipping are such as to render fruit growing the most profitable branch of husbandry in the county.

Seeds.—None for export.

Hemp, Flax, Broomcorn, Tobacco, &c.—To no great extent.

Dairy Products.—Very little done. No improvement in milk cattle.

Sheep and Wool.—Very little done.

Beef Cattle are raised and exported to some extent. Number and average price not known. Some Durham and grades. Not much improvement. Generally natives.

Implements.—Wheat drills, subsoil plows, rollers, threshing machines, &c. are in use, and are considered improvements.

Other Improvements.—We have proved to our entire satisfaction that capital judiciously expended in reclaiming wet lands, by surface and under drains, and in enriching their lands, will pay better than an equal amount expended in any other way on a farm. The cheapest way to reclaim ordinarily wet lands, is to throw the earth up into beds of two rods wide with a large turn-plow, and a strong team. The team should gee round if a right hand plow is used. In finishing each land the team should go at a very fast walk or slow trot, which, with a good plow, will throw the earth five feet from the bottom of the finishing furrow. Twice plowing same way will make a good ditch.

"Have any experiments been made in deep plowing, subsoiling, trenching?"

Our experience is that the deeper the soil and the deeper the furrow or trench, and the finer the earth is pulverized, the better for almost every description of crop, plant, tree, vine or vegetable. Plants seldom suffer from drought in a rich soil that is finely pulverized to a great depth, and frequently stirred.

A soil that is kept completely pulverized to the depth of two or more feet never becomes dry an inch below the surface, while a hard, compact mass of earth will become dry to the depth of one or more feet. Two great advantages in pulverizing the soil in seeding wheat is to insure speedy and equal germination of every healthy grain, thereby saving $\frac{1}{3}$ or more of the seed that never comes up when

sown on cloddy ground, and it is just as important to have your wheat plants all of equal age, size and strength as it is to have your first planting of corn come up even and stand regular.

Manures.—I think we gave an experiment last year in our report, in which a compost of ashes, lime, chip manure, bones, earth from under buildings, dead animals, &c., was used. This compost was applied to an acre of corn across the middle of the field. The manured acre produced over 140 bushels, and the contingent acres on either side (as nearly as I can recollect) produced about 80—the land was equal before applying the compost. The succeeding crop was wheat which also produced much better on the manured portion of the field. The soil is what I would call a sandy clay loam. I am quite sure the corn crop was increased to more than sufficient to cover the expense, and the land will be benefited to some extent for years.

Orchards.—Planting.—Dig holes 3 feet in diameter, 18 inches deep, fill nearly full of rich surface soil (the virgin soil from the forest is best) upon which place the tree, and finish by filling in carefully among the roots with fine rich loam, and leave the tree standing a little to the southwest.

REPORT OF THE LAWRENCE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1853.

IRONTON, Lawrence county, }
December 1853. }

This Society was organized on the 8th day of November 1852, which fact was duly reported to the State Board at their last meeting.

The first Fair held by the Society was on the 15th day of September last. Lists of premiums offered and awarded by the Society are hereto attached, marked respectively (A) and (B).

Premiums awarded to Wm. Hall on best crop of wheat :

1st Premium.—For 105 45-60 bushels on 2 13-100 acres—ground elevated. Wheat sown 10th to 15th of October—sown broadcast and harrowed in. Seed 1½ bushel—variety May wheat.

2d Premium.—For 300 bushels on 7 69-100 acres. Ground and tillage same as above.

1st premium on Irish Potatoes awarded to H. N. Gillet. 115 36-100 bushels on 25-100 acre.

Ground on which the above crop was raised, in potatoes the two preceding years. Soil clay loam, occasionally mixed with gravel. Plowed and harrowed, once furrowed one way, 3 feet apart, and planted in drills 15 inches apart. One small potatoe in a hill or a large one cut. Planted 1st and 2d week in April, with long beds—worked twice with cultivator, and twice with shovel plow. No manure or fertilizer applied to the soil.

There are now sixty-five members for the present year. The funds of the Society have increased to a considerable amount. We had a very interesting Fair this year and have every reason to believe that our Society will prosper. There were but few premiums awarded on grain crops, for the reason that many of the



SILESIA EWES.

Imported from Silesia, one of the German Provinces of Russia. (For particular account of these sheep, refer to Mr. Ladd's article in this Vol. of Ag. Report.



competitors did not comply with the rules in reference to the management of the ground and product, although the rules were with the farmers and published in the county papers.

Herewith please find report of H. N. Gillet, marked (C), as to productions. &c.

H. N. GILLET, President, Ironton.
E. NIGH, Secretary, “

December 1853.

LICKING COUNTY.

BY WM. S. WRIGHT.

The principal crops, and Agricultural products of this county, are Wheat, Corn, Wool, Sheep, Cattle, Horses and Hogs.

Wheat.—The usual average crop of wheat per acre, is believed to be about 15 bushels, this year about 12 bushels. The crop of 1852 was 507,326 bushels, the crop of '53 probably 600,000 bushels. Rust is the greatest evil we have to contend with, but much damage has been done in the last two years, by the Wheat Midge, or Red Weevil.

Good cultivation is the best remedy against rust, and sowing that variety that ripens earliest, has so far proved the best remedy against the midge. The Mediterranean is the wheat that has proven the most reliable.

Corn.—The usual average is about 38 bushels per acre. Owing to the severe drought in the fore part of summer, the crop for this year, is not believed to be an average one.

Oats.—It is believed the average crop is about forty bushels per acre. This season, the crop is much below an average one, in consequence of the extreme drought.

Rye and Barley.—There are but little of these grains raised, in this county.

Grass and Hay.—The usual $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons the average crop per acre, was shortened much by drought this year. On most lands of clay soil the best yield is obtained. Usual price of hay \$5 per ton, present price \$7. Timothy and red top, are best on moist land, on dry land, timothy or clover. Seed sown per acre one peck. Cost of growing hay per ton \$2.

Root Crops.—Very little attention paid to the growing of Root Crops, as feed for stock. Potatoes were an average crop, where not eaten by grass hoppers. Usual yield 200 bushels per acre. A gravelly soil well raised with short manure, is believed to be best for this crop. In some localities, the rot has been bad. We know of no remedy for this disease.

Fruit.—There is much good fruit grown in this county, and a steady improvement is making in its quality. The crop the past season, was less than an average. It is exported to some extent, principally in a dry state.

Pork.—Aggregate product of Pork 80,000 lbs. It is believed that a majority of it, is slaughtered in the county. It is doubtful whether the stock of hogs has much improved of late, but the quality is fair.

Cattle.—It is thought that about 6000 beef cattle, are raised annually in the county, worth at 4 years of age \$40 per head.

There is a steady improvement in our stock of cattle by purchasing from the best herds in the country. I do not know of any importation of foreign cattle to this county.

Horses.—It is believed that there are raised in this county not less than 5000 horses annually, as the increase the past year was 4,668. It is probable that one fourth of the production is exported. Average value at 4 years old \$60 00

“In answer to the 16th question, I would say, that we have new and improved Agricultural Implements, and the farmers are beginning to use them. Wheat Drills are used, and very much liked. Sub Soil Plows are beginning to be used. Also, Harvesting and Threshing Machines are used, and with great advantage.

N. C. PEPPER,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Newark, Ohio.”

I have examined the books of the Land Assessors, as returned recently to this county office; they report one hundred and eight mills of all kinds, which I presume means Foundries and Factories, &c.

The law relating to public shows has been enforced. The amount applicable to the Agricultural fund in this county is \$66,60. There are no escheated lands in this county to my knowledge.

This is the sixth year of the society's organization.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	William S. Wright, Granville.
<i>Vice President</i>	Jonathan Smith, Johnstown.
<i>Secretary</i>	Eli B. Beckwith, Newark.
<i>Treasurer</i>	H. S. Sprague, “

Managers.—Elizur Abbott, Granville; Jacob Winters, Kirkersville; Kensey Hull, Brownsville; George F. Moore, Newark; P. N. O'Bannon, St. Louisville.

Number of members belonging to the society at this time, 397.

In addition to the printed list of Premiums awarded at our Fair in October, 1853, the Board have awarded to Charles H. Coe, of Utica \$4, for the best acre of corn, yield 140 bushels.

To James James of Granville, \$3, for the second best acre of corn, yield 89 bushels; Also, to James S. James of Granville, \$4 for the second best 10 acres of corn, yield 85 bushels per acre; Also, to Jacob Showman of Granville, \$4 for

the best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of potatoes ; Also, to Alanson Root of Granville, for the 2d best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of potatoes, \$2.

All which is respectfully submitted,
WM. S. WRIGHT, *President*.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of cash receipts.....	<u>\$1,102 47</u>
Total expenses.....	\$992 47
Balance	<u>110 00</u>
	<u>\$1,102 47</u>

H. S. SPRAGUE, *Treasurer*.

Newark, Dec. 1855.

LOGAN COUNTY.

BY L. SMITH.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Grass Seeds, Flaxseed, Potatoes and Buckwheat.

Wheat.—The average for this year, I believe will not exceed fifteen bushels per acre, but, as the Assessors are now required to make returns of the number of acres planted in wheat and corn, and the aggregate amount of each crop yearly, which are presented in statistical table of your Annual Reports, we see no necessity for encumbering them with statements, which at best can only approximate towards the truth.

Most, if not all of the varieties of wheat grown in the State, have been tried in this county. Red chaff and other red varieties, first yielded precedence to the Mediterranean, and this in turn to the bluestem and Baltic. The two last seasons, the Mediterranean has, I believe proved most productive and profitable, though the market price is from five to eight cents per bushel less on this, than on the white varieties. This and the Baltic are less subject to injury from rust, fly or weevil.

The following are the remarks of Col. A. L. Piatt, who has had much experience in the cultivation of bottom lands. In our low lands the Mediterranean and Baltic have stood the test, yielding from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. The best mode of planting in the low land, we find, is to sow on corn stubble and harrow in. The black ground being of a loose and porous nature, we have found it ad-

vantageous to roll it in with a heavy roller. We were never able to crop on black soil, on account of rust, until we adopted this mode. Price \$1,00@ \$1,05 per bushel.

Corn.—Yellow, White and Flint are the varieties mostly cultivated. The yellow is most productive, and preferred by feeders. Price 30 cents per bushel. The yield of this and of the other principal crops remarkably good this season, except the wheat crop, which was materially injured by the fly.

For further particulars we refer to our preceding reports, and tables referred to above.

Our Fair grounds were fitted up this year, with permanent stalls, pens and buildings. The enclosure contains about 7 acres of ground, and at the time of our Fair, this was filled with the products of our county, and with the beauty, as well as the mass of hard fisted yeomanry, who annually come together for mutual enjoyment, and benefit. The liberal and enterprising spirit, which animated the originators of the State Agricultural enterprise, is now plainly felt, and its fruits are busily at work, in nearly all the counties in Ohio. All this results in a better system of husbandry, by inducing the introduction of improved implements, animals, and a more thorough system of cultivation of the soil. Through the Annual Reports of the State Board, we are enabled to make comparisons, and each county may be greatly benefited by the knowledge of what is transpiring in other counties, and thus the spirit of healthy emulation is spread abroad, and works a great amount of good.

Permit us to suggest, that the State Fairs be held between the 1st and 15th of October, and the county Fairs in September, and let the managers of each county society, (with the consent of the owners) send to the State Fair, premium animals, and products of all kinds, and enter the same in the name of the county, or society, for diplomas, with the privilege to the owners to enter the same articles and animals, for premiums offered by the Board.

Many advantages would arise from this course, among which we would name, the impetus which would be given to the enterprise and efficiency of county societies, and through this channel, importing companies would be formed.

The relative quality of the products of the different counties, would be tested, and those who might be excelled, would go home with a determination to use every effort to come up to the standard attained by other counties.

The several counties would be better represented at the State Fairs, and its usefulness greatly enhanced. As a further encouragement to county societies, could not the permits granted by the law of 1847, be transferred to the county societies, provided this fund is not needed by the Parent Board. The annual circular for this year, did not reach me, and if this report proves imperfect, this will account for it in part.

Collected from shows \$135.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

<i>President</i>	Luther Smith, Zanesfield.
<i>Vice President</i>	J. J. Goff, Bellefontaine.
<i>Treasurer</i>	S. L. Taylor, “
<i>Cor. Secretary</i>	Wm. Lawrence, “
<i>Rec. Secretary</i>	J. Leister. “

Managers.—M. Bateman, J. G. Hoge, L. G. Moore, J. Elliott, Z. Brown, J. Smith, J. Stuart, M. Anderson, A. Bassart.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of receipts	\$724 00
“ “ “ Expenditures	662 00
Balance on hand	<u>\$62 00</u>

S. L. TAYLOR, *Treasurer.*

Dec. 1853.

LORAIN COUNTY.

BY N. B. GATES AND E. MATCHAM.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Potatoes.

Wheat.—Past year about 13 bushels. Red Weevil, late sowed wheat most injured. Remedy early sowing and good tillage.

Corn.—50 bushels average yield this year, crop is excellent. Used for fattening cattle and swine. None for “fire water.” Price 40 cents, this year much higher.

Oats.—30 bushels, no injuries but drought.

Rye and Barley.—But very little raised in the county.

Grass and Hay.—One and a half tons per acre. This year light, owing to drought, not over one ton per acre. Average price \$5 per ton. Present price \$7. Timothy and Clover 8 to 10 quarts to the acre.

Potatoes.—400 bushels per acre. This year potatoe crop good. Not injured. The kinds are Neshannocks, long white Pinkeyes, round yellow Pinkeyes. Merinoes, are raised by many farmers, they yield well, are healthy, not diseased, and are a good potatoe in the spring of the year.

Turnips, Carrots and Beets are grown as a field crop in some parts of the county. They do well and are considered a profitable crop.

Fruit.—The character is good, but great efforts are being made for its improvement. It is an article of export both in the green and dry states, to a large extent.

Seeds.—Very few seeds of any kinds raised for export.

Other Crops.—No Hemp or Flax. Some Broom Corn and Tobacco are beginning to be raised to some extent. It is a crop that seems to do well. Field brooms are on the increase. No Hops, Mustardseed or Madder. A good deal of Maple Sugar is made, mode of clarifying not known.

Dairy Products.—A large amount of Butter and Cheese is made, and the articles are rapidly on the increase. The quality is fast improving. The best native Cows are crossed with imperfect breeds, and the blooded stock by being crossed with the Devons, Durhams or Herefords are improved.

Sheep.—The aggregate amount of wool is 294,000 lbs. Its general quality is good, though it has been greatly improved within a few years. The imported breeds are generally hardy, and liberal prices are paid for them.

Hogs.—Considerable of an article in our county, and are mostly slaughtered at home. It has improved greatly within the past ten years. The best method of curing pork is to use freely common salt. To cure hams is to make a pickle with nine pounds of salt, six gallons of water, four ounces nitre, 2 ounces pearl ash, 1 qt. molasses.

Beef.—A good many cattle are raised, but are mostly sold to drovers at the age of three years. There has been improvement in stock by the importation of cattle from abroad, and by crossing. Some prefer Durhams, some Devons and some Herefords. The kind of food appropriate not yet fully tested.

Horses.—Improvements in light carriage horses are considerable, the average value is from 75 to 80 dollars.

Some mules are raised, the average is \$80. The best way to break young horses and mules is to treat them kindly and gently, and have them to do what you require of them, in a calm and intelligent manner without any whipping or fooling.

Implements.—Subsoil Plows are being introduced, and are thought just the kind of a plow for our clay soil. All that have used them speak favorably of them, and recommend them to general use.

Other Improvements.—Underdraining is practiced mostly with poles and brush. Tiles are beginning to be used, but with what success, I have not yet learned.

Minerals.—Building Stone in some parts of the county is very plenty. Large and extensive quarries of sound stone are numerous. Brick are \$4 per thousand. Stone \$5 per hundred feet out of the quarry, or \$1 in the quarry. The \$5 out of quarry would include stone in good shape for walls.

Mills.—No particular increase in mills or manufactories.

Public Shows.—The law in regard to public shows has been rigidly enforced.

The matter relative to feeding animals has not been fully tested with us. It is generally supposed however, that cooked feed is much better than in a raw state; cut feed is preferred; cut straw with ground feed is considered very good, but Indian meal is the best. But then the relative value of the different articles mentioned, has not been satisfactorily settled with us as yet.

Plowing.—Deep plowing is the kind for our hard clay soil, if not for all kinds of soil. Land subsoiled by the side of the other has a great advantage in crops.

Ditching has been followed with the most beneficial results, both blind and open ditches are being constructed to a great extent, the former however is considered the cheapest and best.

Hedging and Fencing.—The Osage Orange hedge is being cultivated in some parts of the county quite extensively. It seems to be hardy in its growth, yet there are none old enough with us to settle the point clearly. Stone from the quarries heretofore mentioned, are easily accessible and would make permanent fences.

Orchards.—Spring setting is the best, some light rich manure, as decayed wood

or leaves, is the best to fill round with. Apple and Peach trees ; also, Quince bushes, are better to be trimmed in March or April. Grapes trimmed in February. Grafting should be attended to in March or April, budding to be done in July or August.

Soap suds has been tried for grapes with the best of success. No new remedy for the bitter rot in Apples, or the mould in Grapes or Plums.

Amount taken in from shows by the county Auditor is \$68,58.

Agricultural Society.—The eighth Annual Fair was held in Elyria, Oct. 5 and 6. At an early hour in the morning, the citizens of the county began to assemble at the Fair grounds, and before noon the grounds were thronged with a busy crowd of men, women and children, all manifesting a deep interest in the exhibition. The Secretary, Treasurer and assistants were kept quite busy, as will be seen by the amount paid into the Treasury, and the great number of entries for exhibition. There was entered for exhibition, 80 Horses ; 94 Cattle ; 74 Sheep ; 32 Hogs ; 7 Jacks and Mules ; a large variety of Fowls, and all other departments were nearly or quite as well represented, causing a spirited competition for the various premiums offered by the society. The list of premiums for 1853, was about double in amount of the previous year, yet the funds of the society, will be sufficient to pay them all, together with a large incidental bill for fitting up the grounds, printing &c.

There was a fair show of Durham, Devoff and Hereford stock upon the ground, and some fine Morgan Horses, together with French, Spanish, Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep. On the whole we think there is an increasing interest in our Fairs, and that the last exhibition was in the aggregate far superior to any previous exhibition held in this county.

There is due the Agricultural fund for show licences for the present year, sixty-eight dollars and eighty eight one hundredth, as per Auditor's certificate appended.

Enclosed is a copy of the premium list offered by the society, together with an abstract of the Treasurer's report.

The premiums on crops are not awarded until the first of January, when I will forward to you the statement of competitors &c.

N. B. GATES, President.

E. MATCHAM, Secretary.

Dec. 1853.

PITTSFIELD, January 3d, 1854.

DEAR SIR : The committee on field crops have met to-day, and awarded the following premiums :

Wheat no entries.—Wheat very much injured by weevil.

CORN — ONE ACRE.

1 Premium to B. Bivins, Amherst.....	105 bushels 48 lbs.
2 " to J. B. Gaylord, Penfield.....	94 " 28 "
3 " to L. H. Penfield, "	90 " 48 "

The above crops were shelled and weighed the latter part of December 1853.

POTATOES — ONE FOURTH ACRE.

1 Premium to Joseph Worcester, Pittsfield	112½ bushels.
2 " to J. M. Hall, " 	102 "

CARROTS — ONE EIGHTH ACRE.

1 Premium to Joseph Worcester, Pittsfield.....	98 bushels.
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SWEET TURNIPS — ONE EIGHTH ACRE.

1 Premium Reuben Stone, Pittsfield	103½ bushels.
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BEETS — ONE EIGHTH ACRE.

1 Premium to Joseph Worcester, Pittsfield.....	165 bushels.
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All the above crops were certified to, by the men who raised them, and by those who assisted to harvest, measure and weigh them, and sworn to before Justices of the Peace.

Yours truly,

E. MATCHAM, Secretary.
Lorain county, Agricultural Society.

LUCAS COUNTY.

BY CHARLES W. HILL.

The principal Agricultural Products are—Wheat, Corn, Hay, Potatoes and Oats.

Usual average of Wheat 14 to 15 bushels per acre, this year 15 to 20.

The greatest enemy is the fly, next the red weevil. One of our best farmers suggested the following preventive which he has thoroughly tried and never knew it to fail. Soak the seed in soapsuds, applied warm for twelve hours ; then draw off the water and spread the seed, (say on the barn floor ;) add half a bushel of fresh stone lime to each ten bushels of seed, mix well and let it remain twenty-four hours, then sow.

Corn.—The usual crop is 30 bushels to the acre, with good tilling 50. This year the crop is from one quarter to one third short, owing to the rains and backwardness of the spring and extreme drought of summer and fall.

Oats.—Usual average yield 30 bushels, this year one-third less.

Rye and Barley.—But very little if any grown in the county. At Toledo Rye worth 62, Barley 62.

Grass and Hay.—Generally about two tons to the acre, this year from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$. Timothy and Clover preferred. Toledo principal market. Usual price \$8 to \$12. Now \$12.

Root Crops.—But very little grown except for the table. Potatoes principal crop, yield 100 bushels to the acre. Small Pink-eye rather preferred for the table. Robert's cure for potatoe rot is being tried.

Fruit.—Our climate and soil is very favorable for nearly every kind of fruit. The home market is large, and the opportunity for export unsurpassed. Much has been and is being done in the way of planting the best varieties. But the orchards are generally very young. Past season a fair crop of peaches and grapes, but very few apples or pears.

Seeds.—But very little grown for export, or market. Market price, Flaxseed \$1 25; Clover \$4 25; Timothy \$1 88.

Other Crops.—But very little if any hemp or flax grown for the fiber; know of no growing of tobacco, castor beans, hops, mustardseed, madder or mint oil. Broom corn is grown and field beans. Have but little maple timber, and consequently but very little maple sugar.

Dairy Products.—But very few in the county who make cheese, and they only in small quantities. Considerable quantities of butter are made in the county, but not enough to supply the home market. Roll butter in Toledo during the past season has ranged at from 15 to 25 cents per pound.

Sheep and Wool.—Can't state amount of wool produced in the county. There is a pretty large increase in the number of sheep, and an improvement in the character of the flocks, and the growth and quality of the wool is good. The long wooled breeds are generally preferred on account of hardiness and value of carcasses in market. Merinoes and South Downs are owned by several, and are in good repute.

Pork.—Hog raising amongst our farmers has been generally incidental and secondary, though pains are taken to introduce good breeds. They have a home market for more than their surplus.

Cattle.—Until recently but little attention has been given to improvement by importation, and the county can boast of but few besides its native cattle. Short Horns and Devons are preferred and some very choice stock of each has been brought into the county.

Horses and Mules.—Mules are not raised, and seldom seen in the county. The county affords a large home market for horses, and more attention is being given to improving the breeds. Public opinion favors the Morgan stock, more than any other.

Implements.—Wheat drills, sub soil plows, harvesting and improved threshing machines, and many other improved Agricultural and Horticultural implements have been very recently introduced, but to quite a limited extent.

Draining.—In several instances soils rendered useless by standing water, have been drained with the best results, and at great profit.

Minerals.—Some portions of the county are well supplied with building stone. The amount of brick manufactured in the county the present year is large, proba-

bly 7,500,000. In Toledo alone 6,520,000 have been made, and the supply was entirely inadequate, the price ranging from \$3.62 to \$6.00 per thousand at the kiln. Building stone worth \$5 to \$6 per cord?

Mills—Mills and manufactories have increased some during the year. There are in the county 3 flour and grist mills; 5 merchant mills; 20 saw mills; 4 foundries; one plaster mill; and 11 other manufactories.

Public Shows.—Our Auditor says, that the law has been enforced. He has collected \$40, for the State Agricultural Fund. Do not know of any escheated lands in this county.

Hedges—The Osage orange has been tried here. Is very thrifty and hardy, is easy to repair by re-growth and is undoubtedly the best hedge plant in the country.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Charles W. Hill, Toledo.
<i>Vice President</i>	Matthew Johnston, "
<i>Secretary</i>	T. M. Cooley, "
<i>Treasurer</i>	Ezra Bliss, "

Managers—N. Allen, Toledo; L. B. Lathrop, Sylvania; Harvey Kellogg, Sylvania; J. Austin Scott, Maumee City; James M. Brigham, Waterville.

Number of members who have paid the initiation fee of one dollar each, and were members at the last Fair, was one hundred and ninety-eight.

The Lucas county Agricultural society, is in a more prosperous condition than at any former period, though at the close of the annual Fair for 1852, the society had not sufficient available means to discharge all of its liabilities. The Fair of 1852 left the society in debt to the amount of \$42, after the sale of the lumber, with which its grounds had been enclosed and buildings erected. That debt has been paid, and for the present year much better buildings and enclosures of a permanent character were supplied, and are to remain on the the Fair grounds for the use of the society. They cost and are worth \$424 04, for future use.

This was formerly a district society, consisting of Lucas and Fulton counties, but at the last Annual Fair, (held on the 6th and 7th days of October, 1853,) the constitution was changed, striking Fulton county from the name of the society, and reducing its territory.

The leading cause for this change existed in the fact, that the authorities of Fulton county refused to pay, and did not pay the amount due from their county Treasury for 1852, as certified by the President of the State Board.

The following papers are herewith transmitted as a part of this report, the same having been published in the newspapers of this county, viz:

- 1st. An abstract of the Treasurer's account for the present year.
- 2d. A list of the premiums offered at the last Annual Fair.
- 3d. A synopsis of the premiums awarded at said Fair.

As to the condition of Agriculture in this county, a very full report cannot be presented. Indeed many of the points in the circular of your board, calling for

reports from county societies are not applicable to this locality. It should be remembered, moreover, that much of our county is comparatively quite new, and our farmers, as might be expected, are, in many respects "behind the times" in originating and adopting improvements. But their attention is being aroused and their farms, like their pecuniary circumstances are rapidly improving. At our last county Fair, all departments were well represented, and the public generally are now convinced of the propriety of these annual exhibitions, and we may look for increased interest.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Whole amount of receipts.....	\$517 60
" " " expenditures.....	508 42
Balance in cash.....	\$9 18
Balance in property for future use.....	\$284 03
Total balance.....	<u>\$293 21</u>

CHARLES E. PERIGO, Acting Treasurer.

Dec. 1853.

MADISON COUNTY.

BY J. H. FINLEY.

Principal Agricultural products of our county are Grass, Hay, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Potatoes.

Wheat.—Usual average yield per acre, about 15 bushels; this year probably something over that quantity. The diseases or injuries to which the crop is most liable are rust and weevil or wheat midge; no preventive known. The early varieties of wheat and early sowing are least liable to injury. Probably 80,000 bushels raised in the county this year. Present price \$1 00.

Corn.—Average yield per acre, 40 bushels; this year probably 45; principally fed to hogs and cattle. Common price 25 cents.

Oats.—Usual average, 35 bushels per acre; this year not so much, on account of drought. I am not aware that this crop is liable to any serious disease.

Rye and Barley.—But little raised.

Grass and Hay.—Average yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons; this year one third to one half less in consequence of drought in the early part of summer. Usual price \$3.50 per ton, this year \$5; timothy and red grass preferred.

Root crop.—The potatoe is the only root crop raised to any extent here; usual average yield probably 150 bushels; this year's crop lessened very much by

drought and injured by the rot; Pinkeyes and Neshannocks preferred; the Virginia Blacks are said to be fine for table use and not so liable to rot.

Fruit.—The fruit of our county is pretty good and a general desire among our people to improve it by selecting the best variety of trees for their orchards; not much exported, probably some in a dry state.

Seeds.—Not enough raised to supply the home demand.

Dairy Products.—There is a considerable quantity of butter and cheese made and exported from the northern portion of this county; no means of ascertaining the amount. Cheese has sold, at the dairy, the past season at six cents per pound; butter commands eight to fifteen cents; some increase in the business within the last few years. No improvement, that I know of, in the process of manufacturing. The common stock of cows are preferred for the dairy; the average products of cheese, per cow is probably 400 pounds. The comparative or actual cost of making butter and cheese I do not know.

Sheep and Wool.—The aggregate amount of wool produced in the county is supposed to be about 200,000 lbs; quality above medium, say $\frac{3}{4}$. There has been considerable increase in the number as well as improvement in the quality of sheep; those preferred are the French and Spanish Merinos, on account of quality of wool and weight of fleeces. They are also believed to be hardier than the common stock; cost of growing coarse and fine wool, 20 cents per pound; on good pasture three can be kept on an acre; but little hay is fed to sheep; as they do well on pasture all winter except when it is covered with snow; the number of lambs raised is probably less than the number of ewes by one third. A number of Leicesters were imported the past season by the "Madison County Importing Company." They are highly prized for the quality of the mutton and for their size.

Pork.—The aggregate product of pork in the county is supposed to be 6,000,000 pounds, worth this year $3\frac{1}{2}$ per lb, \$210,000; some slaughtered in the county but principally in Cincinnati. The quality of the stock of hogs has been much improved; 100 bushels of corn is supposed to make 1,000 lbs pork, fed in the raw state; I know of no experiments here in feeding meal or mush, but have no doubt it would effect a saving of at least one-third.

Beef.—The number of beef cattle annually raised is about 3,000; value at four years old \$45 per head; there are probably 30,000 grazed and exported from the county annually; there has been a marked improvement in the breed of cattle of late, both by importation and judicious crossing; the breed preferred is the short horn Durham, because of their fattening properties and early maturity.

The stock importing company of our county deserve a great deal of credit for the introduction of quite a number of these valuable animals from Europe during the past season. They were purchased principally by citizens of this county, at prices that paid the company a large per cent. on their outlay. This will be an era from which a more rapid improvement will commence.

Horses and Mules.—The number of horses annually produced is supposed to be about 400; mules 176; value about \$85 per head, draught horses generally preferred. The Morgan horses are highly esteemed by some for their superior action and power, although they are generally thought too light for draught horses.

Implements.—A number of corn planters have lately been introduced in our county much to the advantage of the farmer, as one hand can perform the labor of six in the ordinary way. One of these, "Davis' Improved Corn Planter" is a new and valuable acquisition to the farming implements of the country. It was invented by N. C. Davis of West Jefferson, in this county, where a large number

are being manufactured. This machine will plant in hills or rows at any required distance, and is believed not to be excelled by any machine of the kind now in use in this county.

Other Improvements.—No experiments have been made, that I am aware of, for the renovation or enrichment of soils, with the exception of the old plan of applying stable or barnyard manure and that is *generally* done more for the purpose of clearing it away from the barn or stable, than of enriching the soil. A good deal has been done in the way of draining. This I will speak of more fully in answer to your 24th interrogatory.

Minerals.—None.

Mills.—There has been no considerable increase in the number of mills. There are in the county five flouring mills, eighteen saw mills and one woolen factory.

The amount collected this year for the "State Agricultural Fund" is \$77 50.

Experiments in feeding animals, have not been made to any extent, the prevailing practice has been to feed the whole grain; the fodder, hay, &c., in a manner that will require as little labor as possible. • William Harrold, Esq., near South Charleston, who has had some experience, says he is "satisfied that two bushels of boiled corn is equivalent to three of hard corn, in feeding horses, hogs or cattle, and that even *soaked* corn is far better than hard."

But few experiments have been made in deep plowing or subsoiling, but persons who have tried it speak favorably of its utility, particularly on our heavier clay soil.

Drainage.—The system of drainage most in use here is that of open ditches. A great deal of ditching has been done and with the most satisfactory results. Our wettest lands are the most productive and easiest tilled when properly drained. Some have tried under draining and are highly pleased with the results. We have but little "swamp" or "boggy" land in our country, and, as a general thing all that is necessary to insure good *grass crops* is to cut a ditch sufficient to carry off the surplus water that falls. In order to procure good grain crops it may be proper to ditch deeper. The only advantage I can perceive in under draining over open ditching is, that it forms no obstacle to the operations of the farm and no ground is lost, as is the case in open ditching.

Hedging and fencing.—No experience in regard to the Osage Orange hedge.

Our first annual Fair was held in London, on the 28th and 29th September. The exhibition of stock was highly creditable.

The show of cattle and horses, especially, exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The number of visitors was very large, and the fair of the society was one of which Madison county has reason to be proud.

Our next annual Fair will, no doubt, be a great improvement upon the one just held, as we have the material from which to make a fine show, and the farmers are awake to their own interests.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	J. H. Finley, Rosedale.
<i>Vice President</i>	Jas. Foster, Danville.
<i>Secretary</i>	J. F. Freeman, London.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Rouse, " "

Managers.—J. F. Chenoworth, Wm. Harrold, R. Cowling, C. Phillis, J. Burnham.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts	\$349 43
“ expenditures (and \$25 78 in Treasury)	349 43
A. DRESBACH, <i>Treasurer.</i>	
Dec. 1853.	

MAHONING COUNTY.

BY G. J. YOUNG AND DAVID HAYS.

The principal crops of Mahoning county are Wheat, Corn, Oats, Grass and Hay, Fruit, Rye, Barley, &c.

Wheat.—The usual average product of wheat per acre is about 17 bushels, and the average during the past season will not vary much from this estimate. It is a fact worthy of consideration, that the average product per acre is constantly decreasing. The cause of this is not easily ascertained, but we think it might be remedied to a great extent if our farmers would pay more attention to the improvement of their soil and the manner of its cultivation. The principal diseases to which this crop is most liable are the Fly, rust and winter killing. To prevent the Fly, the best remedy practiced by our farmers is to sow late in the fall; to prevent injury from the rust, early sowing is recommended, so that escaping from one disease this crop is subject to another equally destructive. To prevent winter killing or freezing out, the best method is to manure well and effectually drain the lands. The probable aggregate amount produced the present year is about 250,000 bushels. Some of our farmers have adopted with great success the process of drilling in the cultivation of wheat. No other improvement has been introduced to any considerable extent, nor have any important changes been made in the kinds of wheat cultivated.

Corn.—The usual average yield is about 33 bushels per acre, though the product this year was much larger. This crop is mostly consumed in the county in fattening hogs and feeding cattle. The common price this year is about 40 cents per bushel.

Oats.—The usual average product per acre is about 40 bushels; the past season, however, the crop was rather light and would not average, perhaps, much over 30 or 35 bushels per acre. Early sowing almost invariably produces a good crop, while late sowing just as surely produces a light crop. The past season an unusually large quantity was sown, but in consequence of the wet weather in the spring and the dry weather in the summer, together with some local causes, the farmers were generally disappointed in the amount produced.

Rye and Barley.—These crops are not cultivated to any very great extent in this county, their value not as yet having been duly appreciated. More attention is paid each year to the raising of barley as they begin to realize its importance. The same will probably be the case with rye when its real merits are properly tested. The price of rye is about 56 cents per bushel.

Grass and Hay.—The ordinary average yield is about 1½ tons per acre; the past season, however, the crop was lighter than usual, having suffered some from the drought in the early part of the summer. The present price of hay is about \$6 50 per ton which is not far from the usual price, perhaps a little above the common price at this season of the year. Clover and timothy seeds are preferred in laying down meadows; indeed scarcely any other kind is used.

Root Crops.—The average yield of potatoes is about 200 hundred bushels per acre. This year's crop was good, except in a few localities where they were injured to some extent by the rot. The Neshannock or Mercer variety is preferred for table use, and the Merino for stock. This latter variety and the Pinkeye variety are the best to yield. Various other kinds are being introduced and cultivated with success, but they have not been sufficiently tested to enable us to speak of their comparative merits. Of those generally cultivated, the Merino is thought to most liable to disease. The most successful mode of culture is to plow up old sod ground and plant on the sod. They stand wet and drought better and always produce a good crop. When thus planted no manure is needed, and it is questionable whether manure is ever very beneficial to this crop. No means have been found to prevent disease; some have used lime and ashes, but without any good result. Several of our more enterprising farmers are turning their attention to raising carrots, field turnips, Sweedish turnips, mangrel, wurtzel, field beets, &c., and think they are very valuable crops. The Sweedish turnip especially is becoming an object of interest and is very productive, yielding from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels per acre when properly cultivated.

Fruit—The fruit in this county is of a pretty good quality, and several of our farmers are constantly making efforts for its improvement. It is not a very certain crop though there is generally sufficient for home consumption. We have no means of ascertaining the amount exported, but the quantity is inconsiderable either in a green or dry state.

Seeds.—We have no means of ascertaining the amounts of clover, timothy and flax seeds grown in, or exported from this county, though they form a considerable item. The usual average yield of clover seed per acre is about 4 bushels, of timothy about 8 bushels and of flax from 10 to 12 bushels, and the yield of the present year does not vary much from the average. Clover seed is worth \$4 50, timothy \$2 00 and flax seed from \$1 00 to \$1 00 per bushel.

Other crops—Some hemp and some flax are grown for the fibre; some broom corn and field beans are also cultivated, but we cannot state the aggregate quantity of any of these products, the yield per acre, nor the mode of culture. Considerable quantity of maple sugar is manufactured in some sections, but we are unable to give the amount or the mode of clarifying.

Dairy Products.—The quantity of butter and cheese manufactured is considerable and forms an important item in our exports. It is impossible to give the amount of each, though we think there has been no marked increase this year over former years, nor any improvement in the quality or process of manufacturing. Butter is worth about 15 cents and cheese from 7 to 8 cents per pound. The price of course is not fixed permanently, but will range not far from these figures.

Sheep and Wool.—The general quality of the wool produced in this county is fine in grade, but we cannot give the aggregate amount. There have been gradual improvements in the character of flocks, though no very great increase in the number of sheep. Many very valuable sheep have been introduced into the county during the past few years, and this bids fair to become eventually an important wool growing county. The Merino and Pauler breeds are preferred, because they are more hardy and more productive; they are regarded as more hardy than the common breeds. The superior qualities of wool and mutton together with the hardiness of the breed, will justify the payment of high prices for the improvement of the stock. Ordinary flocks will generally raise about as many lambs as there are ewes, though it depends very much on the season and the care taken of them.

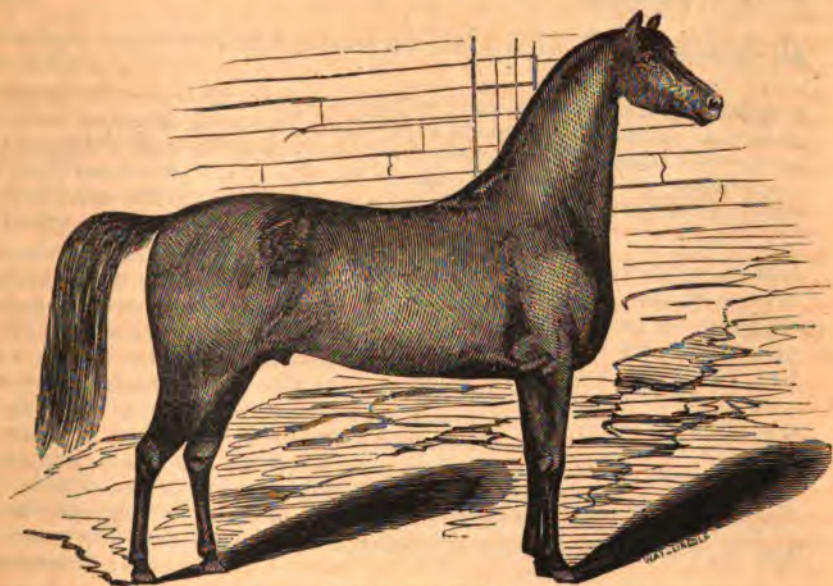
Pork.—The supposed aggregate product of pork in the county is about 3,593,000 pounds and is worth about \$4 00 per hundred. It is mostly slaughtered in the county, though small quantities are occasionally taken to Pittsburg, Pa. The quality of the hog stock has been very much improved and will now compare very favorably with that of any other county in the State. Our farmers are still paying much attention to this subject, and their labors are constantly crowned with abundant success. 100 bushels of corn will make about 1,000 pounds of pork, when fed as corn, but will make more when in the form of meal and still more in the form of mash.

Beef.—The number of cattle raised in the county annually, and exported or slaughtered, is about 3,000. The average value of each at four years old is \$40 00. There has of late been manifest improvement in the breed of cattle by importation and also by care in the raising of common stock. The Durham breed is preferred on account of its early maturity and on account of its general good qualities. It is estimated that corn will make about 1-5 more beef than pork, which will make about 1,200 pounds of beef to 100 bushels of corn. If the corn is fed as meal, the quantity of beef will be greater, and if fed as mash the quantity of beef will be still greater. These remarks apply particularly to the Durham breed, though it is thought the result will not vary much when the experiment is tried on other breeds. We know of no experiments having been tried, showing the amount of beef that can be produced by feeding 100 bushels of corn in the shock. Some of our farmers are particularly partial to the Bakewell and Devonshire breeds and devote much attention to rearing them.

Horses and Mules.—The number of horses supposed to be annually produced in, or exported from our county is about 2,000. There has of late been a marked improvement in the breed of horses. The Morgan class is preferred on account of speed, form and general good qualities. Our farmers are devoting much attention to the improvement of their stock in this line and seem determined eventually to make it equal to that of any other county in Ohio. The average value of horses at 4 years old is about \$100 which is a great advance on former prices. But few mules are raised in this county.

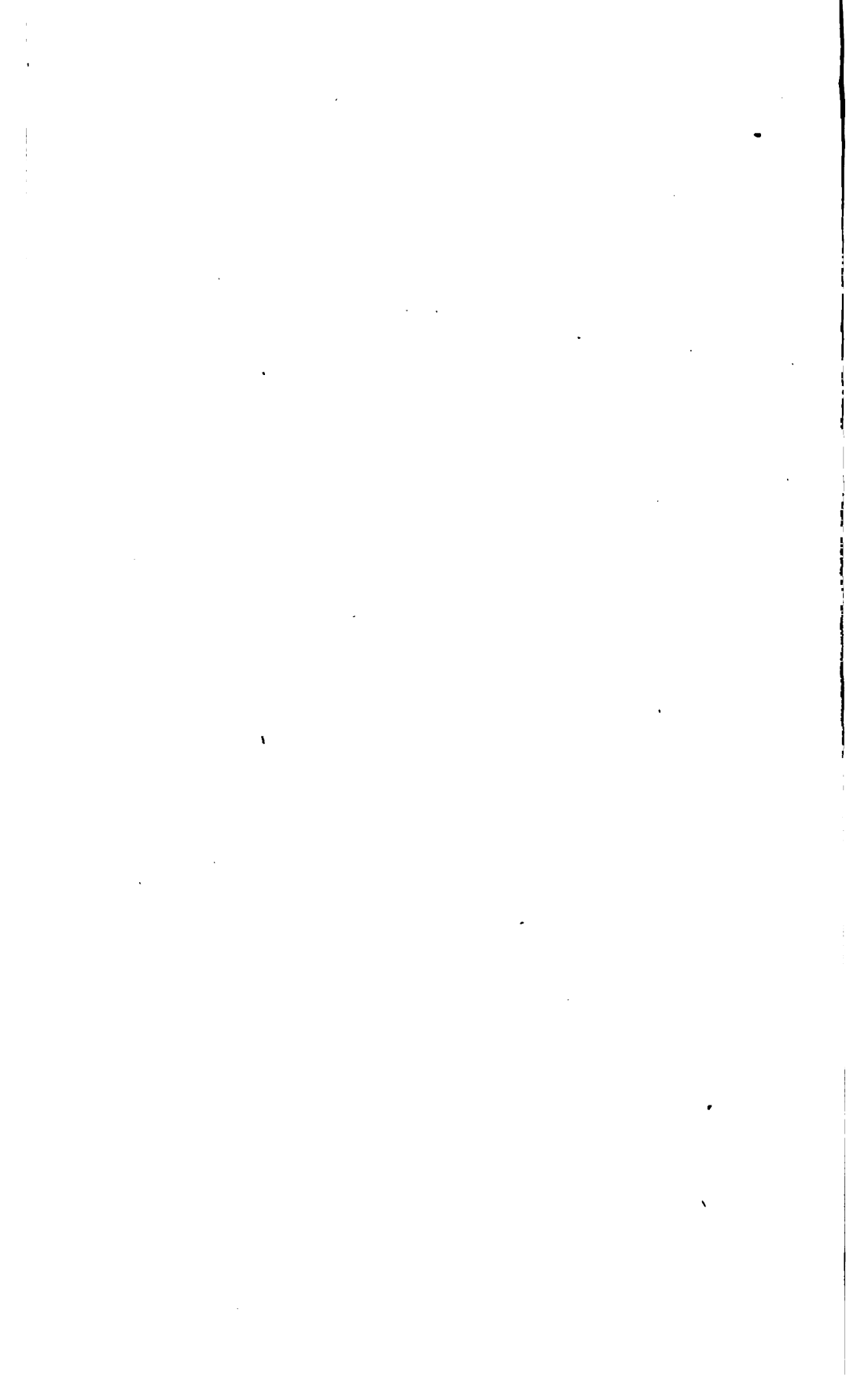
Implements.—Various new kinds of farming implements have been introduced into the county, among which may be enumerated wheat drills, sub-soil plows, rollers, harvesting and threshing machines, &c. These have been introduced and with great success, and will ere long be extensively used.

Minerals.—Several new beds of coal have been discovered, which, together with those formerly opened, are worked with great success. There are also some valuable beds of iron ore in this county. In both of these departments there has been marked increase since our last report.



YOUNG ECLIPSE.

Winner of 1st premium at State Fair, at Columbus, 1851, as the best year old Thorough Bred Stallion Colt, and at State Fair, at Cleveland, 1852, as the best 2 year old. Bay. Owned by Mr. Creighton, of Madison county, Ohio.



Mills.—In this department we would report the same as last year, to which we refer for further particulars, and which we wish incorporated in this report.

The law relating to public shows has been rigidly enforced in this county and the amount collected therefrom belonging to the State "Agricultural Fund" is \$60 00.

There have been no escheated lands in this county since the passage of the law on that subject.

Hedges and Fencing.—The Osage orange has been cultivated to some extent as a hedge plant, and promises to be a reliable proof against animals; hardy in growth, and calculated to meet all the ordinary contingencies of hard winters and neglect, and is easily mended by a re growth and transplanting. Some stone quarries are found, but not in sufficient quantities to furnish fencing materials when the timber is exhausted.

The seventh Annual Fair of the Mahoning county Agricultural Society was held at Canfield on the 4th and 5th days of October. The first day was occupied in registering stock and the articles for exhibition and in arranging and decorating the hall. The second day was devoted to the exhibition, riding, address and hearing the reports of the various committees. Nearly every department of industry and labor was represented, and so united and blended together as to produce a most happy effect. The Floral and ornamental portion of the exhibition was such as is rarely witnessed at a county Fair. The display of domestic manufactures was also good, and showed that whilst the wives and daughters of our farmers cultivate the beautiful, they are not unmindful of the substantial and useful. The "vegetable kingdom" was also well represented. The dairy products were not as extensive as would have been desirable, though the specimens exhibited were of a superior quality.

STATEMENT OF COMPETITORS FOR PREMIUMS ON CROPS.

Corn crop by R. G. Garlick. Product, 270½ bushels. Amount of land 2 acres and 9-100.

Soil, sandy loam mixed with a small portion of clay. In pasture two years previous to planting. Manure, 40 loads to the acre. Plowed 1st of May, 9 or 10 inches deep, and planted on the 17th May. Was cultivated once, and besides the corn there was grown about 10 wagon loads of pumpkins on the same land, and an enormous crop of weeds.

CROP OF CORN BY D. THOMACE.

The following are the mode and expenses of culture :

The land on which said corn was raised, is rolling and sondy soil, which was in timothy six years; plowed about six inches deep in the latter part of March; planted near the surface, three feet apart each way; from three to four stalks in a hill; planted May 17th. As soon as large enough went through it with a shovel plow with three narrow shovels answering the purpose of a harrow. After working it both ways with said plow, then a double shovel plow was used; plowed each way once; at the first plowing it was hoed. No manure of any kind being

put on for six years previous. There four and one half acres in the field, of which said two acres measured off. The most convenient way for arriving at a correct statement of expenses will be to estimate the whole tract as follows;

Yield from 4½ acres:	
224 bushels shelled corn at 40 cents	\$169 60
Cost of culture &c	28 00
	<hr/>
Net profit per acre	\$141 60
	31 48
Product of 2 acres, 225 bushels at 40 cents	\$96 00
Cost of culture	12 44
	<hr/>
Net profits	\$83 56

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	D. Haynes, Poland.
<i>Vice President</i>	O. C. Brainard, Boardman.
<i>Secretary</i>	H. B. Brainard, Canfield.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Alex. Pew, New Albany.

Managers.—G. Lanterman, J. R. Truesdale, M. Allen, D. Bonsall, D. Thoman, W. Hino, H. K. Morse, A. Mohnman.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$881 67
" Expenditures	798 67
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$83 00
	ALEX. PEW, Treasurer.

Dec. 1853.

MARION COUNTY.

BY E. PETERS AND S. S. BENNETT.

The cause of Agriculture in this county is steadily improving, and a very great change can be seen in the past few years, both in regard to farming and stock. Our farmers are paying more attention to the mode and manner of cultivating their lands than formerly, and the result is that the amount produced is greatly increased.

ed. Formerly it was thought the number of acres tilled was the basis of quality, but now the manner of tillage is found to add more to quantity.

Our lands are susceptible of producing almost every species of grain common to this State, yet our principal grain productions are Corn and Oa's. A large amount of our county being plains or prairie lands, a large amount of stock growing and grazing is done, the greatest amount of which is cattle and sheep, although a considerable amount of horses and hogs are growing. Considerable attention is being paid to improvement in the breeding of every description of stock. The native scrubs are fast passing away, and giving place to a more improved race.

E. PETERS, President.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	E. Peters, Marion.
<i>Vice President</i>	B. Pettit, "
<i>Treasurer</i>	E. Hardy, "
<i>Secretary</i>	W. L. Kendrick.
<i>Managers</i> —E. Burt, Charles Smith, F. W. Koontz, Parker Lee, John Reed.	
The amount of funds in Treasury	\$148 20

There is still a number of premiums unpaid, and the Treasurer cannot tell with certainty what amount will remain after payment, as many of the members donate part or all of their premiums to the society.

There has been received from shows in this county, the gross sum of \$60.

The number of members is about 80. We cannot tell the amount expended for the reason that a large number of members donate to the society.

MEDINA COUNTY.

BY JOSEPH FITCH AND H. CANFIELD.

Principal Crops and Agricultural products stated in the order of their comparative amount and value—Hay, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Beef and Pork.

Wheat.—The usual average per acre is about 18 bushels. Average past season 16 bushels. Our wheat crop is more frequently injured by the rust than from any other cause. The crop is rarely injured by the insect or by smut. The most effectual preventive of the rust is early sowing. Aggregate yield the past season is about 175,000 bushels. We are not aware of any new variety recently introduced. Drilling wheat instead of sowing at broadcast, is being adopted to a considerable extent, and is regarded as a decided improvement in the method of culture. The past season was unfavorable for wheat crops. The spring was cold

and backward, while the month of June was unusually warm and matured the crops very rapidly, and in consequence occasioned the grain to shrink to a considerable extent.

Corn.—Usual average yield 45 bushels per acre. This year's crop is more than an average both in quantity and quality. Corn is for the most part consumed in the county, and is fed to fattening animals, and farm stock generally. Present price 42 cents.

Oats.—Usual average yield from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Average the past season 30 bushels per acre. This crop is liable to no injury except what may result from bad culture.

Rye and Barley.—Very little raised in the county. Usual average of rye about 15 bushels per acre; Barley 30 bushels per acre. Usual price for rye is about 50 cents per bushel.

Hay—Usual average yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. The crop the past season was quite light, but not in consequence of drought. We are unable to assign a cause for the light yield. Our meadows the past season scarcely furnished a ton of hay from the acre. Usual price \$5 per ton; this season \$8 per ton. Clover and timothy are usually preferred in laying down meadows. Our farmers sow 3 quarts of clover seed, and 5 quarts of timothy seed per acre. Cost of growing hay \$3 per ton.

Potatoes.—The average yield of potatoes is about 100 bushels per acre. The average on soils inclining to sandy loam is much larger. The crop this year is much injured by the rot. The most approved varieties for table use are the Pink-eye and Neshannock or Mercer. The Merino, Apple and some other varieties are raised for feeding. The Merinos are considered the most prolific. The Long Pinkeyes in proper soils afford an abundant yield, and are an excellent variety for table use; the round Pinkeyes also produce well, and are equally good for the table. The blue and white Neshannock are superior varieties but usually afford an inferior yield to the Pinkeyes. The potato rot has hitherto baffled all attempts to discover its cause or to find out a remedy. The disease prevails more generally some years than others, and seems more dependent upon general than local causes. There has been much speculation as to the cause or causes of the disease. But no satisfactory result. Experiments which promised beneficial results in some instances have proved entirely unsuccessful in others, and there is as much mystery now upon the subject now, as when the disease first originated. Long stable manure is considered profitable for growing potatoes. For clay soils, lime is an excellent preparation, improving both the quantity and quality of the crop. Green sward turned either in the fall or spring, affords the greatest yield and best potatoes. Other root crops are but little grown except for culinary purposes. The labor required for their cultivation, the necessity of protection from the frost of winter and trouble in preparing them for feeding render all these crops of comparatively inferior value.

Fruit—There is much excellent fruit, of approved varieties raised in this county. Dried Apples and Peaches are exported to some extent, but not largely.

Seeds.—Our county raises for exportation per year 2000 bushels of clover seed. Timothy seed is not raised to any extent for exportation. Flaxseed this year proved a failure. In ordinary years 5000 bushels of flax seed are probably exported. Clover seeds are worth \$5 per bushel; Timothy \$2; Flaxseed \$1.

Flax is rarely grown for the fibre. No hemp is grown in the county. But little broom corn; not much tobacco; field beans (small white) are grown to con-

siderable extent, but no castor beans. There are several large hop yards in the county, but cannot state the aggregate amount, mustard seed, madder and mint oil receive no attention. The manufactures of maple sugar is constantly decreasing. 17 tons is probably in the neighborhood of the aggregate amount. Milk, whites of eggs and saleratus are used for clarifying.

Dairy Products.—A large amount of butter and cheese are annually made in the county, but the aggregate amount we are unable to state. Cheese for the past season has sold from the dairies for 7 cents per pound; butter ranges from 10 to 18½ cents. For dairies the native stock is considered better than imported breeds; of the last mentioned, the Durham cows are the best milkers. A good cow will make during one season 200 lbs butter, or 400 lbs cheese.

Wool.—Aggregate annual amount of wool 400,000 pounds. Its general quality is about ¾ Merino, excellent fibre, and when prepared for market is well cleansed and put up in good order. There is a constant yearly increase in the number of sheep, and great improvement in the character of the flocks. Spanish Merino breed is most esteemed, both on account of the quality of the wool, and good constitution.

Pork.—There is not much pork packed in this county for export, but is sold on foot for the most part, or dressed and carried to the Cleveland market by teams.

Beef.—The number of cattle returned by Assessor this year is 27,373. Durham is the favorite breed with most of our grazers.

Horses—The average value of horses at 4 years old in this county is about \$80. No. of horses 7,968; mules 7.

Mills.—We have but few good mill sites in the county. There are a number of large flour mills driven by steam, which are doing a successful business. The increase of mills and manufactories of other kinds, in not very rapid. In the village of Medina extensive works for the manufacture of glass-ware are now in process of erection by the "Western Glass Company." The company is composed of a few individuals in Medina village associated with a number of Eastern Manufactories, whose enterprise and skill will in all probability insure success.

The law relating to public shows has been enforced. Amount collected for State Agricultural Fund \$30.

We are enabled to report increased prosperity and usefulness, on the part of the society. Our last Annual Fair was held on the grounds of the society, September 14th and 15th. Every department was well sustained. L. V. Bierce, Esq., of Akron delivered the Annual Address, and his remarks were highly practicable, and elicited a good degree of interest.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Joseph Fitch, Medina.
<i>Vice President</i>	J. A. Bell, Scoville.
<i>Secretary</i>	H. Canfield, Medina.
<i>Treasurer</i>	W. E. Sargent, "

Managers.—H. G. Blake, J. A. Pettig, T. H. Painter, Wm. Shaw, R. Sampson.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts.....	\$416 21
“ Expenditures.....	336 41
Balance.....	\$79 80

W. E. SARGENT, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

MEIGS COUNTY.

BY STEPHEN TITUS AND J. M. GILMORE.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Hay, Potatoes and Oats.

Wheat.—Usual average yield from 12 to 15 bushels per acre. Price \$1.

Corn.—Usual average per acre 40 bushels, this year less than an average yield. Common price 40 cents. Surplus taken down the Ohio River. None distilled in the county.

Hay.—Usual product $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre, present season an average crop. Usually sells at about \$6 in stack or barn, and pressed or taken to market at about \$8. Surplus taken down the River, this year from \$8 to \$10.

Potatoes.—Average yield from 75 to 100 bushels per acre, this year about an average crop. Kinds usually raised—Early Whites, Pinkeyes, Baltimore Blues, Neshannock, Orange and Long Red. Usual price from 40 to 50 cents. Large quantities shipped south.

Oats.—Average yield 25 bushels per acre, present season nearly an average crop. Price this year from 35 to 40 cents. Principally consumed in the county.

Rye, Barley and Buckwheat.—Neither to much extent raised. No established price.

Fruit.—Greater part ordinary, but for a few years past considerable attention has been taken to set out trees of the best kinds of engrafted Apples. Peaches of kinds most usual, but not so much attention paid to them as Apples. This season as a general thing fair crops of fruit.

Seeds.—Not a sufficient quantity raised for home use.

Dairy Products.—No more butter made than consumed. Considerable cheese made, but not so much as consumed.

Sheep and Wool.—There are but very few wool growers in the county. We have in the county 19,699 sheep. Quality of wool mostly common. Business in sheep and wool improving.

Horses.—Some improvement in breed. Value—prices range from \$60 to \$100. Number 3,495. A great number sent to eastern markets.

Cattle.—There are in the county 12,120. Improved 50 per cent in last 5 years.

Hogs.—Number in county 14,624. One half stock, the other pork. Considerable improvement in breeds.

Farming Implements.—Some improvement. We have subsoil Plows, Rollers, Threshing and Cleaning Machines, &c.

Minerals.—The coal formation in this county is very extensive. The amount dug and sold this year 4,000,000 bushels. Some hundreds of hands engaged in the coal business. At present it brings more money into this county, probably than all other sources put together. There has been a considerable quantity of salt made in the county for a number of years, but within the last three years there have been 6 wells sunk to the depth of 1000 feet, and 5 others sinking at the present time. There have been 2 furnaces put in operation in the last three years, on the most extensive plan of any in the Western country. The works of the Pomeroy Salt Co., are making 100 barrels per day. There is 1 furnace in process of building at present.

The manufacturing of Salt is bidding fair to become one of the most important branches of business in the county.

Mills.—There are 3 steam merchant flour mills, a great number of water mills, some making a superior article of flour. Steam and water mills quite numerous. An iron foundry doing an extensive business ; also, a rolling mill doing an extensive business, and making a superior quality of iron, and from the manner of enlarging at present, suppose there will be twice or thrice the business done soon, that has been done heretofore. At present there are manufactured, tons of iron daily.

The law relating to public shows has been enforced, and the amount collected for the Agricultural fund is \$9,50.

Principal places of marketing on the Ohio, now Pomeroy and adjacent towns.

The third Annual Fair of the Meigs County Agricultural Society, was held at Middleport, on the 28th and 29th days of September, 1853.

The first day was devoted to the show of animals, the second to the show of manufactured and domestic articles, fruits, vegetables, products of the dairy, &c.

During the afternoon of the second day, Judge Heckard delivered an appropriate address.

The show of the different kinds of stock did honor to the county, and more particularly to their owners.

The manufactured articles exhibited, showed at once that our mechanics were skilled in their occupations.

The show of domestic articles was worthy of praise, and seemed to be the center of attraction.

The show of fruit, vegetables, products of the dairy, &c., was each worthy of recommendation.

It appeared to be an acknowledged fact, that the third Fair far exceeded the first in almost every particular, and as a general thing the second. The interest felt is such, that it can be safely said the society is fixed on a firm basis.

The premiums awarded at the Fair, amounted to \$187.

The committee on crops do not meet till the 3d day of December next, consequently we can give no statement of competitors for crops.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Stephen Titus.
<i>Vice President</i>	Abner Stout.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Orin Branch.
<i>Cor. Secretary</i>	Samuel Halliday.
<i>Rec. Secretary</i>	Isaac M'Gilmore.

Managers.—Wakeman Sherwood, Robert Bradford, Stillman C. Larkin, Josiah Simpson, Jeremiah F. Brown.

There are one hundred and thirty-one paying members.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$332 40
“ Expenditures	215 00
Balance on hand	\$107 40

ORIN BRANCH, Treasurer.

December, 1863.

MERCER COUNTY.

BY JUSTIN HAMILTON.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Grass seeds, Hay, Potatoes and Turnips.

Wheat.—Usual average 18 bushels ; this year 14. Probable aggregate 175,000 bushels. Average price 75c. Present price \$1.00.

Corn.—Usual average 35 bushels. Present year 40. Aggregate 325,000 bushels. Generally fed out at home. Average price 25c. Present price 30 to 40c.

Oats.—Usual average 25 bushels, when well farmed, 35 to 40. Present crop good. Price 25 this year. Probable aggregate of present crop 200,000 bushels.

Barley and Rye.—Raised mostly in 2 or 3 townships. Unusual average supposed 40 bushels to acre. Supposed aggregate raised 10,000 bushels. Rye but little raised.

Hay.—Usual average yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. Present crop was not injured by drought. Clover and Timothy seed is mostly sown here, they are generally sown separately, but I prefer sowing 4 quarts of clover and 2 to 3 of timothy per acre. Our lands are mostly rich vegetable mould based on clay, and are admirably adapted to grass, and our meadows and pastures prepare our lands for extra crops of corn, oats and wheat.

Root Crops.—Potatoes are the principal, this year's crop not large, but generally free from rot. Turnips are raised to some extent for family use, but not for stock. Our soil is well adapted to the culture of beets, but few are yet raised and those only for family use. Laborers are too scarce for the cultivation of root crops for stock.

Fruit.—Bearing orchards are scarce, but some few may be found in the county of excellent grafted fruit. Many of our farmers are setting and raising orchards of fine grafted fruit, while a few who lag a vast way behind the age, are still cultivating seedlings of little value. The varieties of the Apple most productive here are the Spice, the Summer Rose, Summer Queen, Maidens Blush, Fall Rambo, Fall Pippin, Sweet Russet, Golden Russet, Smith Cider, Winter Pearmain, White Pippin, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Waxen, Limbertwig, Green Pippin &c.,

Peaches have not been very productive, yet many orchards are now springing up around the reservoir with strong hopes of their owners of entire success. These men are giving the approved budded varieties of the peach a trial.

Plums are generally destroyed by the Curculio, except where extra pains are taken to preserve them.

Cherries have not been much cultivated, but the early May is found to be a constant and abundant bearer in our soils. Other varieties have not been so well tested.

Seeds.—Cloverseed—usual average $2\frac{1}{2}$ per acre, present year 3. Probable export this year 600 bushels. In some of our oldest townships, the farmers are extending this branch of their business. Timothy seed is but little raised, except for home consumption.

Flaxseed, usual average 7 bushels per acre. Probable export 1000 bushels. This is a very good crop to precede wheat, and should the new process for preparing the fibre create a demand for that, the crop will or may become a profitable one.

Hogs.—The stock of hogs has been considerably improved within the last few years. Large numbers of hogs are raised in the county, the greater part of which are sold to drovers before they are fattened, and taken to supply the fattening yards in the Miami Valley and elsewhere. The balance of surplus pork is slaughtered along the canal, in Auglaize county.

Cattle.—Many Cattle are raised, but to what extent is unknown. Most of those raised are sold to Drovers at 2 and 3 years old.

In closing this report, I would state that none of the reports of the Board of Agriculture, have reached us the present year.

The annual election of this society takes place on the 13th of December, after which the officers elect, and their post offices will be forwarded.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of Receipts.....	\$106 06
“ “ “ Expenditures.....	80 75
Balance on hand.....	\$25 31

MIAMI COUNTY.

BY. WM. M'CLURY AND R. W. FURNAS.

Principal Crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Grass, Hay and Dairy Products, &c.

Wheat.—Number of acres in cultivation in 1852, 25,298, with a yield of 517,406. Making an average of $16\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, which is perhaps about the usual yield.

For mode of cultivation, and kind of wheat sown, see report of 1852.

Corn.—No of acres 35,020 ; yield 1,085,620 ; average per acre, 31 bushels. This year's crop will yield about 45 bushels per acre, and will come into market at about 45 cents per bushel. For mode of consumption, see report of 1852.

Fruit.—As near as can be ascertained, there will be about eight thousand barrels of green apples exported from Miami county this year, at one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, all of which are grafted fruit, of the very best quality.

Sheep and Wool.—The number of sheep returned to the county Auditor for the year 1853, is 23,119 which will clip about three pounds per head, making 69,357 pounds of wool, which came into market at about 40 cents per pound, making an income to the county of 27,742 dollars. The increase of sheep is hardly sufficient to keep them up to their present numbers, owing to the number annually destroyed by dogs, an evil that deters most of our farmers from keeping any sheep at all. If our Legislature could be induced to enact a law that would either protect sheep or exterminate the innumerable quantities of dogs that infest our country, they would confer a *blessing* upon Miami of no small magnitude, for there can be no doubt if such were the case, that the next five years would more than double the present number.

Hogs.—The number returned is 51,167 which will produce about 10,232,900 pounds of pork, one fifth of which will be used for home consumption, the balance 8,186,240 pounds then will come into market at about \$3,00 per hundred weight, which will be an income to the county of \$245,587. As a general thing the pork of this county is slaughtered within the county.

Horses and Mules.—No. of horses supposed to be annually raised 2,116, one half of which are retained in the county. The balance are sold abroad, at a price ranging from 90 to 100 dollars per head.

The number of mules returned to county Auditor is 210, which are worth about 70 dollars per head.

The law relating to public shows has been enforced, and the sum of \$85 collected for the State Agricultural Fund.

The society have procured a field of ground containing four acres, one fourth of a mile from Troy, (which is beautifully situated,) and surrounded it with a board fence, which proved to be a decided improvement over having it on an open piece of ground.

The exhibition was one of unusual interest, the stock more than doubling any former one in quantity, with a decided improvement in quality, while there was to be found an abundance of products of the very best kind, with a very fair show of manufactured articles.

December 1853.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Wm. B. McLung.
<i>Vice President</i>	P. A. Smith.
<i>Secretary</i>	Robert W. Fernas.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Thomas Jay.

Managers.—Wm. Knoop, Joses McKaig, Wm. H. Gahagen, B. F. McLung, J. H. D. Johnson.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$1,088 42
“ Expenditures	864 70
Balance on hand	\$223 72

THOMAS JAY, Treasurer.

MONROE COUNTY.

BY JAMES R. MORRIS H. FORD.

Our third Annual Fair was held at Woodsville, on the 6th and 7th days of October, and we are gratified in being able to state, that a greatly increased interest is manifested in the enterprise, and in view of this, we are preparing for an exhibition next year, on an extended scale.

STATEMENTS OF COMPETITORS ON WHEAT CROPS.

Jonathan Lupton's Wheat Crop of one acre—1st premium of \$4.

White oak upland, sown on corn stubble about the 25th of September; harvested July 3rd, plowed 8 inches deep; manured with compost of chip manure and lime applied after plowing and before sowing; $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of seed to the acre. Yield, 27 bushels and 10 lbs. to the acre, which, at 90 cents per bushel, gives a total value of \$24 45.

COST OF CULTURE.

Total value.....	\$24 45
Plowing.....	\$1 50
Harrowing.....	25
Seed.....	94
Harvesting.....	87½
Hauling.....	37½
Threshing, &c.....	1 50
Hauling manure.....	1 00
Rent of land.....	2 50
	<hr/> 8 94
Net profit.....	\$15 51

Joel Yost's Wheat crop of 9 acres—2d premium of \$2.

River bottom lands ; a fallow for 2 years in pasture ; ploughed 6 inches deep and sown immediately, being about the 25th of October, and harvested about the 1st of July. Yield, thirty-five bushels and fifty-seven and a half pounds per acre, giving a total value of \$222 30.

COST OF CULTURE.

Total value.....	\$222 30
Plowing 9 acres at \$2 per acre.....	\$18 00
Harrowing previous to and after sowing.....	4 50
Sowing.....	50
Harvesting.....	18 00
Hauling and stacking.....	4 50
Threshing.....	15 50
Seed, 2 bushels per acre.....	13 50
Rent of land.....	36 00
Cost sending to market.....	5 00
	<hr/> 115 50
Net profit.....	\$106 80

The wheat of the above crop weighed 64½ lbs to the measured bushel.

A crop of wheat of 6 acres was entered by Charles Wells, which yielded 34 bushels to the acre, but owing to some informality in the return, was not considered by the committee.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	J. Kerr.
<i>Vice President</i>	J. A. Davenport.
<i>Secretary</i>	Wm. Steel.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	J. M. Kirkbride.
<i>Treasurer</i>	J. B. Noll.
<i>Managers</i> .—N. Hollister, D. Patterson, T. Neal, J. Vernon, C. Wells.	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts	\$336 53
Total Expenditures	325 99

Balance on hand	\$10 54
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J. B. NOLI, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

BY JAMES M'GREW AND O. KITTRIDGE.

The principal crops and agricultural products of our county are, of crops, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Tobacco, Flaxseed, Hay, Potatoes and Fruit. Of Stock, Hogs, Horses and Cattle.

Wheat.—The usual average product, is about 18 bushels per acre. The crop of the past season was an average one. It is subject to injury by fly and rust, and on some lands to winter kill. For fly no effectual remedy.

The most effectual means of preventing injury by rust, we think, are, early sowing, and early varieties. Early sowing, however, is more liable to be injured by the fly, than the late. Putting in with a drill, to a great extent, prevents freezing out. We think the drill is a decided improvement, especially when used upon lands inclining to be wet. Varieties stated in the order of their comparative value; Mediterranean, Club, White Blue Stem, and a variety called the Kentucky.

Corn.—The average yield per acre, is about 50 bushels. The past season 45. The largest portion of the surplus is distilled, though a considerable amount is fed into hogs, and some exported. Price 30 to 45 cents per bushel.

Oats.—We put the usual average yield at 40 bushels per acre. The crop of the past season was very short, in consequence of the severe drought, hence 25 bushels per acre, is a fair estimate. Not subject to injury save from drought or storm.

Rye and Barley.—Very little Rye raised. Barley a considerable amount grown, considered a profitable crop. Average yield per acre, 45 bushels, the past was an average crop. Price of Rye 60 cents; Barley 50.

Hay.—The usual average yield, one and three fourths tons per acre. The past season, one ton. Crop shortened nearly one half by the severe drought. Average price per ton, eight dollars. The present season twelve. Timothy seed preferred in laying down meadows. From six to eight quarts of seed sown per acre.

Potatoes.—The average yield, about 150 bushels per acre. The character of this year's crop is very good. The varieties most esteemed are—White Neshannock, Pinkeyes and Shaker-blues, for table use, and the red Neshannock for stock.

Turnips.—A considerable amount raised, a portion for table use. They are considered excellent for stock, particularly for milch cows, as they largely increase the amount of milk, and at the same time, keep the cows in a healthy condition.

Fruit.—The character of our fruit is good, and it is being improved, to a considerable extent.

Seeds.—Cloverseed—A considerable amount grown, a large portion exported. Timothyseed—Not produced very extensively. Flaxseed—A large amount grown, and principally manufactured in the county.

Tobacco.—A large amount produced in our county. The usual product 1300 lbs acre. The past season, 1200 lbs. It is liable to injury from worms, hail, spot, and house-burn. The most effectual means in preventing such injuries are as follows: Destroy the worms when small, hail no remedy, spot or rust, cut as soon as discovered. To prevent house-burn it must not be hung too thick. Average price about six cents per pound. No bids made, consequently no price established for this year's crop.

Dairy Products.—Butter—The probable aggregate amount made in the county is 500,000 lbs. Average price per lb 15 cents.

Pork.—The supposed aggregate product of pork in our county is 1,000,000 lbs. Value, 400,000 dollars.

Beef.—The number of beef cattle annually raised in this county is supposed to be 5000. A much larger number however are slaughtered in the county; those raised in the county, valued at 30 dollars each, considerable improvement is being made in our cattle. Durhams preferred to all others.

Horses.—2000 horses are supposed to be annually produced in our county, and 1200 exported. The average value at four years old 100 dollars.

Implements.—Wheat Drills, Double Plows and Rollers have been introduced of late, and with great advantage.

Mills.—There is a large number of Flour or Merchant mills, Saw mills, Foundries, Cotton mills, Woolen mills, Car Factories &c. Our county is a manufacturing as well as a producing county. Dayton our county seat is quite a manufacturing city.

Our County Auditor has enforced the law relating to public shows, and has collected \$133 for the State Agricultural Fund, the present year.

Orchards.—Holes for setting fruit trees should be dug in the fall, four feet in diameter, and two feet deep. Prune from the first of November to the first of February.

Grafting.—Root grafting—For young trees it should be done in the winter.

Budding.—Use cotton or muslin strips for budding. Crown grafting should be done in the spring. The composition or grafting wax used is made of one part beeswax, two parts tallow, and four parts white rosin.

Soapsuds are excellent for vines and fruit trees. Enclosing the trunk of young fruit trees with a box is a great benefit to them; it shields them from the wind and sun.

Hedges and Fencing.—It has been fully demonstrated, that the Osage orange has no equal in the United States as a hedge plant. It promises to be an invaluable material for fencing, proof against all kinds of stock, very protective, of vigorous growth, beautiful in appearance, and of a hardy character every way suited to our climate and soil, the very thing to meet all the ordinary contingencies of

hard winters and neglect. It can undoubtedly be mended by transplanting, or regrowing if properly managed. When mending is undertaken it is necessary to keep down a number of plants adjoining the resets to prevent them from being shaded or smothered.

Stone Quarries.—Those of our county are perhaps the most extensive of any in the State. In point of quality it is surpassed by none and is superior perhaps to any in the west. The fact that the best buildings in Cincinnati, as well as those now in course of erection are composed of Dayton stone, is evidence of its superior quality, and although we have an abundance of stone, yet to make fence of it would be entirely to expensive to justify.

The Montgomery county Agricultural Society, held its second Annual Fair on the 5th and 6th of October. The weather both days was pleasant, and the attendance from the county good. The Board of Managers had procured a beautiful piece of ground about three and half acres, and enclosed it with a tight board fence which added to the interest of the Fair. I think there is a decided improvement in the Agricultural interest in this county, which is shown in several ways. One is the introduction of improved stock in the county, numbers having been brought in within the last year. Another evidence is the increased interest taken by our farmers in the Fair. On looking over the entry book I find that last year we had 20 entries of cattle, this year 31; of horses 70, this year 98; of swine 16, this year 22; of sheep 8, this year 27; of poultry 28, this year 53; of fruit 17, this year 89; of vegetables 14, this year 47; of butter 20, this year 39; of implements 26, this year 56; samples of grain 3, this year 32; &c., &c.

There is not a doubt but that the organization of our society has been greatly beneficial to the various departments of labor in the county, and so far as I can learn there is a determination on the part of our farmers and mechanics to make our county Fair of 1854, the best in the State.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	James McGrew.
<i>Vice President</i>	David Thatcher.
<i>Secretary</i>	O. Kittridge.
<i>Treasurer</i>	R. W. Steele.
<i>Managers.</i> —S. Bohrer, D. Kiser, Jr., T. Chambers, D. H. Pugh, G. Ivans.	

MORROW COUNTY.

BY JAS. MOSHER AND J. B. DUMBLE.

The principal agricultural products of Morrow county are Wheat, Corn, Oats, some Rye and Barley, Potatoes and some other root crops, Grass and Hay, Clover and Timothy seeds, Flax seed, Beans, Peas, &c., &c. Also, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Wool and Fruit.

Wheat.—The usual average of a good crop of wheat in this county is probably from 15 to 20 bushels. The past season crops of wheat were much blighted by the Hessian Fly, red Weevil and rust, so the average yield per acre could not have been over 8 bushels.

Farmers are beginning to use the drill in putting in their seed wheat as a security against the freezing out in winter, that it may come forward earlier in spring, the better to protect it from the rust and weevil.

Corn.—The usual average yield of corn per acre has probably been about 30 bushels. This year's crop is some better than usual. Probably the average yield this year will be over 40 bushels. Corn is mostly fed to stock, some has been sold for shipment at the Depot upon the C. C. C. R. R. at about thirty-five cents per bushel on an average.

Oats.—General yield about 40 bushels per acre. The past season about as common. They are most liable to injury from drought, and a fertile soil is the best protection of this crop.

Rye and Barley.—The common yield of rye per acre I think was about 15 bushels, that of barley about 30 bushels. Price of rye is generally about 40 cents per bushel, that of barley about the same.

Hay.—The average yield of hay per acre is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. The price of hay per ton is generally about \$5 delivered.

Timothy and clover are preferred in laying down meadows. 3 or 4 quarts of each are generally used per acre. Cost of growing hay per ton may be set down at \$3 per ton.

Root crops.—Root crops are very small, can say but little about the yield of potatoes per acre, as there are but few extensive crops cultivated. The Pinkeyes are the most popular variety grown here. No kinds of root crops are cultivated to much extent as food for stock.

Fruit.—Apples and peaches are an article of export in both a green and dry state to a considerable extent, and a general effort is being made to improve apples, and some effort is made to improve peaches.

Seeds.—Clover, timothy and flax seeds are grown for export to a large extent. Clover seed yields about 4 bushels, timothy about 10 and flax seed about 12 bushels per acre. Value of clover seed in market is \$— per bushel, timothy \$— and flax seed \$1 00.

Flax &c.—Flax is grown to a limited extent for lint, also broom corn, tobacco, field beans, hops, mustard seed, but no castor beans, madder or mint oil. Maple sugar is manufactured here to considerable extent. It is generally clarified with milk and eggs.

Dairy Products.—No extensive dairies are kept in this county for making cheese but several small ones are kept for that purpose and many small butter dairies are to be found. Considerable increase in the butter products is apparent, but no material improvement in its manufacture is apparent. The native breed of cows are generally kept for dairy purposes.

Sheep and Wool.—The product of wool in this county is very great, and its quality is about $\frac{3}{4}$ Merino and Saxon. There has been a great increase in the number of sheep, and improvement in the character of flocks. The French and Spanish Merinos, because of their hardiness of constitution and increased weight of fleeces, are the most sought after. Fine wool costs no more per pound for growing than coarse. No experiments have been made in regard to the quantity of wool a ton of

hay will produce. The proportion of lambs to the flock of ewes is generally about $\frac{1}{2}$, though in some instances as many lambs are raised as there are ewes in the flock of the late improved breed of French Merino.

Pork.—We have no certain means of knowing the amount of pork produced in the county, but it is a considerable item of exportation. It is slaughtered both in and out of the county, and its value this year is from four to five dollars per hundred. The quality of the hog stock has been much improved of late. No experiments in regard to the quantity of pork 100 bushels of corn will make as corn meal or mush.

Beef.—No accurate number of beef cattle can be given of what are annually raised and exported from the country, but quite a considerable number have been exported each year. They are probably worth at 4 years old from 30 to 40 dollars per head. Not much improvement in the breed of cattle by importation from abroad until this fall, two bulls have been introduced, one a Durham from Licking county, Ohio, and the other a Hereford from Vermont. No experiments have been published as having been made in this county as to how much meat 100 bushels of corn will make either in the ear, meal or mush, on any breed of cattle.

Horses.—A large number of horses are annually raised in, and exported from our county. Considerable improvement is now being made in the horse stock of this county. The Eclipse, Sir Richard and Morgan stock are better patronized at this time than any other stock, because of their better adaptation to market than most other breeds. Their average value at 4 years old is from \$80 to \$125 per head.

Mules.—The raising of mules is not very extensively carried on in this county, though a few are raised, and their value at 2 years old is about \$40 each. The best way to break young horses and mules to work is by gentle treatment.

Implements.—A few improved agricultural implements have lately been introduced, such as wheat drills, sub-soil plows, threshing machines, reaping and mowing machines, that work to good advantage.

Draining.—Some experiments have been made in draining with satisfactory results.

Minerals.—No coal, iron, salt, gypsum, or marls have as yet been discovered in this county; but, lime and building stone abound in different parts, and clay for brick in nearly all parts of the county.

Mills.—a considerable number of grist and saw mills are in successful operation in this county, and one foundry and some other manufactories.

No experiments have been made in regard to the most profitable manner of feeding animals for fattening, comparing the fattening quality of either whole or ground, raw or cooked food. Apples are known to make good pork but it has not been tried to ascertain their value for feeding compared with grain.

It has been ascertained that deep plowing and sub-soiling have enhanced the crop.

Manure from the barn yard and wood yard are the chief manures that have been used to increase the crops, and the results of such applications have been very satisfactory.

The open system of drainage has been resorted to. Wet lands that would produce nothing but wild grass and willows have been made dry by open drainage so as to produce from 50 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre.

The Osage Orange hedges are so young that we cannot speak definitely of their reliable qualities.

The best method of planting out young fruit trees is to spade out a circular hole large and deep enough to receive the roots of the tree to the same depth that it had before stood and then loosen the earth with a mattock or spade to the depth of six or eight inches in the bottom without raising it out of the hole, and set the roots of the young trees upon the bed so loosened, covering them with the first soil thrown from the hole with alternately a layer of stable or chip manure until leveled up around the tree, then crowned a little with mellow soil. I have concluded that early spring is the best season for planting out young trees, and also for trimming them.

There has been \$47 50 collected for the agricultural fund from shows.

There are no escheated lands in this county.

Our Annual Fair was held at Mt. Gilead, on the 18th and 19th of October. The weather was fine and the number present, very large. The display of cattle was not so good as Morrow ought to make. In horses the show was good, comprising many valuable animals. The different breeds of sheep were well represented, and among the hogs, were some fine specimens of the most popular breeds.

Total amount of premiums awarded, \$315,00.

We are about purchasing grounds, and intend to place our Fairs upon a firm basis.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	S. S. Cunard, Mt. Gilead.
<i>Vice President</i>	H. C. Brumback, “
<i>Treasurer</i>	C. Russel, “
<i>Secretary</i>	J. B. Dumble, “

Managers.—Jas. Mosher, H. Weatherby, S. Hayden, J. Russel, D. S. Tal-
mage.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts.....	\$325 37
“ Expenditures,.....	229 00
Balance on hand.....	\$66 37

C. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

Dec. 1853.

Mr. Samuel Hayden presented the following statement, which was sworn to :

“ I hereby certify that I planted one acre and twenty perches of ground in yellow corn, last spring on my farm in Harmony township. The ground was second creek bottom, with clay loam soil and yellow clay sub-soil. It had been cleared

22 years, and has been timothy meadow sod, excepting three years till last spring. I plowed it in April 9 inches deep, with a 'Michigan Double Plow,' and on the 27th of May harrowed it twice, furrowed it out three feet apart north and south, drilled it in, 20 inches apart, with 2 stalks to the hill. The first week in November I husked, 120 baskets full; shelled one basket full and found the weight to be 61 pounds of shelled corn, which made the total 130 bushels and 40 pounds. In addition I gathered six half bushels of seed corn, when it was cut up, which makes the total crop 132 bushels and 40 pounds.

The ground had about 100 loads of coarse manure from barn yard and cider press, hauled on the sod before plowing. I harrowed and hoed the corn twice, and plowed once, three furrows in a row, with a single shovel plow.

The yield was 118 bushels shelled corn to the acre. The expense of cultivation was—

One day plowing with three horses and driver.....	\$2 50
Harrowing, furrowing and planting.....	1 25
One day harrowing corn.....	1 00
Two days hoeing.....	1 25
Half day plowing.....	62½
Husking and hauling in.....	3 00
Total cost.....	9 62½
One hundred and thirty two bushels and forty pounds of corn is worth	41 50

Net profit\$31 87½

Joseph Grove also stated the result of an experiment upon five acres. The total yield was 504 bushels. Upon one acre he gathered 129 bushels; on two acres—including the first named—he raised 231 bushels, and upon the other three acres, 273 bushels.

Jeremiah Smith gathered Cloverseed from a field of six and three-fourth acres. The total yield of seed was 31 bushels and 16 pounds, being 4 bushels and 37½ pounds to the acre. The total cost of saving and cleaning the crop for market was \$34 12½.

Proceeds at \$5 per bushel.....	\$156 00
Deduct culture, &c.....	34 00
Profit.....	\$122 00

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

BY C. SPRINGER.

Wheat.—The wheat this year was much injured, especially in the west part of the county, by the red weevil. More or less was not cut at all, particularly on low ground, where it was longer ripening. And considerable that was cut did not yield more than from twelve to twenty bushels to the hundred dozen. Yet there was a considerable amount of good wheat in the county, and some heavy fields immediately beside those that were destroyed by the weevil, owing to the kinds.

All early ripening varieties stand best against the attacks of this enemy ; foremost among which is the Mediterranean—as after the grain is filled, and the skin has obtained a certain maturity, they have not the power to injure it. A gentleman upon the Hudson river, in the State of New York, wrote to me during the summer, that such was the destructive influence of the weevil, in that vicinity, for some years, that the farmers began to think they would have to abandon the culture of wheat altogether, until they procured the Mediterranean. Price in Zanesville latterly varies from \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Corn.—Owing to the excessive drought during the summer, which was greater in some neighborhoods, than was ever before recollected, the corn crops are light. In my own immediate neighborhood, there was very little more rain, at any one time, than cleverly laid the dust, from early in May, until the corn was matured, yet the crops are far better than could have been expected, under the circumstances—so much so as to induce a belief, that there could not be a distressing famine, if there was no rain at all during the summer months. The severity of this drought was confined to parts of Muskingum, where it still continues to affect the wells and springs. But neighboring counties have had more rain, and better crops of corn. It sells from 37 to 45 cents per bushel.

Oats.—In consequence of the drought, referred to, oats was little more than a third of a crop, and much of it too short to bind. Price from 40 to 45 cents per bushel.

Fruit.—Apples were a failure ; but there was a better crop of budded peaches than we ever had before. The best quality sold readily, in our market, for \$2.00 per bushel. The largest, fairest and most delicious forward peach I raised, the buds were labeled to me, "Walter's Early." It commenced ripening about the fifth of August, though the drought may have caused it to mature some in advance of its regular season.

Pottery Ware.—The stone potteries at present, are doing a profitable business. Their ware has advanced from 4 to 6 cents per gallon, and commands cash. There are probably from eighty to one hundred in the western part of the county, and new ones just now are being erected in every direction. The cause of this rise in the value of ware I have not inquired into, but it is probably, in part, owing to the general rise of property, and in part owing to the facilities the Railroads are affording of transportation into the interior of the county, where it could not be conveyed by wagons so as to compete with the common red ware.

The society has purchased, during the year, fifteen acres of ground, beautifully located, near the town of Zanesville, for \$1500, which is partly under fence, for the purpose of holding its Annual Exhibitions. It was occupied for the last Fair, and probably, on the second day there were over ten thousand people within the enclosure. Eight hundred dollars have been paid on this purchase, and there are yet seven hundred due.

The following statement from the Treasurer, will give some idea of the operation of the society :

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts.....	\$2,145 31
“ Expenditures	2,145 31

JAMES L. COX, Treasurer.

December 1853.

NOBLE COUNTY.

BY THOMAS F. WILSON.

Wheat Crop.—This will average about eighteen bushels per acre, the present year ; and fifteen last year.

Corn Crop.—The average this year was about thirty-five bushels per acre, and is some twenty per cent. below the general average crop. This was occasioned by the drought. Our corn crop is used mostly in feeding to hogs.

Oats.—This crop will average about thirty bushels per acre ; this is about ten per cent below that of last year. Drought is the only thing that injures to any extent the Oats crop, of this county.

Rye.—There is little or none raised in the county.

Grass and Hay.—The general average of bottom land per acre, will be three tons ; and hill land about one and a half tons. This year is at least twenty five per cent below that average, occasioned by drought. Price per ton \$4. In laying down meadows timothy is preferred. One and a half gallons is sown on an acre.

Potatoes.—The usual average per acre is some two hundred bushels. For table use the blue Neshannock is preferred, they are not so liable to be injured by rot as the red Neshannocks, though the latter will yield some twenty-five per cent more than the former. Horse manure is generally used. We know of no means used to prevent the rot.

Fruit.—The character of this article in the county is good, and improvements are now being made. It is generally exported in a dry state.

Seeds.—We are unable to say what amount of Clover, Timothy and Flaxseed is grown in the county.

Dairy Products.—We have no means of knowing.

Sheep and Wool.—There is as shown by the Township Assessors 40,676 head of sheep in the county. The average weight per fleece will be about three lbs. The general quality is good; the increase per year is some twenty-five per cent. The Merino is preferred, on account of it being more profitable. The improved breeds appears to be as hardy as the common. Cost for growing is about thirty cents per lb. There can be pastured on the acre, about six sheep. The number of lambs to the ewes is as two is to three.

Hogs.—The number of hogs is as shown by the Township Assessor 22,648, and when slaughtered or sold will average 180 lbs per hog. Price per hundred \$4. The quality of this stock has been much improved. It will take about 10 bushels of corn per hundred of pork.

Cattle.—There is in this county, as shown by the Assessors 16,324 head of cattle. They are generally sold at two and three years old, and driven to Pennsylvania for the purpose of being fed. This year, three year olds price \$20; and two year olds \$15 per head. There has been some improvement made within the last few years.

Horses.—Whole number 7,500; increase about thirty-three and a third per cent. There has been considerable of improvement made in horses. Average value per head at four years old, eighty dollars.

Tobacco 3,500 hhds ; average weight 750 lbs ; cost here \$4.50 per hundred lbs ; average per acre 700 lbs.

The above article is shipped to the city of Baltimore, and there purchased for European consumption.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of receipts.....	\$202 34
Yet to be drawn from the County Treasurer.....	200 00
Total.....	<u>\$402 34</u>

[Expenditures not given.]

SAMUEL MCGARY, Treasurer.

Dec. 1853.

OTTOWA COUNTY.

BY C. T. SMRAD.

It will be necessary to state that this is a very small and extremely sparsely settled county, so much so, that the law for the encouragement of agriculture, passed February 27th, 1846, gives us but 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ from the county Treasury, as you will see by reference to the Treasurer's report hereunto annexed.

Principal crops, Wheat Corn, Oats, Hay and Potatoes.

Wheat.—Usual average yield from fourteen to eighteen bushels per acre. The first would probably be near the yield for this year. White and Mediterranean are the varieties preferred. The early sales were at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, but now at one dollar and twenty cents. Sandusky City is the principal place of market ; Toledo and Fremont, each, however, share. The crop this season was considerably injured by the red weevil, so called. No particular improvement manifested in the cultivation.

Corn.—Usual average yield about thirty bushels per acre. This year's crop rather light, owing to the drought. Price about 50 cents per bushel ; principally consumed at home or within the county, in the lumber or timber trade, of which there has been a heavy business carried on for some years in getting out square and round timber, and ship and walnut timber for the eastern market.

Oats.—Average yield about forty bushels per acre. Price 25 to 31c per bushel. Consumed in the county.

Hay.—Average from one and a half to two tons per acre. Average price five dollars per ton. Some small exportations. Timothy and clover mixed, best yield and best hay.

Potatoes.—Not very generally cultivated since the prevalence of the rot. Sweet Potatoes are to some extent taking their place, yielding well and becoming a gen-

eral favorite. Their introduction to general notice, was made by Cyrus Moore, who has exported several hundred bushels a year for the two past seasons, selling in Detroit and Buffalo, at an average of one dollar per bushel. Irish potatoes seem now free from rot, and selling at fifty cents per bushel. Sweet potatoes are kept through the winter, and in fact from year to year, by thoroughly drying them in the sun when dug, and then putting them in barrels or boxes and putting them in a dry room where they will not freeze. I have them now on hand, kept in this manner fourteen months since they were dug, as fresh and fit for table use as those dug this fall. They will grow well in any compact soil. They are best cultivated from settings raised in hot beds, and will come to maturity if set in the middle of June. There are no other root crops worthy of notice raised in the county.

Fruit.—Fruit growing is in its infancy, except some old French orchards of native apples. There are some young bearing orchards that will compare favorably with any in the State in point of quality and variety, comprising all, or nearly so, the choice varieties of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Grapes, and the smaller fruits. Owing to the influence of the lake winds in equalizing the atmosphere in the spring, and thereby retarding the fruit buds and preventing late frosts, we never fail of having fruit of some kind. Our increasing population consume all and make an importation necessary. Apples are now selling for one dollar per bushel; but few or none in market. The spirit now prevailing, will, I think, obviate the difficulty, and make this a largely exporting region of choice fruits.

Seeds.—None grown exclusively for seed, and not enough incidentally to supply the demand for stocking down meadows. No flaxseed.

Other Crops.—No hemp nor flax, a small amount of broom corn, a small amount of tobacco and field beans, no castor beans, hops, mustardseed, madder nor mint oil. Of maple sugar some few families supply themselves, but the amount made I have no means of knowing nor of the mode of clarifying.

Dairy Products.—Dairy business is but incidentally carried on, with one exception, and that recently established, but successfully conducted. The amount or value, I cannot give with any approach to accuracy. An importation is necessary to supply the demand. Our cattle are mostly native. The average per cow, or comparative cost of butter and cheese I cannot give.

Sheep and Wool.—About thirty-five thousand pounds is the aggregate product of the county. Average quality about one-quarter merino, with a tendency to improvement by importation of higher grades. The imported sheep appear about as hardy as native. The prices paid heretofore have not been so high, but that the improvements of flocks have fully met the expectation of the adventurers. There have been no experiments so carefully conducted as to give reliable results of the cost per pound of either coarse or fine wool. Large flocks will increase from year to year. I should think the proportion of lambs and ewes would be about three to five. Small flocks more.

Pork.—I have no means of knowing the amount of pork raised in the county. All that is fatted is slaughtered in the county. The hog stock has not improved of any note. No definite experiment in feeding made.

Beef.—The number of cattle annually sent to market I cannot tell. They are sent to Delaware and other counties and fattened, and also to Toledo and Sandusky City for slaughter. There has been some improvement by importation of Durham stock from other counties. Railroad building has consumed many this season.

Horses.—I can give but little information in regard to horses. I would say, however, that very few are exported, the increase of demand equals the increase production. Considerable spirit is manifested for improvement. No particular strain or stock being as yet generally adopted; every breeder pursuing his own fancy, if means be at hand for doing so; if not, then circumstances dictate the choice. The values run through a wide range, from the degenerated French pony of the muskrat trapper to the full bred and well cared-for English horse, or say from forty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars for horses for all services. No mules, no not one.

Farming Implements.—There have been several reaping and mowing machines introduced within a few years, with much advantage. Threshing machines have been in general use for several years. Those with cleaners attached take the preference. There are yet no wheat drills nor sub soil plows introduced. Rolling land has not been generally adopted, but with good results where tried.

Other Improvements.—We have little or no worn out soil, and consequently no experiment in renovating, no experiments in under-draining; but doubtless great benefit would result from it if adopted. No county needs it more, or would be more benefited by it; but it needs some thorough "anti-conservative," to take the lead, who has the means and the will to show the benefit. One difficulty presents itself. There is a lack of material diffused throughout the county for making under drains. There is stone in great abundance in quarries, but in only particular localities. Material for tile I think exists everywhere, and can be produced cheap when generally called for, and I do think the average per acre can be doubled, if not trebled by a thorough system of draining. In this is the greatest chance of improvement, and when well done, a quick and sure return will be the receipt by every farmer adopting it. Then will the sub soil plow turn up greater wealth than a California mine.

Minerals.—There is no coal, iron nor salt in the county. Lime and gypsum in abundance. I have no data to give the amount of gypsum exported from the quarries of Messrs Lockwood & Smith, but several vessels are constantly employed in its transportation to Sandusky City and other ports. They are making extensive preparations for the increase of their facilities, by building coffer dams into Sandusky bay, with the view of opening quarries in the bottom of the bay. This material is generally known as plaster of Paris, and when properly calcined, enters largely into building purposes. It is also one of the best fertilizers in a concentrated form, but not much used in this county. Material for water cement abounds on the northern point of the peninsula and the Islands in the Lake, but no preparation for its manufacture until the present season. A manufactory has just gone into operation, with capabilities of turning out three hundred barrels per day, and I have been told that they design doubling their capacity within the next season. Material of the best quality, and abundant in quantity, very easy of access, and contiguous to navigation, offer inducements for the investment of capital in a lucrative and rapidly increasing business. Quick lime also abounds in the same vicinity, and is now being barreled for exportation. Building stone of the best quality is largely exported from the peninsula in this county. Many of the locks and culverts on the Miami canal were from this quarry. The monument to the memory of Gen. T. L. Hamer, of Ohio, was also from this quarry. They have also carried to Detroit and Buffalo for building. Stone ridges traverse this county in a south-westerly and north-easterly direction, crossing out in occasional ridges, as exhibited in the ridge crossing the Western Reserve and Maumee road, eight miles from Perrysburg, which is in Wood county, but it exhibits itself in like manner in several places in this county. The clusters of Islands in lake Erie, and the penin-

sula forming the north eastern portion of this county, seem to be a continuation of this ridge. Some of these ridges are of no value except for lime. There are but few brick made. No marls, clays, or other minerals carried from or used in the county. Of their existence in value I am not informed.

Mills.—There are now in operation three small grist mills; two water and one steam. There is also in process of erection at Port Clinton, a steam flouring mill. There are now running, eleven steam saw mills and two water mills. Four of the eleven have been built within a year, and four of the remaining seven within three years. One is a gang mill for sawing ship plank, and has turned out since the opening of navigation last spring, one million, one hundred thousand feet of plank, besides other lumber from a mule saw. There is in process of construction, two other steam saw mills; one a double mill, the other designed for cutting long lumber for railroad cars. These, together with the plaster mill of Messrs. Lockwood & Smith, and the new water cement mill already spoken of, which has four runs of burs, comprise all the machinery in the county. Lockwood & Smith have two steamboats, and three or four lake going sail vessels. Several other vessels are owned in the county.

There have been no exhibitions of shows in the county, and consequently nothing collected for the agricultural fund.

In regard to inquiries propounded under numbers 21, 22, 23, and 24, I have said all that I can say that will throw any light on the subject, experiments not having been made of a character to give any useful information.

Hedges and Fencing.—There have been no efforts in the way of hedges, and while timber is so plenty none will be made. Stone can be used only to a limited extent.

Fish and Fishing.—This is an item of no mean importance. I think the aggregate value of fish taken within this county, during the month of November, would not fall short of one hundred thousand dollars. The capital invested in this business is considerable. The wear, tear and expenses deducted, would, however, leave a handsome margin of profits. The profits are, however, not equally distributed among the adventurers. While some few cleared a thousand over every expense in a week, others, who were at an equal expense, did not take enough to pay their expenses; and thus the success varied. Many more would have been taken, if means to save them could have been procured. Two fishing seasons occur during the year, the spring and fall. The spring fishing season continues longer than the fall season, but there is not as great an aggregate value of fish taken. The white fish are taken in the fall, and various kinds taken in spring, such as pike, pickerel bass and catfish. This is probably a departure from the usual agricultural statistics, but I thought I would make mention of it, and you can accept or reject the same.

The agricultural society of this county was organized last spring, under very discouraging circumstances. The county is so isolated, that it could not join with any other county with any general benefit, and so small and sparsely settled, that it seemed to render no reasonable hope of a society organization calling out enough interest to make an attempt to hold a fair justifiable. A few spirited individuals took hold of the matter, making up in activity what was lacked in means. A fair was gotten up, that would have done credit to many older and more wealthy counties. A general good spirit prevailed, and I think will have a tendency to do much good. This county is now being bisected by a second railroad; one having been running for more than a year, crossing the western part. The one being built, crossing Sandusky bay, enters the county near its eastern end, traverses the

entire length, thereby developing its latent resources, and bringing it into intimate connection with other counties. All these matters taken into consideration, I think will bring about a change for the better, and make the future exhibitions show a corresponding increase in interest and variety.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	H. J. Miller.
<i>Vice President</i>	William Gill.
<i>Secretary</i>	C. T. Smeed.
<i>Treasurer</i>	T. J. Kirk
<i>Managers</i> —John Kelly, Erwin Johnson, J. W. Park, Josiah B. Bond, John S. Carpenter.	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$118 55
“ Expenditures	80 85
Balance on hand	\$37 70

T. J. KIRK, Treasurer.

December, 1883.

PERRY COUNTY.

BY E. BIRKHIMER.

Wheat.—The usual average per acre is from 15 to 18 bushels. The past season 10 to 12. Crop materially injured by the fly, and the weevil in the low lands. The rust sometimes injures our late varieties. The best remedies known are to have the soil in a good state of cultivation—put the seed in say from the 15th of September to the 1st of October—early varieties and those of a luxuriant growth. The amount produced is judged to fall one-half below what it was last year, but I have nothing reliable as to the amount grown this year.

There are a great many varieties, but the early varieties are preferred. Some little signs of improvement in the way of deep plowing.

Corn.—Average per acre from 35 to 45 bushels. This years' crop is adjudged 45+3, which would make the amount produced in the county about 785,200 bushels. The Hocking Valley railroad and Wilmington road which is being made through the county, affords a good market for a large portion of our corn. Some is fed to droves, and in the north part the surplus will probably as usual be shipped to Cleveland. Price per bushel 37½ cents.

Oats.—The usual average yield per acre is from 40 to 50 bushels. The crop fell far below this year, owing to drought—the average perhaps not over 20 bushels. Not subject to disease only when affected by drought. Home market for what was grown this year. Price per bushel from 31 to 40 cents.

Rye and Barley.—Not a great deal raised. Yield per acre of Rye from 10 to 15 bushels, Barley from 30 to 40 bushels. Consumed mostly in the county. Price from 50 to 60 cents per bushel for both.

Grass and Hay.—Average yield per acre $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Owing to the drought the crop fell below the usual average—probably not more than one ton. Clay soil considered the best for timothy. Best grass by those that manure their meadows in the fall and winter with stable manure, and don't pasture in the spring. Some of our farmers have informed me that they never had a failure in their grass crops since they have pursued the course of manuring with stable manure in the fall and winter, and don't pasture in the spring. Usual price per ton from \$4 to \$6, though this fall \$8 in the county. Timothy seed preferred in laying down meadows; from one gallon to one and a half of seed to the acre is sown by some, but my better impression is one-half bushel is not too much to be sown per acre.

Root Crops.—The usual average per acre of potatoes is 60 bushels—much injured this season by drought—average yield 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Not injured by rot so far as my information goes. I have learned that some of my neighbors raised during the present season 50 or 60 bushels per acre, on rich sandy bottom land, but they appear to be few and far between. Varieties most preferred, a blue with rough skin, Pinkeyes, Scotch greys, Neshannock and Early white.

Not many raised for stock.

My own mode of raising potatoes is to manure with stable or barnyard manure in the winter, on upland, plant early—and also raised them on a loft some distance from the ground, and never lost twenty bushels by rot. I have also used lime and leached ashes, but experienced but little difference.

But little attention given to other root crops.

Fruit.—The fruits grown in the county are Strawberries, Apples, Pears, Peaches &c.

There are probably but few counties in the State that surpass this county for good fruit. Mr. J. J. Jackson furnished me with his plan of raising his orchard, a copy of which you will find embodied in this report.

In regard to the 26th inquiry in the annual circular of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, "Planting out Orchards," I will first state the way in which I planted my own. I dug the hole ten or twelve inches deep and large enough for the roots to spread out straight, set in the tree and covered the roots with some rich surface soil, then put in one-half bushel of old ashes to each tree, then filled the hole nearly full of earth, and then gathered a handful of stubble (it was stubble ground) and put in, then filled with earth and tramped down, leaving it a little lower at the tree to keep the water from running off. Size, perhaps an inch in diameter; distance 32 feet each way; time of year, in October and April—saw no difference—trees all did well. Treatment since: Wash with strong lye (the stronger the better) once a year—use a split broom. Prune in the spring, March or April. The best plan if it could be attended to, would be whenever it puts out in the wrong place, to take it off. It would be hard to find a more thrifty apple orchard than mine is. But there is one thing which I cannot account for, every now and then there will a tree die, which to all appearance was as thrifty as any in the orchard.

Seeds.—Clover seed yields per acre the present season from 2 to 3 bushels. Generally sent to the east. Price per bushel from \$4 to \$5. Nothing reliable as to the amount produced.

Timothy and Flaxseed but little grown, probably not over 2000 bushels of either. Price per bushel for Flax \$1, for Timothy \$2,50 to \$3.

Some little Flax raised for the fibre.

A few of our farmers raise from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 acre of Broom corn yearly, and manufactured into brooms, and sold generally in the county. Worth this season from 18 to 20 cents per broom.

But little attention paid to field beans.

Tobacco raised in the south part of the county, but not near the quantity that has been grown in years gone by. Worth from \$3 to \$5 per cwt. Wagoned and shipped to the east.

Butter.—The probable amount of Butter is 200,000 lbs. Value per pound from 10 to 15 cents. Purchased mostly by our merchants. A marked increase in both quantity and quality.

Sheep and Wool.—The supposed amount of Wool produced in the county is 100,000 pounds, of good quality. Increasing in number yearly. The returns made by the Assessors to the county Auditor show the number raised to be 48,580. A marked improvement in the character of flocks.

The breeds of sheep preferred are, a fine grade of Saxony or Merino, which have been well bred so as to keep up the amount of fleece. Firstly, they congregate better, that is they will sustain better health and keep in better condition when herded in large flocks than any other breed, the attendant circumstances being the same. We would here remark that we speak of Saxony and Merino and their crosses as the same, on account of their being of the same original stock, brought from the Pyrenees mountains in Spain, and the difference now existing is owing entirely to the circumstance of the class termed Saxony being taken to Saxony and improved there; and we would add, that we think they can as well be improved in this country as in any other. The only reason why we should prefer the Saxony, then, is on account of the improvement already effected in them, which would cost us many years of labor and skill to obtain. The kind of Saxony and Merino here spoken of would yield more than double the number of dollars and cents from 100 acres as the coarse sheep ordinarily kept. While we would advise wool-growers to guard against breeding their sheep too small and thereby suffer them to become effeminate, we would quite as earnestly advise them not to breed those monstrous in size. Moderate sized, well formed animals are superior in constitution, make a more economical use of the food they eat, are more convenient for shearing, &c.

Pork.—The supposed aggregate product of Pork in the county is adjudged at 75,000 pounds, and its value from \$4 to \$4,50 per cwt. One-half slaughtered in the county—sold to drovers, &c. Some pains taken to improve in quality. 100 bushels of corn will make 1320 pounds of meat if economically fed.

I have no experience in feeding meal or mush.

In putting up pork have it neatly handled, salt heavy, and, if the weather is soft, let it lay from 5 to 6 weeks, then raise it. Wash it and smoke well, day and night all the better. Canvass the hams. If the weather is hard let it lay longer in the salt, say from 7 to 8 weeks.

Beef.—The number of beef cattle in the county is adjudged to be 10,000. A large portion exported—those slaughtered in the county for home consumption only. The aggregate value of each at 4 years old is from \$30 to \$40. Some improve-

ment in the breed of cattle by importing from some of the sister counties in the State. Short-horn Durham preferred, owing to their size and early maturity. Mr. Wm. Ream informed me that 100 bushels of corn will make about 250 pounds of meat. He feeds his corn in the shock, as he is of the opinion that cattle require some rough food with their corn. The above 250 pounds has reference to common breeds of cattle being gathered up for feeding.

The returns of Assessors show the number of cattle in the county to be about 30,000.

Horses and Mules.—The number of horses supposed to be produced annually in the county is 7,467. The class preferred is a large smooth brood mare, say well proportioned, 16 hands high—then cross from the best blooded horses we can breed from, and by thus crossing we have a breed of horses suitable either for the saddle, carriage or harness. Average value \$100 at 4 years old.

Not supposed to be more than 50 mules raised in the county. Worth from \$60 to \$75 at 2 years old.

I have found the best way to break young horses is to commence handling them young, and by so doing, get them gentle by the time they are of suitable age for work.

I have never had any experience in baulky horses.

Implements—Wheat drills, a few sub-soil plows, harvesting and threshing machines, and two-horse cultivators are used in the county to a good purpose.

Minerals.—I need say nothing about the inexhaustable stores of our coal, lime stone, iron ore and sand stone, as the public prints have so frequently referred to our superior advantages in respect to these materials as to render it unnecessary. But there is a quarry of freestone to which I think proper to allude, in the north east part of the county, which contains material enough to build a city—pilasters and columns of any description or magnitude could be obtained therefrom. This is the same variety of stone as the Waverly, but seems to me to be of better quality. I know of no other such supply of this kind in all this region. Also a coal bank in the south west part of the county. The vein worked is 15 feet in diameter, of the finest quality. It is of a good quality, suitable to work cast-steel without charcoal. Coke is made from it, and owing to its superior quality the demand is increasing for it as it becomes known. It has a very advantageous property, in rendering the iron more malleable—this has been tested by the owner, a foundry man, who is engaged in making stove plate with it, none of which have been broken by heating, out of a large lot made. There are several veins of coal in the bank, reaching to an enormous thickness. Some say, who have examined it, that it reaches to the depth of 40 feet.

The Scioto road runs within some five miles of this bank of coal.

This road runs through and within a mile of veins of coal 6 feet thick, of a fine quality. The supply for the north part of this State must be principally furnished from this region of coal, on account of its quality and proximity. It is supposed that two-thirds of this county abounds in fine coal.

A large portion of this county abounds with a superior quality of Clay for stone ware, and there is a large quantity of stone ware made in this county, glazed with salt, and can be made cheaper than the common red ware, because salt glazing is cheaper than lead.

The Potteries are mostly owned by small farmers, and are a substitute for more lands. By erecting the kiln, the parent can give employment to his sons, and thus keep them from wandering away from home to seek business elsewhere. They are very beneficial to the neighborhood where they are located, as they buy from

the farmer his rough productions, and give him from 12½ to 25 cents per cord for his old wood and cut it themselves, which otherwise would rot in his forests, or have to be removed from his fields at considerable expense.

I am not posted as to the number of gallons manufactured in the county, nor the number of kilns, but there are quite a number of them, and new ones going up yearly. In fine, there is no calculating the value of these immense beds of clay when modern science and industry shall have fully tested their merits.

Mills.—There are in this county 21 flour and grist mills, three of which are propelled by steam. Mr. Hildreth has erected a very fine flour mill near Somerset near the railroad, sufficient to manufacture 100 barrels of flour in 24 hours. Said mill run by steam. Upwards of 50 saw mills, 12 carding machines, 4 fulling mills, an oil mill and one foundry.

The county Auditor informed me that the law relating to public shows has been enforced, and the amount received for the State Agricultural Society is \$28,50.

STATEMENT OF JESSE THOMAS, OF SOMERSET, PERRY COUNTY, O., IN REGARD TO GROWING SWEET POTATOES.

I have a neighbor, Mr. Wm. B. Davis, who has experimented somewhat scientifically in raising sweet potatoes.

The ground was the site of a brick yard, and used for drying brick, situated about 300 yards from a hill side, abounding in sand stone, considerable sand having been left from the brick, and from preparing to build a brick house, besides two loads which had been hauled on. The ground comprised about twenty square rods.

Seven loads of slacked lime were then added, ground plowed eight inches deep, well harrowed, planted in hills as early as the season would admit, covered partly with earth, then added one tablespoonful of black burnt earth from the site of the brick kiln, applied water, and covered with dry earth, keeping the ground well worked with a three pronged dung fork.

From the above 20 rods he gathered 50 bushels of as nice sweet potatoes as I ever saw. I doubt whether a like yield has been produced in Ohio.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	J. Thomas, Somerset.
<i>Vice President</i>	G. Flant, “
<i>Treasurer</i>	J. J. Jackson, “
<i>Secretary</i>	E. Birkhimer, “

Managers.—Wm. M. Brown, J. Rithery, J. B. Dittoe, L. R. Skinner, and David Foy.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts.....	\$112 62
Total expenditures.....	103 87
Balance on hand.....	8 75

J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer.

December 1853.

PICKAWAY COUNTY.

BY J. O. B. RENICK.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay.

Wheat.—Average yield 17 bushels. Affected with rust and fly. No preventive but to sow Mediterranean early.

Corn.—Average yield 50 bushels. Fed to cattle and hogs. About 100,000 bushels distilled.

Oats.—Average yield 30 bushels. This year only half a crop. Injured by rain and drought.

Rye and Barley.—Average yield 30 bushels. Mostly eaten down by stock. Price 60 cents.

Hay.—Usual yield two tons per acre. This year half a crop. Best yield obtained by sowing timothy on elm land. Usual price five dollars, this year ten dollars per ton.

Root Crops.—Potatoes, usual yield one hundred and fifty bushels. Pinkeyes preferred.

Fruit.—Apples good. Other fruit much neglected. None exported.

Seeds.—Enough only grown for home consumption. Cloverseed five dollars per bushel.

Other Crops.—About 500 acres of Broom corn grown by drilling three feet wide. Cost \$15 per acre. Yield \$30.

Dairy Products.—Some butter exported. No cheese made in the county.

Sheep and Wool.—Do not know the amount of wool. Improved breeds of sheep do well.

Hogs. About 90,000 fed ; 45,000 driven off ; worth \$150,000. Quality not improved ; lately 100 bushels corn mill make 700 lbs pork ; 750 lbs in meal ; and 800 lbs in mush.

Beef.—10,000 fed yearly ; 8500 driven east. Value \$450,000. Rapid improvement going on in beef cattle. Durham preferred. 100 bushels of corn in shock will produce 150 lbs of beef.

Horses and Mules.—Some improvement in draught horses. Average value eighty dollars.

Implements.—Great improvement going on in implements, adding greatly to the increase of profits.

I suggest the enforcement of our ditching law, as the cure for many evils. By drainage, a large increase of crop is produced.

The Pickaway County Fair for 1853, was held on the 14th and 15th of October last. The Fair was well attended, and has added much to the interest felt in improvements in this county. We paid out nearly \$700 as premiums. We have permanent grounds, 12 acres in extent, enclosed by a good board fence.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	J. O. B. Renick.
<i>Vice President</i>	M. Brown.
<i>Secretary</i>	P. H. Hull.
<i>Treasurer</i>	G. Gregg.
<i>Managers</i> .—A. S. Perril, J. Shoemaker, G. Metzger, F. W. Renick. A. Franklin.	
December 1853.	

PIKE COUNTY.

BY JAMES DAVIS AND J. F. CHENOWETH.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay and Potatoes.

Wheat.—The general average of the wheat crop is about ten bushels per acre; and the average for 1853, about 12 bushels per acre. It is mostly subject to the rust, which may be partially if not entirely remedied, by sowing Mediterranean wheat early.

Corn.—The general average of the corn crops is about forty-five bushels per acre this year, (1853,) a full average along the valley, but very light upon the uplands; caused by drought. Average throughout the entire county, about 32 bushels per acre. Price in the nearest market 31 cents per bushel, gauge measure; about one half of which is fed to hogs and cattle, and the balance used by Distillers and Furnace-men.

Oats.—The usual average of oats is about 23 bushels per acre; for this year about 16 bushels.

Rye and Barley.—Are almost unknown as a production in this county.

Hay.—The usual average of hay is about one and a half tons per acre. For this year about one ton; caused by drought. Price \$10 per ton.

Potatoes.—The usual average of the potatoe crop, is about 90 bushels per acre; this year over an average, and of good quality.

Fruit.—But little attention is paid to the culture of fruit, with the exception of apples, which have received considerable attention the past few years.

Seeds.—Instead of exporting seeds out of our county, we import nearly all we use.

Temp and Flax.—They are not grown to any extent in our county.

Dairy.—The products of the dairy are very limited; and chiefly consumed at home.

Sheep.—The number of sheep in the county, is 9380. Probable aggregate amount of wool 18,000 lbs. Sold at twenty-eight to forty cents, at home.

Hogs.—The number of hogs fattened in the county would probably amount to 15,000. They are chiefly slaughtered in Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Cincinnati. At present pork is worth \$4 00 per cwt. net.

Cattle.—The number of cattle fattened in this county has fallen off greatly within the last few years. This year we have not fattened more than two hundred and fifty, the average value of which may be quoted at about fifty dollars per head. The breed of cattle has been greatly improved by importation and other means. The short horns are preferred to all others, on account of size, early maturity and quality of beef.

Horses.—The number of horses in the county is 3,652, average value about \$65 per head. Number of mules 23, average value \$65.

Implements.—We have been slow in the introduction of improved agricultural implements and machines into our county. As to the balance of the questions contained in your circular, we have nothing to say, that would be of any general interest.

OFFICERS.

President.....Jas. Davis, Piketon.
Secretary.....J. T. Chenoworth "
Treasurer.....J. W. Dunnham, "

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts,	\$180 79
" expenditures	242 25
Balance advanced by treasurer.....	\$61 46

J. W. DUNNHAM, Treasurer.

Dec. 1853.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

BY WM. COLEMAN AND H. Y. BEBEE.

Principal Crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Hay and Potatoes.

Wheat.—Usual average 16 to 20 bushels. Past season 20 bushels.

First premium awarded to P. P. Dawley for 35½ bushels per acre.

Second " " Wm. Price " 31½ " "

16 AG. REP.

Crop often injured by winter killing and rust. No remedy known of in this region.

The amount raised the past year (1852) was 193,375 bushels. The crop of the present year (1853) is estimated to exceed that of 1852 considerably. The price per bushel during the fall has been from 94 cents to \$1.20.

Corn.—The average yield per acre is 35 bushels—the crop of the present year will average from 40 to 45 bushels per acre. The crop is principally used in our own county as forage for stock. The common price per bushel is 50 cents.

Oats.—The average yield per acre is 35 bushels. That of the past season fell short of the average crop, being injured by the drought about the season of filling. The price the present fall is from 33 to 37½ cents per bushel.

Rye and Barley.—The usual product per acre is of rye 15 bushels, and barley 20 bushels. Very little raised in this county. Rye is worth about 50 cents per bushel.

Buckwheat.—Considerable quantities of buckwheat are raised in this county. The average product per acre is 25 bushels. It is becoming an article of export, and is worth at home 50 cents per bushel.

Grass and Hay.—The usual average yield per acre is about 1½ tons. The crop of the present year was much shortened by drought, especially on clay and dry lands generally. The usual price is \$5 per ton—the present price is from \$6 to \$7. On sandy lands red clover, on loamy and clay soils timothy, on marshy and wet lands red top are preferred in laying down meadows. The quantity of seed sown is by no means uniform—some experienced farmers sow from six to eight quarts per acre, while others with like experience sow double that quantity.

Potatoes.—The usual average yield per acre is from 125 to 150 bushels. This year the yield, like that of corn, was much above the average. The Society's first premium was awarded on a crop of 350 bushels per acre. No effectual remedy has yet been ascertained for the rot, but it seems to be gradually disappearing. The varieties most approved for early are the white and blue Neshannock, the peach blow—pink eye and common orange potatoe for later use. The merinoes have been raised considerably for stock. Early planting on dry, fertile soils, without manure, succeeds the best.

Turnips are raised to some extent for stock, but no other root crop is raised in sufficient quantities to justify noticing.

Fruit.—The character of the fruit raised in the county is good. The apples raised are not excelled in any county in the State. Much attention is paid to the improvement of all kinds of fruit. Apples, both in a green and dried state, are exported in considerable quantities.

Seeds.—Flaxseed is raised in considerable quantities, and is principally manufactured into oil within the county. The usual yield is 12 bushels per acre. Timothy and clover seed are raised only in small quantities, and for home consumption.

Other Crops.—None raised worthy of notice.

Dairy Products.—It is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the quantity of butter manufactured, but very large quantities are annually exported, and is increasing from year to year. The price has ranged the past summer and fall from 12½ to 18 cents per pound. The quantity of cheese manufactured during the past year considerably exceeds that of any former year—the quantity exported during the year will fall but little short of three thousand tons. The price is 7 cents and upwards. No improvement in the process of manufacturing butter and cheese worthy of note. The native breed of cows are preferred for the dairy. Crosses

of the Devonshire and short-horned Durham with the native stock are high esteemed by some of our dairymen.

Sheep and Wool.—The aggregate amount of wool produced in the county the past year will not vary much from 275,000 pounds. The quality of the wool has improved very much in the past few years, while the number of sheep has decreased from 116,000 in 1851 to 89,223 the present year. The wool is almost exclusively sold to Eastern purchasers at prices the past season from 50 to 62½ cents per pound. Nearly all the varieties of sheep found in the Western country are found in this county, many of our wool growers preferring the fine wooled sheep, such as the Saxons, Merinoes, and their various crosses and grades, while others prefer the long wooled, such as the Leicestershire, Southdowns, &c. The wool growers of the county have not sufficiently tested the difference in the different qualities of sheep to justify expressing an opinion on the remaining questions.

Pork.—The only means of arriving at the aggregate product of pork is the returns of the assessors. The number of hogs listed in the county the current year was 10,732. The amount of pork produced, estimating each hog when fatted, at 250 pounds, would make the aggregate product 2,683,000 pounds. It is all slaughtered in the county. The surplus is barreled and shipped to an Eastern market. The quality of the hog stock has not been materially improved in the past year. The price of pork the present fall in the county is from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per hundred.

Beef.—No beef slaughtered in the county except for home consumption; a considerable number, however, are sold yearly to drovers for an Eastern market. The average value per head at four years old is from thirty to thirty-five dollars. There has been very great improvement in the breed of cattle by importations from New York and Kentucky; also, from the Southern and Middle portions of our own State. Durhams and the r grades are preferred for beef.

Horses and Mules.—The number of horses annually produced in the county is about 1,000. The number exported from the county is estimated at 600. Their average value is from eighty to ninety dollars. There has been during the last few years a decided improvement in the breed. The Morgan stock introduced in the last two or three years is much admired by those engaged in raising horses for market.

The number of mules raised in the county is small, ranging from 20 to 50. The average value at six months old is about \$25.

Implements.—Various agricultural implements are used by the farmers of the county, but nothing new has been introduced into the county during the past year worthy of note.

Other Improvements.—Some few experiments have been made in draining wet lands, which have resulted well. The cost of the same has not been ascertained.

Minerals.—Considerable quantities of lime are manufactured in the county, for home consumption principally. It is impossible to state accurately the annual product of lime, building stone or brick. No coal, iron, salt or gypsum of any consequence in the county.

Mills.—The returns of the assessors of real estate made in the county during the past summer are so imperfect that it is impossible to give the number of flour mills, merchant mills, grist mills, &c., in the county. There has been a small increase the past year, principally in steam saw mills.

The law relating to public shows has been enforced, and the amount collected for the State Agricultural Fund the present year is \$155.

No escheated lands in the county.

No experiments in feeding animals have been conducted in such a manner as to furnish any data from which to answer the interrogatories propounded.

Manure.—No particular experiments have been made in the application of special manures, or in estimating the costs, &c.

Drainage.—Open drainage is generally practiced in this county, with beneficial results.

Hedging and Fencing.—The culture of the Osage Orange is yet in its infancy in this county, consequently no information could be given that would be reliable. Stone quarries are found that can be resorted to for fencing, and in sufficient quantities.

Orchards.—There are so great a variety of opinions upon the questions under this head, that they are passed for those to answer who have devoted more attention to the subject.

The eighth annual Cattle Show and Fair was held on the grounds of the Society on the 4th and 5th days of October. An unusual degree of interest was manifested in the operations of the Society; a much larger number of persons being in attendance, and a larger number of competitors for premiums than at any previous fair.

Extract from the Address of PROFESSOR SHEPARD, of Western Reserve College, at the Fair of the Portage County Agricultural Society.

* * * * * When on this agricultural jubilee, I look around me and see so many happy countenances beaming with delight and inward satisfaction—smiling and wondering infancy, sportive childhood, vigorous youth, glowing in beauty and loveliness, sturdy and ripened manhood, and even old age renewing its youth; when I feast mine eyes upon the rich embroidery and patient handiwork wrought by the delicate female hand; when I view the excellent specimens of manufacture, together with many improvements in machinery and farming implements for the rapid advancement of society and the perfection of husbandry; while I am greeted with the music of the extraordinary flocks and herds in unison with that of the unsurpassed specimens of poultry—see before me the rich products of dairy, gardens and corn fields—the remarkable profusion and excellence of fruits and flowers, so tastefully arranged, I cannot but spontaneously lift my heart in thankfulness to the Great Giver of all good that he has thus smiled on the efforts of the farmer, and mercifully granted the rain and sunshine of Heaven for the consummation of this joyful harvest.

The little grove that encircles us, the yet green foliage, and the presence of our red brethren from the North of Wisconsin, forcibly remind us of the time when this whole land was a wilderness; when the bold and daring Benjamin Tappan had the first yoke of oxen that ever trod upon this soil, driven from the Connecticut river, through the forest to this now beautiful town, Ravenna. With these oxen he drew from Cuyahoga the first farming implements to this spot, and landed them among the thick trees, only fifty-seven years ago. And now—a contrast most astonishing!—instead of a dark, dense forest, I find myself in the midst of a great agricultural army. The area of eight acres is literally one mass of human beings, gathered from Portage county, and all come up to the annual jubilee. Without are horses and carriages, almost without number, filling the fields and grounds.

In the month of June, only fifty-four years ago, when Mr. Tappan went back to the Cuyahoga for his second load, he found his camp had been plundered by the Indians. One of his oxen dropped dead from excessive heat, and he was left with only a dollar in his pocket to commence the settlement of Ravenna. At that time there was only one log house at Buffalo, one at Cleveland, a small fort at Erie, and a block House at Youngstown.

Had Mr. Tappan at that time been not only the rightful owner of the township of Ravenna, but the whole area comprising this Western Reserve, how much of the territory would he have found it necessary to part with in order to purchase a suit of clothes or a loaf of bread? Would one acre have been sufficient, one hundred acres, one thousand, or even the whole Reserve? Probably not.

The following premiums have been awarded since the annual Cattle Show and Fair :

ON FARMS.

Thomas Hough, Rootstown, best cultivated farm, &c., (no competition, but meritorious,) Stephens' Book of the Farm and \$5 00.

Lybia Underwood, Brimfield, best piece of cultivated swamp ground, half acre, Book of Farm and \$3 00.

Daniel W. Day, Ravenna, second best piece of cultivated swamp ground, half acre, Diploma and \$3 00.

Seth A. Gillett, Ravenna, best Osage Orange Hedge, (no competition, but meritorious,) Stephens' Book of the Farm and \$1 00.

ON CROPS.

Perry P. Dawley, of Ravenna, best acre of wheat, thirty-five and a half bushels, Ohio Farmer and \$4 00.

William Price, of Ravenna, second best acre of wheat, thirty-one and one-fifth bushels, \$3 00.

Levi K. Taylor, Randolph, best acre of Indian Corn, two hundred and two bushels, Book of Farm and \$3 00.

Greenbury Keen, Edinburgh, second best acre of Indian Corn, one hundred and sixty-four bushels, \$3 00.

R. H. Peck, Streetsborough, third best acre of Indian Corn, one hundred and forty-seven bushels, Ohio Farmer and \$1 00.

Philo Selby, Paris, best half acre of Potatoes, one hundred and seventy-five bushels, \$4 00.

R. J. Thompson, Ravenna, second best half acre of Potatoes, one hundred and fifty-five bushels, \$3 00.

J. C. Giddings, Palmyra, third best half acre of Potatoes, one hundred and twenty-one and a half bushels, Ohio Cultivator and \$1 00.

Benjamin Osterhold, Shalersville, best acre of Grass, three and a half tons, Diploma and \$2 00.

OFFICERS.

President.....William Coolman, Ravenna.
Vice President.....Alvah Udall, Hiram.
Recording Secretary.....P. B. Conant, Ravenna.
Corresponding Secretary.....E. P. Brainerd, "
Treasurer.....Wm. Frazer, "

Executive Committee.—Marcus F. Spellman, William Stedman, Joseph Angel, Wm. R. Kelso, U. S. Bristol.

Number of members of the Society, 511.

Increase of members the past year, 104.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts.....\$690 10
 Total expenditures.....681 49

Balance in hand.....8 61

WM. FRAZER, Treasurer.

December 1853.

PREBLE COUNTY.

BY D. LESH.

Principal Crops, Wheat Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Potatoes, Fruit, Flax seed, Clover seed, Timothy seed, Hay, Butter, Wool, Pork and Beef. The estimate product and value of each will be found in the following table :

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.*	NO. OF ACRES.	USUAL AVERAGE PER ACRE.	AVERAGE PER ACRE FOR THIS YEAR.	TOTAL PRODUCT FOR THIS YEAR.	VAL. PER BUSHEL &c.	TOTAL VALUE.
Wheat.....	34,560	18	14.5	501,120	1 00	501,120
Corn.....	43,200	45	37	1,608,400	33½	536,133
Oats.....	8,640	40	22	190,080	33½	63,360
Barley.....	1,370	35	30	41,100	50	20,550
Rye.....	1,080	25	19	20,520	60	12,312
Potatoes.....	1,728	175	250	432,000	25	108,000
Fruit.....	4,320	500	800	3,456,000	15	518,400
Flaxseed.....	12,362	10	4	49,448	1 25	61,810
Cloverseed.....	864	1.5	1.75	1,512	5 00	7,560
Timothyseed.....	130	12	5	650	2 00	1,300
Hay.....	18,960	1.5	.5	9,480	12 00	13,760
Butter.....	---	---	---	447,200	12½	55,900
Wool.....	---	---	---	172,000	37½	64,800
Pork.....	---	---	---	12,368,000	4 00	414,720
Beef.....	---	---	---	3,456,000	5 00	172,800

*The above list will show the aggregate product; the surplus would fall considerably below this.

Wheat—The wheat crop is growing more and more important every year. The time was when wheat was considered a very uncertain crop, for in addition to its present enemies, the rust and fly, the soil was very subject to heaving or freezing out the plant, which has been almost entirely overcome by improving the soil by proper culture, rendering it more compact and congenial to the nature of the plant. The dangers of being winter killed, to which it was formerly subjected, have also been almost entirely overcome by early sowing, so as to give the plant a sufficient degree of hardiness to stand the severity of the winter.

Draining.—There has also been a great deal done by draining, so as to carry off all surplus water as speedily as possible. The best method of doing which, and that generally resorted to here, is under draining, or as it is generally termed "blind ditching," and as I do not recollect seeing an account of it in any previous report, a brief description may not be considered obtrusive. Dig your ditch varying in size according to the amount of water to pass through, generally about 18 inches wide by 20 inches deep, cut your ditch as nearly as possible along the lowest part of your ground, taking care to cut it straight, and to make all turns at right angles. Your ditch being cut and nicely cleaned out you are now ready to put in the timber; and this to make a good ditch is a nice job. You should prepare the bottom pieces or sills about six inches wide by three or four inches thick, and eight or ten feet long. Next prepare your lids for covering; oak timber is best but where this is scarce any other may be substituted if it will split. The covers should be just as long as your ditch is wide, may be split any width, and should be about two inches thick. If your ditch is now nicely cleaned out and leveled, for great care should be taken not to have any eddy places in it; you may then proceed to place your sills one upon each side. You should always be careful that your timbers are placed down fine and solid, as I have known them to fall down after the ditch was filled up and cause a great deal of trouble. You will next place your lids on, making joints at least so that an ordinary sized bullet cannot pass through, after which your ditch is ready to be filled up. A ditch of this description will cost from 25 to 30 cents per rod, and generally pays for its construction in one or at the farthest in two years. Ground thus prepared is peculiarly adapted for wheat, as it seldom retains water upon its surface more than a few hours after a rain, and produces a much stronger and thriftier plant than otherwise, either of which is very important to the safety of wheat in severe winter weather. The other impediments to successful wheat culture, the rust and fly, we partially obviate by early sowing. The past season has fully demonstrated the fact that early sowing is best on account of fly, for although some pieces may have escaped their depredations in the fall, it invariably shared a common fate in the spring and being late, and thrown still further back by the fly, it was rust stricken and scarcely worth harvesting, while the early wheat generally shared better on account of the fly, and matured before the rust set in.

Some of our farmers have this year tried the experiment of sowing as early as the latter part of July, and although the fly in this vicinity has been very bad, their wheat appears to be less injured than that of many who sowed in September.

There are a number of varieties of wheat sown in this county, mostly the white chaff beardy, the Mediterranean and the blue stem Genesee. The Mediterranean rather predominates in this fall's sowing on account of its not being liable to rust, or the attacks of the fly. There is being a new variety of wheat introduced, called the smooth Mediterranean, being essentially different from the other Mediterranean, in it being a smooth wheat and the other beardy.

We have been experimenting upon the utility of raising wheat a number of years in succession upon the same soil, and after trying it for five or six years,

report that a continued succession of wheat upon the same soil will rather enrich than impoverish it, and in all probability, the last crop of wheat will be the best. The most of the wheat is sown upon wheat, oats, and flax stubble. The old plan of sowing among the green corn, and fallowing not much favored any more.

Corn.—This year's crop fell considerably short of an average on account of the drought which prevails through so large a portion of our country the past season, yet notwithstanding those farmers who "worked in faith," and frequently stirred their ground have made good crops of corn. The best remedy known for drought is to live in hope and keep at work in it. I have known farmers to despair because their corn would wilt a little in plowing, stop the plow, and lay by for rain. And I have seen the same farmer go into his field in the fall and gather nubbins, while his neighbor, in an adjoining field gathered ears, the reward of his industry and vigilance during the prevalence of the drought.

The variety of corn mostly raised is the large yellow. It is considered the most profitable for stock, the feeding of which is the most extensive use to which the crop is applied.

Oats.—The great difficulty in the successful cultivation of this crop is its liability to "lodge." The best way yet discovered among us to prevent this is very early sowing. Sow if possible so early, that, after it is up it will get a few frosts or even freezes, and it will all be the better for it. This appears to give the plant a hardiness and rigidity which it retains to maturity.

A new and superior variety of oats have been introduced here, called the "black oats" deriving their name from their color, the grain being of a blackish cast. They generally outweigh by several pounds any of the other varieties cultivated.

Grass and Hay.—Timothy and clover, are the varieties generally cultivated for hay. Clover is generally sowed for renovating the soil and for pastures, and frequently one or two crops of hay are harvested from it during the two or three years it is permitted to lay in grass. The best method for starting clover, is to sow it upon your wheatfield sometime between the first of March and the middle of April. Sow at the rate of about one bushel to ten acres. The best method yet tried among us for starting timothy meadows, is to sow at about the rate of one bushel of seed to twelve acres of ground, immediately after sowing your wheat. You should, so far as evenness of surface is concerned, prepare your ground for meadow in putting in your wheat. You may either sow your seed on top of the ground and permit it to remain so, or run over it with a light harrow or brush. The benefit to be derived depends upon the kind of weather immediately after sowing. By this method of sowing I have never known an entire failure; while I have known frequent entire failures by sowing in the winter or spring.

Our hay crops were this year materially shortened by the drought. Many old meadows were an almost entire failure. The best meadows were those of about two or three years' setting upon wheat ground, well prepared as above described. We never attempt to improve old meadows. The plan generally adopted is to plow up the old meadows, and cultivate the soil in grain and set new ones, thus forming a beautiful and profitable rotation.

Potatoes.—This year's crop of potatoes was very good, not effected any by the drought or but very little by the rot. Generally raised for table use. Neshannocks mostly preferred, though more liable to rot than most other varieties. A great many Pinkeyes and blues raised and preferred by some. There is a kind of blue potato raised here, which in my opinion is superior to the Neshannocks, or any other potato for early use, from the fact that it matures much earlier, a consideration of considerable importance, as I am satisfied from personal observation

and experience that a large amount of the summer complaints so prevalent, particularly among children, during the months of July and August, have their origin in a too frequent use of unripe potatoes. The potatoes referred to I have always found fit for use before any others. There are several other root crops raised in the county, such as turnips, onions, carrots, field beets, &c. Turnips, and onions mostly for table use. Carrots and field beets are rather upon the experimental yet. We shall probably be able to report upon them more fully next year.

Fruit.—In this product our county is far above a medium county in Ohio. In apples and pears, there has been a marked improvement, within the last few years, both in quantity and quality. The opening of a commendable market for the green fruit, by railroad, has given quite a stimulus to fruit growing, and from present indications we expect in a few years to be supplied with an abundance of fruit unsurpassed by any in the same latitude. It is marketed in the green and dry state, as also in apple butter, &c., the former probably the most profitable.

Seeds.—There is considerable clover seed produced in the county, yet in seed flax is by far the most extensively grown. The crop was this year cut short by drought. Weeds appear to be the greatest impediment to successful flax culture. An experiment has been made by some of our farmers to remedy this by plowing their grounds in the spring and permitting it to remain unsown until about the middle of May or first of June, in order to vegetate all foreign seeds that may be in the ground, and then by a second plowing effectually destroy them. This plan occasionally works admirably, but this year, as generally the remedy was worse than the disease, for it as effectually destroyed the flax as the weed crop. The dry weather which we almost invariably have at that period, coming at the very time the seed is forming. This year the drought set in about the time it was sown, and not the tenth seed vegetated.

Tobacco.—There is some of this raised in our county, but upon the whole it is considered a very unprofitable crop both to the raiser and consumer, and we hope soon to its cultivation entirely abandoned.

Dairy Products.—There is not a great amount of attention paid to these, owing to the greater value of land for tilling than for grazing purposes, yet almost every farmer keeps cows enough to furnish butter for his own use, and some for market. And since the facilities for a speedy market has been opened, the demand for prime roll has increased, and our county is probably second to none in Ohio in quality of butter. For milkers graded cattle are generally preferred.

Sheep and Wool.—Wool growing has gotten to be quite an item in our county. There are not so many sheep in the county now as there were five years ago, but what we have are decidedly of a superior quality to those we then had. I know of farmers who several years ago kept large flocks of sheep without profit or credit, who are now feeding less than one half the number with both profit and credit, besides the pleasure of having around them fine, healthy and fat sheep, instead of poor miserable shadows, not of things to come, but of things that might have been.

We have all grades, from the finest Merinoes and Saxons down to the Bakewell and common wool. The middle wools are generally preferred, probably only because there is no machinery here for the manufacture of fine wool; though by some it is thought our climate is not congenial to their health. This though notwithstanding the many controversies upon the subject can only be determined by actual experiments.

The proportion of lambs raised to the number of ewes, I would estimate at about three lambs to five ewes.

Pork.—There is raised in our county a great surplus of pork. It is mostly slaughtered in the county and sent off in the shape of bulk pork. Our stock of hogs has been very much improved, and would compare favorably with those of any other county in the west. We have mostly a cross between the Russian and improved China, combining, when properly crossed, some very valuable qualities, such as health, size and fattening at any age. And as an evidence of their superiority, it may be remarked that there are annually quite a number driven out of the county to various sections as stock from which to breed.

Beef.—There evidently is a considerable disposition manifested by our farmers to improve their breeds of beef cattle. Already have we some of the best stock that our country affords, but so manifest are the superior qualities of improved stock that no one can rest content until all shall have the improved breeds. Short horn Durhams are generally preferred on account of their superior size and early maturity.

Horses.—Are undergoing rapid improvement. You may know a farmer "by the kind of a team he drives," is a common and true remark. The horses bred here, are mostly of fine size, and are valuable for home use, or for market. The best mode of breaking young horses, is unquestionably by kindness.

Implements.—One great objection to the improved machines now in use, is their liability to get out of repair. A farmer has need to remove all the brash timber from a machine, substituting good oak, and adding iron braces before he can venture to put it to daily use. But on the whole, improved implements have been, and still promise to be, of great value to farmers. The profits arising from their use, would be greatly enhanced, by their being made more durable.

Our farmers are using the field rollers, quite extensively, not only in grain and seed crops, but in the culture of corn ground. A rough cloddy soil is much improved by the use of the roller when wanted for a corn crop.

Mills.—There are in this county 31 grist mill, and 58 saw mills, worth \$32,651. Several of the grist mills are among the best in the State. Only one of these is propelled by steam. We have besides, oil and woolen mills, potteries, &c. Our farmers and mechanics are evidently emulous to place our county in such a position as shall be creditable to themselves, and an honor to the State of which she is a part.

Condition of the Agricultural Society.—We held our fourth Fair at Eaton, on the 20th and 21st days of October last. The attendance was large, and the increase of exhibitors was far beyond the expectations of us all. We number 273 members.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Jas. Demston, Gratis.
<i>Vice President</i>	E. Taylor. Eaton.
<i>Secretary</i>	Danl. Lesh, Wheatville.
<i>Treasurer</i>	J. P. Brookins, Eaton.

Managers.—Jesse Stebbles, P. Shedlor, Dr. J. Paramour, Newton Larsh, O. Barker.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts	\$771 46
“ disbursements.....	766 06
Balance on hand	\$5 40

J. P. BROOKINS, Treasurer.

Dec. 1853.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

BY HUGH GAMBLE.

Wheat.—Until recently wheat has been the principal article of produce in this county. But the weevil has made depredations the past year on all the late growths, so that it is now greatly superseded by the corn crop which gave an extraordinary yield this year both as to number of acres and quantity to the acre. I think that an average of 30 bushels per acre is but a fair estimate. For present prices, see bills annexed, and my report of last year. As to quantity raised I have no data by which to state; but it is larger than ever before; partly owing to improved culture and partly owing to the reclamation of the swamp lands and marshy soil in the western part of the county. Now with the foreign demands, and easy transportation, it is a profitable crop for commercial purposes: whereas formerly, it was produced for feeding purposes only. The average price last year was 45 cents; it now only commands 40 cents. The low price of corn and pork at the present time is partly owing to the derangement and destruction of the Rail Road line in Pennsylvania at Erie.

Fruit.—Fruit growing has become a profitable business. Large quantities are transported east, west and south. Fruit has greatly improved within a few years. The Agricultural Fairs have done much to awaken a spirit of improvement. The comparison of fruit creates a rivalry and an inquiry for new varieties and better kinds; then our Pomologists with their books, their catalogues, and their practice are consulted, then we have an extensive book store in Mansfield, and with the advantage of a few fruit men who are devoting much attention to this business, amongst whom are Miller Moody, of Belleville; Samuel Myers of Franklin, and Joseph McIntyre of Troy. And besides all these advantages the circulation of periodicals, such as the *Ohio Cultivator*, *Ohio Farmer*, and *Horticultural Review*, all of which should be in more general circulation as they are all so pre eminently useful in giving comfort, profit, and character, to a community by disseminating useful knowledge in Horticulture and Agriculture, as well as Pomology. I would earnestly recommend to all such societies to award premiums in books and pamphlets, as intelligence begets improvement in all that is laudable.

Seeds.—Clover produces a very heavy revenue to the county; and it is a staple article of our products. There are probably 12,000 bushels produced this

year in the county, of which about 10,000 bushels will go to market at an average price of \$5 per bushel. Our county is not celebrated for its manufacture of butter and cheese; and that which is made here is of an inferior quality, particularly the cheese, although every body makes butter, but few make cheese for want of skill. Much improvement is being manifested in the art of making butter within the last two years, good specimens were exhibited at our last Fair, and our public houses are supplied with the best quality of butter. As to the quantity transported during the current year it has probably amounted to 60 tons, at an average price of \$240 per ton, making an aggregate of \$14,400.

The improvement in breed of cattle has been confined to a few enterprising men, so that no demonstration has been furnished to the public, but public opinion is in favor of crossing our common breeds with the Devon in preference to the larger cattle. How far this opinion may change on further experience is yet to be tested. When the dryest lands have become exhausted by a succession of grains and crops, and the marshy lands are reclaimed to the growth of tame grass, then our farmers may improve their stock of cattle, and manufacture more and better cheese while they resuscitate their wheat lands. At present the article of cheese manufactured on the Western Reserve costs the county of Richland, and amounts to far greater than that accruing from the sale of butter, and that too where we have a soil as productive of grass as any other county. The house of G. W. Moore & Co., in the town of Shelby, informed me that they have purchased and retailed from the Western Reserve, cheese to the amount of 40 tons in one year at prices much above the manufacturing costs. Let the farmers consider this and let their farms rest.

Sheep and Wool.—In sheep and wool there has been a decided improvement within the last two years. The fine specimens presented at our Fairs show that our wool growers are not to be excelled, and that they are not ignorant of their pecuniary interest in growing good sheep. The sheep most common are Merinos imported from Vermont and crossed with the best Ohio breeds and Saxon. Some are rearing English sheep and esteem them as hardy, long woolled and profitable. The wool is mostly purchased by merchants who are not good judges to discriminate between qualities, which has much deterred the progress of improvement. But the farmers and wool growers have partially remedied the evil by bringing samples of wool and specimens of sheep together at the Fairs and comparing qualities and discussing merits. They acquire intelligence and know better how to choose the markets, so as not to be cheated by buyers. For the number, see report from Auditor's book.

Hogs.—The hog stock has been somewhat improved in the county within the last year, but much the largest part are of the common or most degenerate breed. The high price of hogs and pork one year ago created an excitement that induced breeding and growing of all the various kinds from the "*Wee Kelberna Blasts*" to the plump and waddling China, the lively active Berkshire, or the more noble of the hog tribe. The county is over stocked with hogs and the markets are over stocked with pork, and prices low, ranging at about \$4 per hundred at Shelby and Mansfield. The hogs are all slaughtered on the farms and transported whole to Cleveland; not much of it packed in the county more than is necessary for home consumption. There will probably be transported to the eastern market from the county in this month about 9,000 hogs at an average cost of \$8 00, making an aggregate of \$72,000.

Horses.—Not any material improvement has been made in the kind of horses, though many thousand are sold to eastern horse dealers for prices ranging from \$80 to \$150 per head. The great object with most buyers is to procure bone and

muscle without much regard to blood or splendor. This being the case all that we have to do is to breed in the old line of Pennsylvania stock and improve by high feeding. How long this state of the horse trade may continue is uncertain, but a finer race must supersede the present as soon as our horse dealers are aroused to the advancement of better blood by a prospective view of general interests.

Experiments in renovating soils have been neglected. The practice of hauling the barn yard manure to the fields once a year is the only course as yet pursued, without much regard to close scraping or even distribution of it, while large amounts of decomposed substances are continually wasting. Spent tan bark, old saw dust, chip accumulations, muck from swamps and marshes, offals from slaughter houses, ashes, and old decayed timber, all are good renovators. I have tried all of these on the culture of trees, shrubs, fruits and vegetables, and have sanguine hopes of seeing others improving their exhausted soils or preventing the soils from becoming exhausted.

I know one man, the owner of one of the model farms in the county, who keeps his lands all in the best condition by hauling manure from a livery stable some miles distant. That man accumulates wealth every day and, thrift, prosperity and comfort are all around him.

For the better organization of our Fairs and for the more effectual means of compelling all who attend the Annual Fairs to contribute something for the benefit of all, the society has enclosed a show ground with suitable stands for the display of vegetable productions, fruits, flowers, artistic displays, &c.; besides stalls for all kinds of stock and a graded circular track for equestrian exhibitions, all of which have so far resulted to the satisfaction of the association and to the general improvement of the county interests.

In meeting together annually with the best of our stock, the productions of our farms, orchards, vineyard, gardens, and manufacturing shops, and above all the handy work, artistic skill, and beautiful flowers of the ladies, and more beautiful than all, the grandest part of God's creation to animate and to bless us with their presence, which is calculated to exercise a salutary influence and excite a more lively emulation in the improvements in agriculture and its concomitants.

That our county is making considerable improvement in the science as well as practice of agriculture, is evident in every township; but still we are, many of us, far behind the progress of the times in which we live. Our people are too neglectful of their reading opportunities, but few (in comparison to the number of farmers) of the worthy agricultural and horticultural papers are read.

I would here most earnestly urge the importance of a more general reading of those papers that treat of agriculture and horticulture, as best calculated to inspire the mind with a lively appreciation of the beauties of the natural productions of the earth and the elements from which they are produced.

It is intelligence which fixes the character of farmers, and dispels prejudice and error. Mark the man who cries out against the improvements of the age, such as deep plowing, under draining, hoeing in time of drought, decomposition of all manures, irrigation and the crossing of breeds, warm stabling, frequent feeding to produce animal heat, mildness in treatment to all animals, to produce gentleness and increase fat, and above all, the man who opposes all associations for mutual improvement in the culture of the soils and its production, that man has not improved the advantages of the means presented to every citizen of Ohio.

Amount collected from shows, \$100.

There are no escheated lands in the county.

The following is the amount of produce purchased by Anderson Davis from Dec. 1, 1852, to Dec. 1, 1853 :

21,000 bushels wheat, average cost	\$1 06	\$22,260 00
4,000 " oats	" 25	1,000 00
600 " corn	" 45	270 00
150 " dried apples	" 1 00	150 00
50 " beans	" 87	83 75
2,300 " clover seed	" 5 12	11,787 50
50 " timothy seed	" 1 50	75 00
1,800 hogs weighing 360,000 lbs, \$6 06 per hundred		21,816 00
10,000 lbs butter 12½ per lb		1,250 00
Total amount		\$58,652 25

Up to January 4, 1854.

1,800 hogs weighing 360,000 lbs, \$4 00 per hundred	\$14,400 00
600 bushels clover seed, 5 00 " bushel	3,000 00

No. of horses 10,187; value \$425,982. No. cattle 23,650; value \$197,720. No. of mules 31; value \$1,117. No. of sheep 87,663; value \$122,551. No. Hogs 33,598; value \$67,617.

OFFICERS.

President	Hugh Gamble, Shelby.
Vice Presidents	Wm. Moody, Belleville.
	J. S. Lockwood, Mansfield.
	A. Rollston, Plymouth.
	T. B. Andrews, _____
	P. Biglow, Mansfield.
Recording Secretary	A. J. Phelps, "
Corresponding Secretary	W. H. Shupe, "
Treasurer	G. W. Warring, "

Executive Committee.—J. Finney, J. Cook, A. L. Herrington, J. Swarner, T. Clark, S. Myers, S. Fenner, J. H. Culberson, R. Willson, and Ira Ward.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total expenditures	\$1,129 48
" receipts	1,102 79

Balance due Treasurer. \$26 69

GEO. W. WARRING, Treasurer.

Dec. 1853.

ROSS COUNTY.

BY J. P. ANDERSON AND R. H. LANSING.

Principal crops, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Hay and Grass.

Wheat.—Average 16 bushels, present season 20 bushels. Preventives of rust, early sowing.

Corn.—Average 40 bushels; this year over an average. Fed to hogs and cattle mostly. Price 31 cents per bushel.

Oats.—Average 30 bushels; not quite an average this season. Suffered from drought.

Rye and Barley.—Rye averages 40 bushels. Price 50 cents. Barley averages 45 bushels. Price 60 cents per bushel.

Hay.—Average 2 tons; much shortened the present season, say one-half. Price from \$9 to \$10 per ton. For seeding Timothy is preferred— $\frac{1}{8}$ bushel per acre. Cost of growing hay \$3 per ton.

Potatoes.—Average 150 bushels. Kind preferred is Grey Neshannoc. Liable to the rot. We use barn yard manure. Know of no remedy for the rot.

Fruit.—Not very good, but improving. None exported.

Seeds.—But little raised, none for export. Some imported for use.

Other crops.—But little flax grown in the county. Some broomcorn. Considerable maple sugar—no particular mode of clarifying.

Butter and Cheese.—Supply home demand only. Breeds preferred for dairy native and cross with blood cattle.

Sheep and Wool.—50,000 pounds probably produced in the county. Considerable improvement in quality. About 8 sheep can be kept on acre of ground, if well set in grass. Not much of a sheep county.

Pork.—Amount produced about 80,000 pounds. Price \$6 per cwt. Mostly slaughtered in the county. No special improvement in the breeds. 20 bushels of corn will make 100 pounds of pork.

Beef.—About 5000 head annually exported. \$50 average value. Great improvement in cattle. Durhams preferred—mature early and fatten easy. 100 bushels of corn will produce 200 pounds of Durham beef. Fed to common stock 150 pounds.

Horses.—About 800 exported. A marked improvement taking place. Roadsters preferred. Average value \$80. 50 mules are reared in the county annually. Worth \$100 and over. Best mode of breaking young horses is with kindness.

Implements.—An improvement in these, especially in the use of drills, sub-soil plows, improved threshers, &c.

Minerals.—An abundance of building stone.

Mills.—No increase. We have a large woolen factory and paper mill in successful operation.

\$104,50 have been collected for the State Agricultural fund.

No eacheated lands.

Drilling will produce more wheat and corn than by the old modes. Rolling is

a great advantage. We believe that a thorough pulverizing of the soil is desirable for winter grains.

Drainage.—But little wet land in the county. Open drains used.

Orchards.—We plant in holes 18 inches deep and 3 feet wide, and use street scrapings for manure. Prune from the 15th to 20th of June. Mulching will keep back the flowering season. Best mode of grafting is near the ground in the spring.

Our society has purchased 12 acres of ground 1 mile east of Chillicothe, beautifully situated. Cost of ground \$2,500 and have added an expense of over \$1200 for improvements. The time for preparation was too short, but notwithstanding this, the display was excellent in nearly all departments, and we look for a very large exhibition next year.

Number of members 213.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	J. R. Anderson, Chillicothe.
<i>Vice President</i>	D. B. Harness, “
<i>Secretary</i>	R. H. Lansing, “
<i>Treasurer</i>	C. A. Trimble, “

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Received from all sources	\$963 65
Expended, “ “	656 26
Balance on hand,	\$307,39

C. A. TRIMBLE, Treasurer.

December 1853.

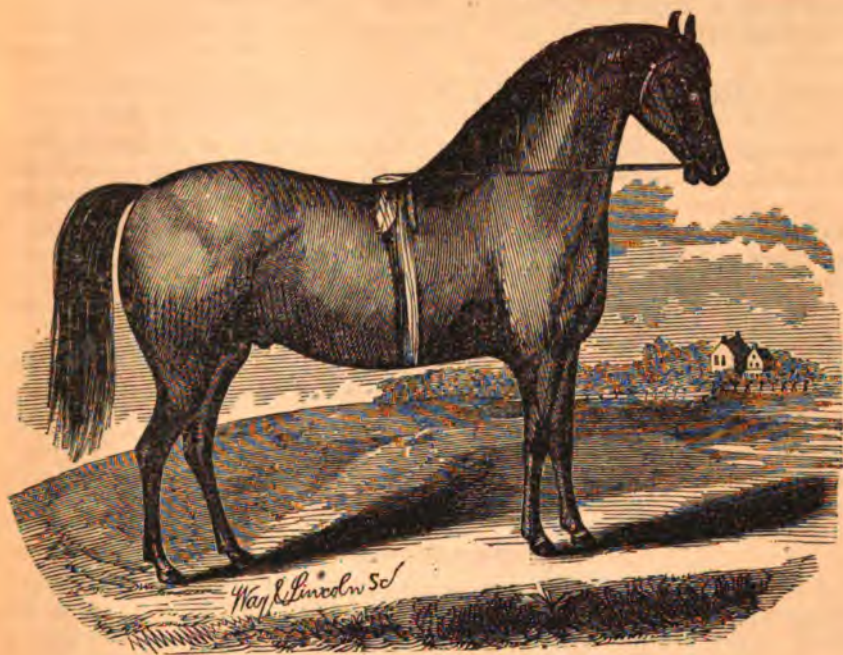
SANDUSKY COUNTY.

BY L. Q. RAWSON AND D. CLAPPER.

Wheat.—Average yield per acre in ordinary seasons 20 bushels; this year probably 14 bushels. The crop of the last year was very much injured by the drought during the early part of the season.

Corn.—Average yield per acre 30 bushels. We have a few farmers in this county who produce an average crop of from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. The soil on these farms is not superior to a large portion of the county, and with proper cultivation the average yield in the county might be increased to 60 bushels.

Oats.—Average yield per acre 45 bushels.



CANADIAN MORGAN.

Owned by the Messrs. Gibson, of Melmore, Seneca county, Ohio. The above horse is a cross of the Morgan and Canadian. He is a jet black; was imported from the British Dominions in 1853, and bids fair to be of great service in improving our stock of horses. He is a horse of vigorous constitution, powerfully muscled, and speedy as a roadster.

Grasses.—Average yield per acre 2 tons. This year the crop was injured by drought, and did not average perhaps more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons. A large portion of the soil in this county is a clay loam intermixed with lime, on which grass, wheat and corn grow luxuriantly. We only need deeper plowing and more thorough cultivation to make our county equal any other in the State in the growth of these crops.

Fruit.—Apples and Peaches are produced in considerable quantities, and our young orchards are of improved quality and good fruit.

Seeds.—Much attention has been recently paid to the raising of Clover seed. The average yield per acre is probably about 3 bushels and worth from \$5 to \$6 per bushel.

Sheep and Wool.—The number of sheep is rapidly increasing. There are very few if any Saxons in the county. Our farmers are improving their flocks with good Merino bucks. Our Merinos appear to be as hardy as the native sheep. The average price of wool for the past year is from 40 to 50 cents.

Pork.—Hogs are raised in great abundance in the county, the amount we do not know. Many are sold as stock hogs and exported. We are told of one mercantile house in town which buys annually about 400,000 pounds of slaughtered pork.

Beef.—The raising of cattle has of late been looked upon by our farmers as a good business, and the number of cattle in our county is rapidly increasing. Our stock until very recently has been principally of the native breed, but of late a few thorough bred short-horn Durhams have been brought in. Crosses between these and our natives are much improving the young stock.

Implements.—Some of our farmers are using wheat drills, sub-soil plows, rollers and harvesting machines, but they have not been used in our county long enough to judge of their merits. The sub-soil plow is no doubt as well adapted to our soil as any in the State.

Minerals.—Limestone is abundant, and good lime to an unlimited amount can be burnt very cheap. We have several good and extensive quarries of building stone and we have an abundance of good clay for the manufacture of brick.

Our county Auditor says the law relating to public shows has been enforced, and that there is \$20 in the treasury belonging to the Agricultural fund.

Number of members 287.

PREMIUM WHEAT CROP.

Seneca Hilt raised 552 bushels on 22 acres of ground.

Two years since the same ground was in wheat, producing a similar yield. Last year in clover, which was taken off the ground. For the last crop the ground was manured with 12 loads of manure. Crop put in with a common cultivator.

PREMIUM POTATOE CROP.

J. T. Shults raised on $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of ground 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of potatoes.

Green sward, plowed 7 inches deep, harrowed smooth and planted 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

Cost of culture..... \$3 00

17 AG. REP.

OFFICERS.

President.....Leo Q. Rawson, Fremont.
Vice President.....Joseph R. Clark, Riley.
Secretary.....D. Capper, Fremont.
Treasurer.....C. S. Glick, "
Managers.—John S. Gardner, Paul Tew. Isaac Glick, Peter Beangard and Jas. Vallette.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts.....	\$720 41
" Expenditures.....	583 57
Balance on hand.....	\$136 57

G. S. GLICK, Treasurer.

December 1853.

SCIOTO COUNTY.

BY G. N. B. HEMPSTED.

Our principal products are Corn, Wheat, Potatoes and Hay.

Corn.—Of corn, we raised the last year 965,762 bushels, something less than heretofore; the average per acre a fraction over 40 bushels. We think our strongest ground is yielding less every year. Of this amount, the furnaces who depend upon this county for their supplies, are 600,000 bushels, leaving 365,762 for other purposes; used by distillers and for home consumption. Price 65 cents per bushel.

Wheat.—Of wheat our average crop the last year was ten bushels and a fraction to the acre. A few years since, the weevil affected our wheat to a great extent, since that, we are not aware of any disease or injury to which it is liable, except that which arises from the manner of cultivation, therefore, easily remedied. The ground is generally scarified, the grain sowed and harrowed in. We believe if the soil was plowed deep, the seed plowed in and rolled, that the difficulty of being winter-killed would be effectually obviated. We have no means of ascertaining the crop of the present year. The last reliable account gives as the product of the county, 33,155 bushels. This crop in southern Ohio has heretofore been deemed very uncertain, hence our farmers have given very little attention to it. For the last few years they have more confidence, and are extending the culture of this article. We have three merchant mills in our county, grinding annually 228,000 bushels, and could consume, were it attainable, 421,000. Of the amount ground 186,812 came from abroad. One of our mills ground 48,000 bushels, two

thirds of which came from the county of Jackson. Those engaged in the manufacture of flour, say that less than one fourth is obtained from our county. We have made 45,600 barrels of flour the past year, besides which 25,000 barrels have been brought from abroad by one single house, and all sold in the city of Portsmouth, mostly to supply home demand.

Oats.—The yield of oats is small, not more than twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. One house in Portsmouth has imported 10,000 bushels, and the demand not supplied. The injuries to this crop, arise from skimming the surface and scanting the seed. If deep plowing be practiced and plenty of seed used, there is no crop that will respond to the labors of the farmer more satisfactorily.

Rye.—Of rye and barley we can say nothing, as very little of either is raised in our county.

Hay.—Of hay we can say nothing satisfactorily, except that the quantity raised is altogether insufficient to supply our own market. Large quantities are brought from abroad. Price \$12 per ton in the field. It is supposed that two tons per acre is a large yield.

Potatoes.—Of the amount of potatoes raised we have no means of knowing reliably. In regard to this article we would remark, that our county does not supply the demands of her own population. Price 60 cents per bushel. The Neshannock and Baltimore blues are most cultivated; the former thought to be the best. There has been no disease for the last few years. When the rot was here, it prevailed entirely on the clay soil: on sandy soil it has never made its appearance.

Fruit.—The character of our fruit is very indifferent. Within a few years, some efforts have been made to improve it. Some fine specimens of apples, peaches, quinces, &c., were exhibited at our fair, but as yet we get our fine apples, peaches, &c., from other counties, although we have of both of very superior qualities, but not in great abundance.

Seeds and other products.—Few or none of these articles are cultivated in our county. None of these articles are exported. We have an oil mill which uses 1200 bushels of flaxseed per year, 800 of which is supplied by our own county. In regard to the other articles, little or none is produced.

Dairy Products.—On this subject we can only say, that the supply of butter is altogether inadequate to supply the demand. Price from 15 to 25 cents per pound. As to cheese, were it not for *cheesedom* in Ohio, we should never have the article.

Sheep.—In regard to sheep, we can only say, that there are in the county 8170. The wool of these, as we believe, is used entirely for domestic use. None exported.

Hogs.—20,269 hogs are said to have been in the county the last year. Of these 3000 were slaughtered, the product of which was 581,514 lbs. The demand for the furnaces alone, was 500,000 lbs., leaving 81,514 lbs. for other purposes. Our farmers were supplied from their own slaughtering.

Cattle.—9,449 head of cattle are reported as being in the county. The city of Portsmouth uses 1500 head annually, of which 500 only are furnished by our own county. There have been some importations of some choice Durham short horns, and we hope shortly to give a much better account of our cattle.

Horses.—We have no means of ascertaining certainly the number of horses or mules raised in this county. We are told that there are 3,626 horses, and 93 mules in the county. None are exported, and but little improvement in the stock. We hope, however upon this subject, that it is nearly day light with us. In reply

OFFICERS.

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Vice President.....Joseph R. Clark, Riley.
Secretary.....D. Capper, Fremont.
Treasurer.....C. S. Glick, "
Managers.—John S. Gardner, Paul Tew, Isaac Glick, Peter Beaugard and Jas. Vallette.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts.....	\$720 41
" Expenditures.....	583 57
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$136 57</u>

G. S. GLICK, Treasurer.

December 1853.

SCIOTO COUNTY.

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Rye.—Of rye and barley we can say nothing, as very little of either is raised in our county.

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Fruit.—The character of our fruit is very indifferent. Within a few years, some efforts have been made to improve it. Some fine specimens of apples, peaches, quinces, &c., were exhibited at our fair, but as yet we get our fine apples, peaches, &c, from other counties, although we have of both of very superior qualities, but not in great abundance.

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OFFICERS.

President.....Leo Q. Rawson, Fremont.
Vice President.....Joseph R. Clark, Riley.
Secretary.....D. Capper, Fremont.
Treasurer.....C. S. Glick, "
Managers.—John S. Gardner, Paul Tew, Isaac Glick, Peter Beaugard and Jas. Vallette.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts.....	\$720 41
" Expenditures.....	583 57
Balance on hand.....	\$136 57

G. S. GLICK, Treasurer.

December 1853.

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to the last two questions under this head, the present writer will give his own personal experience, which is comprised in two words, patience and kindness.

Implements.—The sub-soil, double mouldboard Michigan, double shovel, roller, and threshing machine have been lately introduced, and so far as we have information are perfectly satisfactory.

Other Improvements.—The first opening of the soil in this portion of Ohio has spoiled our farmers. It was so productive that they believed its fertility would never leave it. They have, therefore subjected it to a scourging course of tillage, by which most of the essential elements of its fertility have been finally exhausted, without ever dreaming that it was necessary to make any compensating additions, and they have consequently made none.

Minerals.—We are not aware that coal to any amount is found in our county. The amount of iron last year, as near as we can ascertain, is 20,000 tons. There is a great increase in building stone; to what amount we cannot say. We have one stone steam mill, carrying some eight or ten gangs of saws, and doing a large amount of business. Of building stone we have any quantity, and of brick to correspond.

Mills.—Flour mills three, grist mills ten, saw mills twelve, foundries three, furnaces nine, woolen mills two, oil mills one, finishing shops two, and one powder mill, which latter has been touched off once since it commenced. Also one rolling mill and forge, which manufactures of finished iron, three thousand four hundred tons.

The law relating to public shows has been enforced, and forty dollars are the result. There are no no escheated lands.

No. 21. On this query we can give no information.

No. 22. Not one. In answer to the last question under this head, we would remark in reply, that it is, believing as we do, that the ancients three hundred years before the present era, had all the knowledge on this subject which is necessary. They practised fall, deep and frequent plowing, satisfied that the soil could not be too finely pulverized. After this is done, and plenty of seed plowed in and the roller applied, there can be no question of the result.

Draining.—We have no information on this subject.

Hedges and Fencing.—No experiments have been tried, except one, where the hedge is ten feet high, and a horse can pass through it at any point, so that neglect can never produce or keep up a good hedge from any material whatever. Any quantity of stone at a low price and of a good quality can be obtained for fence, equal to what is produced in Connecticut.

Orchards.—The hole should be sufficiently large to permit all the roots to be perfectly free and leave the turf about two inches deeper than before transplanting. This process may be performed successfully any time from November till April, if the frost is out of the ground. In regard to manure we must be governed by the kind of soil. In clay, use sand; in wornout soil, use stable manure. Pruning is usually practised in February and March, but we are under the impression that when the growth is luxuriant, it would be better in August. Cleft grafting is usually practised, and grafting wax usually employed. We cut our scions any time from November to February, the earlier the better. put them in a damp place, and insert them in March or April. We have seen very satisfactory work done after the leaves were half an inch long. We practice "American shield budding," and never remove the wood from the bud. Cotton candlewick we find very satis-

factory to hold the bud till it adheres. We practice budding in some seasons, from July to September. Plum and cherry trees should be budded as early in the season as possible. With these trees, grafting is very uncertain, and budding does not satisfy the operator. Of mulching to retard the flowering season we have no knowledge, but to mulch with straw in transplanting trees, we are satisfied will protect them from the droughts of the summer.

In reply to the other questions we have no knowledge.

Two competitors for premiums on corn crops. Yield 111 bushels, and 102 bushels per acre.

Our Agricultural Society has leased for ten years, a beautiful grove of ten acres, at ten dollars a year. This grove is covered with the native forest, about one mile from the county seat. It was immediately inclosed with a board fence eight feet high, with such other permanent fixtures as seemed to be necessary. Upon this ground we held a fair on the last day of September and the first day of October, which taken as a whole was very gratifying to the friends of agriculture. Compared with our last annual fair, there were many important items of improvement. The exhibition of stock, particularly cattle and horses was very satisfactory. Some thorough bred cattle have been introduced by a few enterprising farmers, one of which obtained the first premium at the State Fair, and is, perhaps, one of the most desirable animals now in Ohio. The improvement in horses was very manifest, some fine stock being exhibited, mostly of the Morgan breed; well adapted to the saddle, light or heavy draught; being in other words the horse of all work. Farm products not much improved from last year, but quite equal. Of mechanical industry and skill, the same may with propriety be said.

The receipts of the society amounted to the sum of \$657.70. This is furnished by our merchants and mechanics, who appear, with a few honorable exceptions, to take more interest in the promotion of agriculture than the farmers themselves; the latter of whom appear to stand back, no doubt owing to their unreasonable prejudice against scientific, or what they term book farming, and the results of their prejudices are conclusive, from the returns they receive from the soil; which will never be bettered while that scourging system of tillage is used, that has been practiced for the last forty years; to take all you can from the earth and return nothing to it. We are extremely anxious that some means should be devised by which our farmers may be induced to cultivate more scientifically, and more abundantly than they have heretofore done, and to lay aside this slipshod system of cultivation, which has been practiced for years, and to which they seem indissolubly wedded.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

<i>President</i>	G. N. B. Hempsted,
<i>Vice President</i>	D. McDonald,
<i>Secretary</i>	T. S. Currie,
<i>Treasurer</i>	T. Dugan.
<i>Managers.</i> —J. A. Tierly, G. W. Harroldth, G. Davis, S. Pixley, Wm. Hall.	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts.....	\$657 70
“ Expenditures.....	613 50
Balance on hand.....	\$40 20

T. DUGAN, *Treasurer.*

December, 1853.

SENECA COUNTY.

BY G. SPRAGUE.

Principal Crops—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Wool, Cattle, Pork and Butter.

Wheat.—Usual average 20 bushels. White blue stem mostly grown. Seeding with drill has been found advantageous.

Corn.—This year, probably 60 bushels per acre. Corn raised in considerable quantities, partly shipped east.

Oats.—Average yield 45 to 50 bushels.

Rye and Barley.—But little grown.

Hay.—Average yield 2 tons. Price \$5 to \$7. Timothy, Clover and Red top mostly raised.

Potatoes.—Average yield one hundred and fifty bushels. Crop this year good, considerably affected with the rot. Early harvesting probably the best remedy.

Fruit.—Character of fruit good; not much exported, though raised in large quantities.

Seeds.—Cloverseed raised in considerable quantities; probable average four and a half to five bushels. But little Timothy and Flaxseeds raised.

Sheep and Wool.—Between 300,000 and 400,000 lbs produced for export. Much of this is full blood French and Spanish, and a large portion one half to three fourths blood.

Hogs.—Mostly slaughtered in the county; considerable improvement now making in the hog stock.

Horses and Mules.—Nine hundred head of horses are probably raised annually. Average value eighty to one hundred dollars. Number of mules raised fifty.

Implements.—Drills, Reapers and Corn planters are in use, with marked benefit to the farmers.

Mills.—Fifteen Flouring Mills; thirty Saw Mills; two Foundries; and ten Woolen Factories.

The law regarding shows, has been enforced, and \$120 collected.

The condition of Agriculture in this county, is rapidly improving. A high degree of interest is felt in favor of improvement in stock, and gradually the farming community are introducing better systems of tillage. By the introduction of improved plows, deeper and better plowing is practiced, and add to this, greater attention to and economy in the saving and use of manures. From this one item alone a vastly increased profit will accrue to the farmer annually.

The third Annual Fair of this society was held on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of October. The exhibition gave evidence of a marked improvement in the quality of the cattle and hog stock. This improvement may safely be stated to have been one hundred per cent.

No material improvement in the stock of horses, though the stock in the county is already good, but might be greatly improved by infusing a little more "blood" into the present stock, thereby producing horses of greater speed and bottom, and more sought after for eastern markets. Many eastern purchasers object to Ohio horses, on account of want of speed and power of endurance, which they erroneously attribute to being "corn fed." A horse of the right origin, will have speed and bottom, even though he be raised on corn and grass. Oats will not bring speed and endurance out of a horse of low parentage, having a flabby, coarse muscle, and an imperfect formation.

Mechanics long since learned the greater advantage of steel, over other metal, for carriage springs, and the ship builder could hardly be induced to use the soft, and perishable wood for ship building. When the farmer shall have learned the difference in the quality of anatomical structure in animals, he will have learned a secret of the first importance, in the breeding of animals.

Seneca has a justly deserved reputation for breeding fine sheep. And even since our last Fair here, accessions have been made of the celebrated "Atwood" stock, of which there were already many in the county.

The number of entries at the county Fair, in all departments, was between 700 and 800. The society has leased, and permanently enclosed grounds, and with the warm public opinion in favor of the enterprise, and the comfortable number of four hundred members to fall back on, her county Fairs must continue to hold and rank among the first.

OFFICERS—1853.

President Thomas Coe.
Secretary G. Sprague.
Treasurer Wm. Lary.

Managers.—S. Herrin, C. Lampkin, D. Rackenbough.

OFFICERS—1854.

President L. Battzel.
Vice President D. F. Cramer.
Secretary G. Sprague.
Treasurer Wm. Gallup.

Managers.—S. Herrin, Benjamin Gibson, Wm. Barrick, C. Lampkin, G. Kerr.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total amount of receipts	\$1,276 55
“ “ “ Expenditures	1,143 90
Balance in Treasury ..	<u>\$132 65</u>

G. SPRAGUE, Acting Treasurer.

December, 1853.

STARK COUNTY.

BY M. REYNOLDS AND J. G. LESTER.

The officers of the society have made the above statement for the purpose of showing the interest manifested in an annual exhibition, and although the expenditures for rent of grounds, erecting buildings and other improvements seems large, we confidently believe that it was a judicious outlay, and is now richly worth to the society all that it has cost, and now that it is all the property of the society, and paid for, we look forward to the revenue which will arise from it for admission fees as a fruitful source upon which to base our premium list.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	J. G. Lester.
<i>Vice President</i>	Abel McFarland.
<i>Secretary</i>	H. P. Dunbar.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Madison Reynolds.

Directors.—Edward Brook, Isaiah Estep, Wm. C. Grant, Henry Firestone, Joseph Painter.

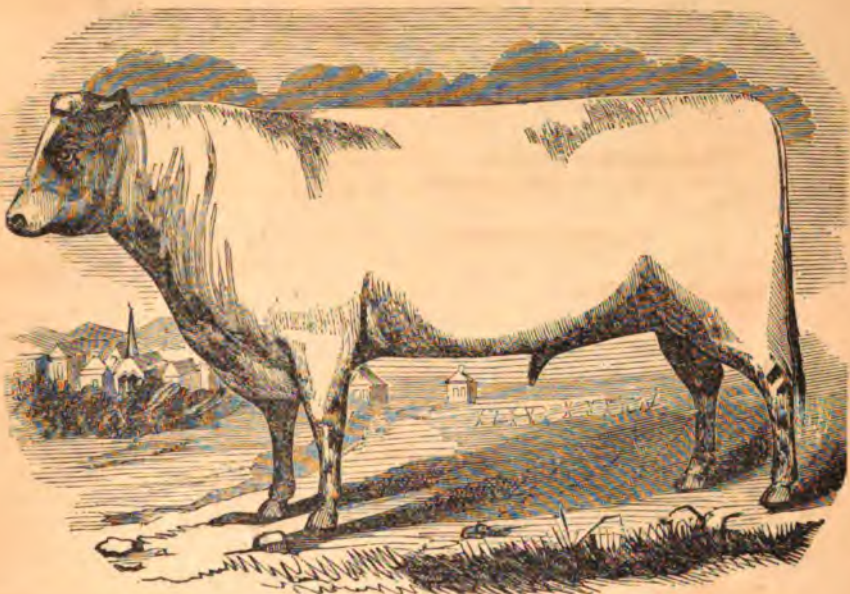
J. G. LESTER, President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts	\$2,260 64
Expenditures as follows :	
Building Floral Hall	\$500 00
50,000 feet pine lumber	559 00
Building fence	120 00
Building stalls and improving grounds	474 85
Erecting seats, &c. &c.	606 79
	<u><u>\$2,260 64</u></u>

M. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

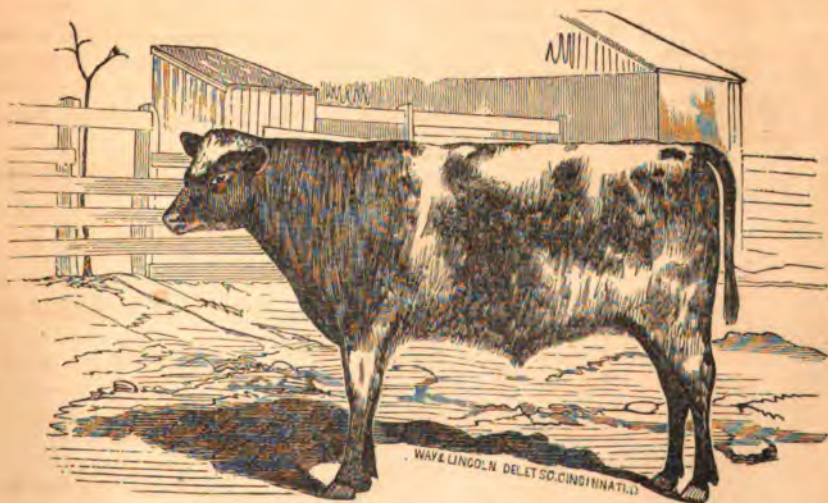
Dec. 1853.



ROBERT BURNS,

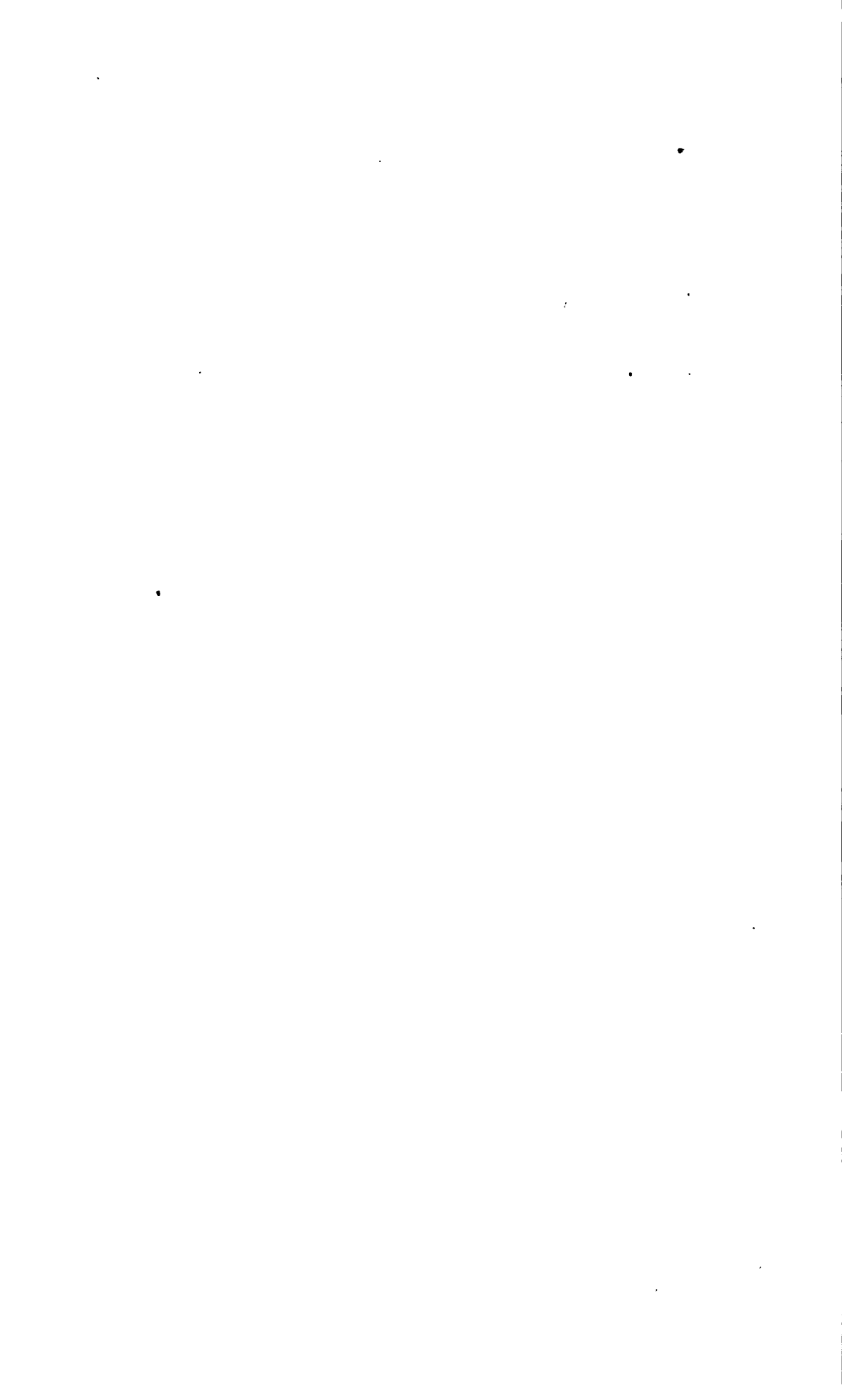
Winner of 1st Premium as a calf, in the class of Short Horns, at the State Fair at Columbus, 1851.

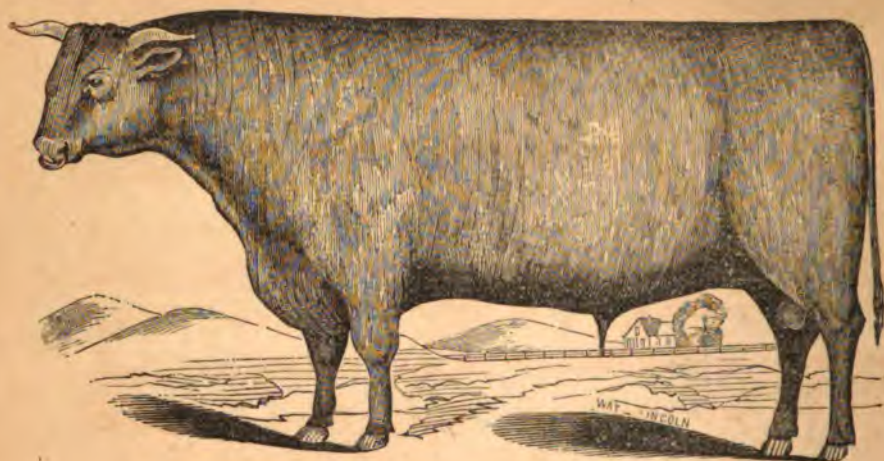
Bred by David Harrold, Esq., of South Charleston, Clarke county, O. Owned by Wm. Barrick and others, of Tiffin, Seneca county, O. Red and white. Sired by Marius. Dam Doris, (winner of 1st Premium as the best Short Horn cow at State Fair, at Columbus, 1851,) by Nicanor. Marius was bred in England by Earl Spencer, and imported by Col. Bell.



DARDANUS.

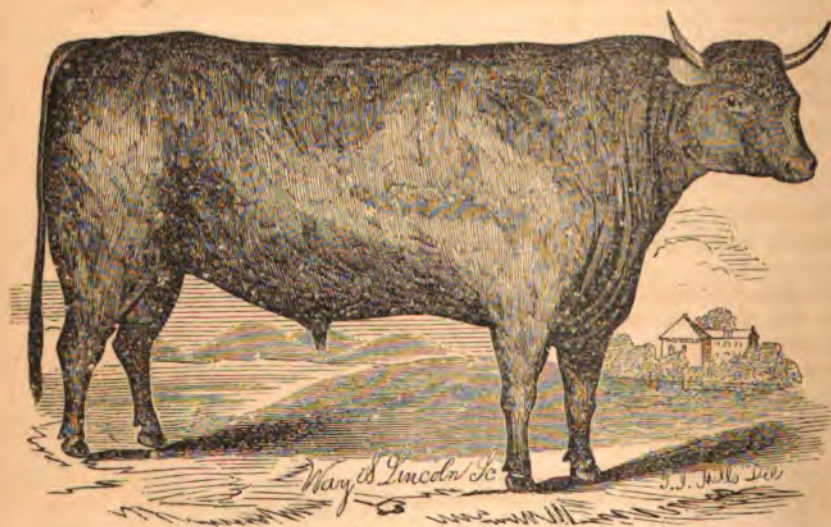
Bred by Charles Harrold, South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. Now owned by Prestly Jones, near South Charleston. Red roan; calved August, 1853. Got by Neptune; dam Artemica 2d. (See Herd Book.)





OSCEOLA.

Owned by Messrs. Hart & Bros., Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, winner of 1st Premium in class of Devons, at Fourth Ohio State Fair, at Dayton, 1853. Bred by H. M. Hart, President of Litchfield Agricultural Society, Conn., from Patterson's importations.



ECLIPSE,

Winner of 1st premium at the Ohio State Fair at Dayton in 1853, in the class of Devons, as the best yearling. Owned by J. Pond of Hudson, Ohio.

Red, was calved March, 1852, got by Zack Taylor, dam Silvertail.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

BY N. W. GOODHUE.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothyseed, Hay, Potatoes, Apples and Peaches.

About 300,000 bushels of wheat grown in the county, and nearly the same quantity of corn.

Average number of bushels wheat to the acre, about 20 bushels, injured somewhat this year by the fly.

Crops generally this year about the same as heretofore reported, to your Board.

A very large amount of wool has been shorn, and sold in our county this year.

The society held its 4th Annual Fair on its new grounds near Akron, on the 12th and 13th of October, 1853. The address was delivered by James A. Briggs, Esq., of Cleveland, which was in every respect a most excellent one. Within the last year the society has purchased two acres of ground, and leased five acres more and enclosed the whole with a good and substantial fence of oak post and rails, and pine boards eight feet high in front, and seven feet high in rear and at the side, and also erected a good building one hundred feet long and forty feet wide covered with pine shingles.

The society is now in debt about \$425 00 which we expect to raise by subscription during the winter. The society is in a flourishing condition. Our grounds are beautiful, well shaded and watered and very convenient to Akron. The building is commodious and substantial.

There was a larger number of persons present at the Fair last October than we have ever had before, and there seemed to be an increasing interest upon the subject of agriculture &c.

STATEMENTS OF COMPETITORS FOR PREMIUMS ON CROPS.

No wheat entered.

I here report, that I have this year raised on one-fourth of an acre of ground, eighty-nine bushels of potatoes, four varieties, viz., Pinkeyes, Merinos, flesh colored and Neshannocks. The two previous crops, wheat. Plowed in April, harrowed and plowed into ridges in May, about two and a half feet apart, planted on the ridges one and a half feet apart the 24th of May. About two loads of fine manure was put on the poorest part of the ground before harrowing. Soil, a clay loam with a mixture of gravel.

Cr. by eighty-nine bushels of potatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel, \$22 25.

Dr. To half day fitting ground.....	75
To eight bushels seed potatoes at thirty-three and a third cents..	\$2 67
To planting	87
To plaster put in the hill when planted	25
To plowing once, with shovel plow and hoeing.....	87
To digging and putting in cellar.....	3 00

Total \$8 42

Nett profit from one-fourth acre of land..... \$13 83

J. B. LAMBERT.

I here certify that I assisted in measuring the ground that the above said potatoes grew upon and found it to contain one-fourth of an acre.

H. W. PARMELE.

I here report that I have this year raised on two acres and three rods of upland one hundred and ninety-eight baskets of corn in the ear. I shelled two baskets which made one bushel and eighteen quarts, making 154 bushels and three pecks (wanting a fraction) the two previous crops, wheat. Soil a clay loam with a mixture of gravel. Plowed the ground in April, harrowed and marked it out three feet three inches apart each way. Planted the 13th of May, four kernels in a hill, a little fine manure put on the poorest part of the ground before harrowing. A little plaster was put in the hill when planted, and also on the hill after it was hoed, and about ten bushels of unleached ashes.

Cr. by one hundred and fifty-four and three-fourth bushels of corn at forty-five cts per bushel, \$67,63.

Dr. To plowing and drawing manure.....	\$4 50
To harrowing and making.....	2 00
To plowing.....	2 00
To cultivating and plowing.....	2 00
To hoeing, plastering and ashing.....	2 25
To seed corn, plaster and ashes.....	2 25
The fodder pays for gathering.....	

Total \$15 00

Net profit from two acres and three rods of land, \$54,63.

J. B. LAMBERT.

Mr. Hales' statement of his potatoe crops, on one-fourth acre of land :

The ground is a sandy soil, and was in corn last year, two and one fourth acres in the field, it has been manured every second year for several years, plowed about the middle of April, harrowed once, furrowed with a one-horse plow, about three feet apart one way, planted in drills from ten to fifteen inches apart, planted the last week in April, one potatoe in a hill, the rows running North and South, one-fourth acre yielding eighty-six bushels good Neshannock potatoes.

Wm. Hales' statement of his corn crop, on one hundred and seventy-six rods of ground:

The ground is what is called second bottom, was pastured last year for the first time, has been tilled for forty-two years, no manure was ever put on till this spring. It was plowed about the 1st of May, eight or nine inches deep, harrowed twice, planted in rows three feet each way, about the 10th of May: worked with a cultivator and hoe. One hundred and seventy-six rods yielding one hundred and seventy bushels of ears, equal to one hundred and fifteen bushels shelled corn. One and a half bushels of ears made a bushel of shell corn and a trifle over.

I would further state, that I raised on two and a fourth acres

265 bushels potatoes at thirty-seven and a half cts. per bushels.	\$118 00
50 bushels Carrots, at fifty cents per bushel.....	25 00
20 " shelled corn " " " ".....	10 00
15 " Turnips " " " ".....	4 25
200 Melons.....	12 00
95½ bushels Russian Turnips, thirty-seven and a half per bush.	3 56
1½ bush pop corn, fifty cents per bush.....	75

Total \$173 56

WM. HALE

I hereby certify that I have measured forty square rods of Turnip ground, the same belonging to John Alexander. There could have been one half or three fourths of an acre equally as good.

D. S. ALEXANDER.

The above one fourth acre measured one hundred and four bushels German Turnips, plowed once, harrowed, seed brushed in ; Trail land.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

I hereby certify that I have raised on one hundred and fourteen rods of ground the past season, one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes. Variety, round Pink-eyes. The soil is a gravelly loam. On one corner I put four or five loads of stable manure. They were planted in the ordinary way, and hoed twice.

H. M. BRONSON.

I hereby certify, that I assisted S. M. Bronson in measuring a piece of ground, on which he raised potatoes the past season, and believe it to be correct—one hundred and fourteen rods.

WM. JONES.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Danuel Hine.
<i>Vice President</i>	J. M. Hale.
<i>Secretary</i>	N. W. Goodhue.
<i>Treasurer</i>	N. B. Stone.

Directors.—Talman Beardsley, S. M. Bronson, Henry W. Howe, Ethan Alling, J. B. Lambert.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Expended for two acres land.....	\$ 250 00
Fence, pens &c	500 00
Buildings.....	1,150 00
Premiums and incidentals	451 19
Total expenditures	\$2,351 19
Total amount of receipts	1,924 01
Indebtedness	<u>\$427 18</u>

The balance against the society is expected to be raised the coming winter, by subscription.

N. B. STONE, Treasurer.

Dec. 1853

TRUMBULL COUNTY.

BY SETH A. BUSHNELL, N. E. AUSTIN AND OTHERS

The principal crops and agricultural products of this county are Hay, Cattle, Cheese, Horses, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Butter, Wool, Sheep, Hogs, Potatoes and Flax seed.

Wheat.—The usual average product of Wheat in this county is 15 bushels per acre, and of the past season 12 bushels. 250,000 bushels would be a fair estimate of the aggregate product of the county for the present season. Winter killing and rust are the principal enemies with which the wheat grower has to contend, and the best remedy yet discovered for these is early sowing upon rich, well-drained land. The fly has also re-appeared to a very limited extent during the past season. The Drill has not been introduced to any considerable extent. Of the kinds of Wheat now cultivated, the White Blue-stem, a variety of recent origin, seems to be the favorite, but it is this season found to contain more smut than the darker varieties, and it is feared that this disease will be a serious drawback upon its continued cultivation.

Corn.—The usual average yield per acre of this crop is 35 bushels, though this years, crop being unusually good will probably exceed that amount by ten or fifteen bushels. The entire crop of corn in this county is consumed at home. After fattening the farmer's pork the overplus is fed to neat cattle, mostly by grinding the corn and cob together. The usual market price is 50 cents per bushel.

Oats.—The yield of oats in this county one year with another, is about 33 bushels, though the crop the past season, owing to the drought in the month of June, will not reach these figures by five bushels per acre. This crop in our soil and climate is little liable to injury except by extremes of wet and dry, and lodging on rich soils, which last is prevented by an extra amount of seed, say four bushels per acre.

Rye and Barley.—These crops are but little raised. Seven or eight thousand bushels would probably cover the whole production of the county. The usual price per bushel is 50 cents for Rye, and 60 for Barley.

Grass and Hay.—The usual average yield of Hay in this county is 1½ tons per acre, but this amount was shortened to one ton per acre the past season by drought in many parts of our county. But the unusually fine crop of corn together with a large supply of fall feed and a good crop of pumpkins, keeps the price of hay down to about \$7 per ton, which is from \$1 to \$2 lower than usual.

Timothy with a portion of clover is almost universally used in laying down meadows, and instead of the good old fashioned rule of four quarts to the acre, our best farmers are sowing half a bushel, and are well satisfied that it pays. The cost of growing hay in this county including interest on land, cost of securing, &c., is about \$3.50 per ton.

Root Crops.—The usual average yield of potatoes, is 100 bushels per acre, but this year's crop will reach 150 bushels per acre. Pink-eyes and Peach-blows are preferred as good table potatoes and less liable to disease than most varieties.

Other root crops are not raised to any extent.

Fruit.—Our fruit is of a mixed character but is steadily and decidedly improving, both by engrafting old stocks and planting young and thrifty trees of choice varieties. We have one or more superior well managed nurseries in the county.

Dried apples to the amount of 12,000 bushels, worth \$15,000 are exported annually, and also peaches to some extent. But a very small amount of green fruit exported.

Clover seed is grown to a very limited extent, but by no means in sufficient quantities to for home use, yielding, one year with another, about 3 bushels per acre. Its average price is \$5 per bushel.

Of Timothy seed enough for home consumption is raised, for from \$2 to \$3 per bushel, and yields about 3 bushels per acre.

Flax seed is raised at the rate of 8 bushels per acre, and in sufficient quantities to keep a large steam oil mill in successful operation through the year, yielding a large amount of oil and oil meal, which latter is sold at from \$13 to \$16 per ton, and makes very good feed for stock. Flax seed ranges in prices at from \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel.

Other Crops.—Field beans are raised to a limited extent at the rate of 20 bushels per acre. They are worth \$1.25 and \$1.50 bushel. The other crops mentioned under this head are not raised to any extent.

Sugar.—About 75,000 pounds are raised annually and are worth 10 cents per pound. The whole product is consumed in the county. Milk and eggs are the principal articles used in clarifying. Some of our manufacturers produce a very superior article of sugar from this county, having taken the first premium at one or more of our State Fairs.

Dairy products.—This county annually produces 2000 tons of cheese, worth about \$280,000, and 400,000 pounds of butter, worth \$60,000. There has been no marked increase in the manufacture of this article, but a decided improvement in the quality, as also in that of cheese. No particular breed of cows has any decided preference for the dairy. Most excellent milch cows are found among grades, Durham and natives, and these grades constitute by far the greater portion of the dairy stock in the county. The average product of each cow is 350 pounds of cheese and 150 pounds of butter per summer. The cost of making cheese is about 2 cents per pound, and of butter 2½ cents.

Sheep and Wool.—The supposed aggregate amount of wool sheared in the county is 180,000 pounds, and its general quality good as relates to fineness, and is improving.

There is no great increase in the number of sheep, but a decided improvement in the character of flocks. The variety most preferred, where wool is a leading object, is the heavy fleeced, strong bodied Merinoes, their weight of fleece and strong constitutions being the ground on which this preference is based. Some of our best producers of fine wool however still keep Saxons, but as the carcase compared with wool has increased in value, the Leicester and other long wooled breeds, for their long bodies and combining qualities of wool, have been introduced of late. Some of our farmers are rearing the Southdowns, believing it to be the best sheep for this purpose; also by reason of its activity and hardihood, its early maturity and aptitude to fatten, its beauty and symmetry of person, its great weight of valuable parts as compared with its refuse, as well as the unrivaled flavor of its flesh. Most of the imported breeds are as hardy as the common. The highest prices paid for breeding sheep are not in our opinion justified by the superior quality of wool as mutton. In well set and prepared pasture lands, about 5 sheep per acre are as many as can well be pastured. About 4 lambs may be raised to 5 ewes on an average.

Hogs.—Two million pounds of pork are supposed to be produced annually, worth \$80,000, mostly slaughtered in the county. That slaughtered out of the county is

principally driven to the Pittsburg market. The quality of the hog stock has been improved.

The best method of putting up pork is by salting in good sweet barrels, in layers with salt free from lime, and in quantity sufficient so that a portion of it will be undissolved by the brine with which the pork should remain covered. The best method of curing bacon and hams is by salting with a small quantity of saltpeter, molasses, and sufficient quantity of salt to make them palatable, and smoking to taste, or the same result may be attained by rinsing them in brine containing the same ingredients is a suitable preparation.

Beef.—The number of beef cattle annually exposed or slaughtered is 8000, and the aggregate value of each at 4 years old is \$35.

There has been of late a decided improvement in the breed of cattle by importation from other States and by selections from good herds of our own, and also in judicious breeding. Durhams are preferred for their combination of weight, docility of temper, early maturity, aptitude to fatten and fine milking properties.

Horses and Mules.—The Auditor's report, taken from the returns of the township Assessors, shows 8768 horses owned in the county, valued at \$408,150, of which 2000 may be a fair estimate of the number annually produced. Those annually exported from the county worth \$200,000.

Great improvement has of late been made in the breed of horses, principally by the introduction of Morgan stallions, several superior ones now being owned in the county. These horses are preferred for their hardiness and speed, making good roadsters and horses for all work.

40 mules are raised in the county, worth at 3 years old \$70 each.

Agricultural Society.—The Society held its 8th annual Fair at its Fair grounds in Warren on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of September last. The first day of the Fair it rained incessantly, consequently there was but little done. The second day was fair and the exhibition of stock was never equaled.

The society is in a prosperous condition this year, and we have 270 members who paid \$1 each, besides \$29 which was received as donations, principally from hotel keepers, who are members of the society. The society also received donations to the amount of about \$80, mostly from merchants of Warren, which was awarded in premiums of Equestrian Performance by ladies, and does not enter into the treasurer's account as funds of the society. There was also received at the fair of this year \$334,78 for tickets of admission to the fair grounds.

The attendance at the fair this year shows that the citizens generally are wide awake to the interests of agriculture.

Enclosed we send a copy of the printed list of premiums offered and awarded at our late fair, together with the treasurer's report; also the statements of competitors for premiums on crops, detailing the mode of tillage, cost of cultivation, &c.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Norman E. Austin, Orangeville.
<i>Vice President</i>	Henry B. Perkins, Warren.
<i>Secretary</i>	U. H. Hutchins, “
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Hutchins, “

Managers.—C. Bidwell, H. Austin, G. Hopgood, M. D. Leggett, B. N. Warren, F. E. Stone, P. Meachem, R. Jones and B. F. Walters.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee by the Agricultural Society of Trumbull county to award premiums on crops, and having met on the 5th day of December, 1853, in pursuance of a resolution of said society, make the following report :

We award the first premium on 5 acres of wheat to Nelson Trew of Bazetta, \$6
Being 30 bushels per acre. Whole amount 149 bushels.

Raised on flat beach clay land, never before plowed ; used for pasture and meadow ; no manure used. Sown last week in August, 7 bushels on 5 acres. Ground well worked.

Value of crop.....	\$149 00
Cost of producing.....	50 46
Net proceeds.....	<u>\$98 54</u>

We award the first premium on corn to F. W. Rice, of Mecca,----- \$6
Being 112½ bushels per acre. Whole amount 225 bushels.

Grown on second bottom land, cleared for 24 years. Plowed last of March, ground lay 2 months. Planted 3 and 4 feet apart, 4 to 6 stalks in a hill. Cultivated twice, hoed once.

Cost of cultivation and harvesting..... \$8 68

We award the second premium on 2 acres 12½ rods of corn to Aaron Davis, of Bazetta,----- \$3
Being 107 bushels per acre. Whole amount 222½ bushels.

Old grass land, plowed 8 to 10 inches deep, harrowed well. Planted 20th of May 3 feet apart, 4 stalks in a hill. Plowed and hoed twice. Soil black loam.

Value of crop.....	\$90 80
Cost of culture, &c.....	21 87

Net profit \$68 93

We award the first premium on oats to Seth A. Bushnell, of Hartford (amount of land 4 acres, 144 rods)----- \$4
Being 48 bushels per acre. Whole amount 235 bushels, 28 pounds.

Soil clay loam, upland, cleared 15 or 20 years, been in pasture till last season, then in corn after plowing 8 inches deep. Plowed for oats over 8 inches deep, seeded with English oats

Crop worth.....	\$95 50
Cost of culture, &c.....	54 74

Net profit..... \$40 76

We award the first premium on potatoes to Aaron Davis, of Bazetta,----- \$4
Being 158½ bushels on 70 rods.

We award the second premium on potatoes to John Reeves, of Howland,--- \$3
Being 67 bushels on 43 rods.

No other crops presented for premiums.

ALFRED RUMH.
G. C. REED,
JOHN RUFF,
Committee

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of receipts,	\$976 07
" " expenditures,	857 87
	<hr/>
Balance on hand,	\$118 20

JOHN HUTCHINS, *Treasurer*.

December, 1853.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

BY C. H. MITCHENER.

Staple Crops, Wheat and Corn. Other grains raised for home consumption.

Wheat.—Estimated number of acres 45,000, or one-fourth of the plow land in the county. Yield 15 bushels per acre, or 675,000 bushels, of which 300,000 bushels are for export, valued at \$1 00 per bushel. Greatest yield per acre 40 bushels on clover seed, drilled in. Wheat injured by fly and winter killed. No preventive entirely successful against the fly. New varieties of seed sought for, and greater care taken than formerly in preparing ground and procuring seed. White and blue stem preferred.

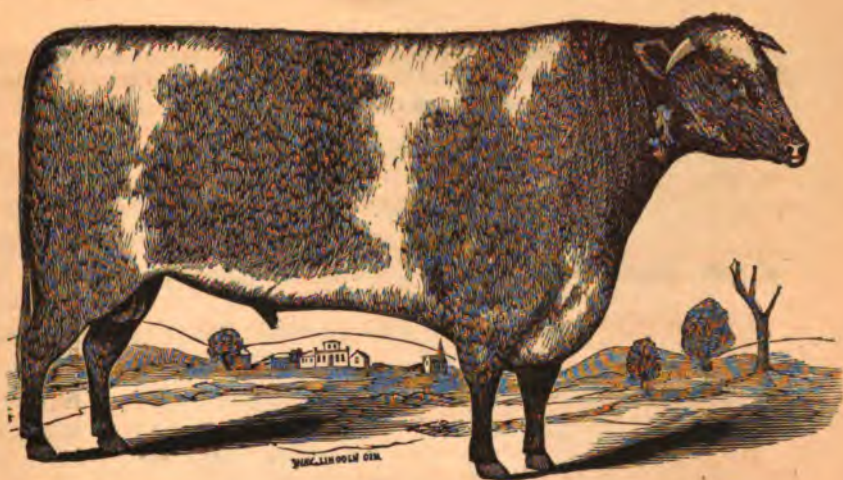
Corn.—Estimated number of acres 21,000. Yield in bottoms 50 to 80 bushels, and on upland 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Aggregate crop 700,000 bush., against 612,000 bushels preceding crop. Value 40 cents per bushel, mostly exported in beef and pork.

Oats.—Average yield 20 bushels; aggregate crop 1,000,000 bushels. Value 30 cents. Injured by drought.

Rye and Barley.—But little cultivated. Yield of rye 15 bushels. Barley 25 bushels.

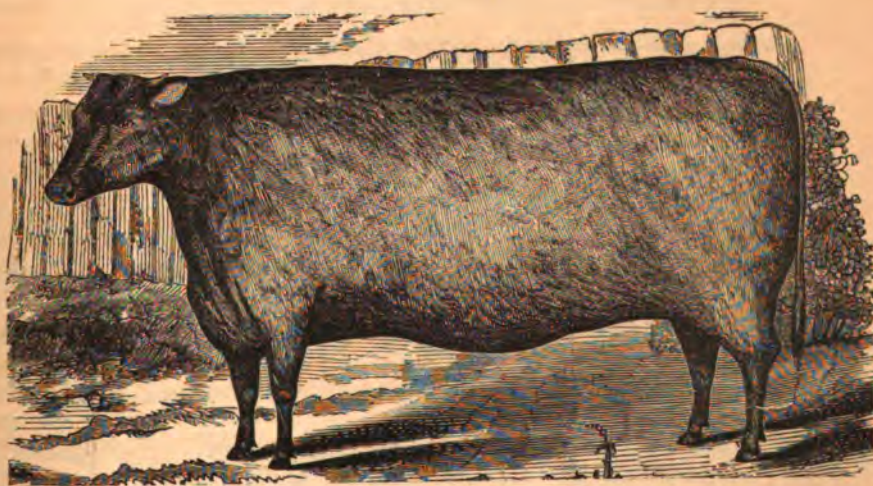
Grass and Hay.—Aggregate crop 25,000 tons. Yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons per acre. Value \$5 00 per ton.

Root Crops.—Average yield of potatoes 150 bushels. Aggregate crop 150,000 bushels, value 25 cents. Pink eyes and long red mostly used. Affected with rot in new, rich land. No remedy successful.



HUBBACK.

Owned by Seth A. Bushnell, of Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio. Roan ; calved September 12, 1850. Got by Buena Vista. Dam, Doratha, by Prince Charles, gr. dam Thames, by Shakspeare. (See Eng. Herd Book.)



BEAUTY.

Owned by J. Pond, Hudson, Summit County, Ohio. Full sister to Eclipse. Winner of 1st premium at Fourth Ohio State Fair, 1853.

Fruit.—Increased attention given to the improvement and multiplying of apples and peaches. Some of the best varieties now coming into bearing. Amount of peaches dried the past season, about 5,000 bushels. Value \$1.50 per bushel.

Seeds.—Aggregate crop of clover about 2,000 bushels. Yield 2 bushels. Value \$4.50 per bushel.

Timothy seed, yield 5 bushels. Value \$2.00.

Flax seed, yield 10 to 12 bushels per acre. Value \$1.00.

Other Crops.—Hemp, broom corn, beans and hops raised to a limited extent for home use.

Maple Sugar, about 20,000 pounds annually, worth 10 cents.

Tobacco raised to considerable extent for export.

Dairy Products.—Butter manufactured 1,000,000 pounds, one third exported ; value 12½ cents.

Cheese, about 5,000 pounds produced.

Cows used for dairy purposes are generally the native breeds, improved by crossing with Durham and Devon. Average product of butter per cow 150 pounds per year.

Sheep and Wool.—Number of sheep about 100,000. Wool produced, 300,000 pounds. Grades from common to finest. Common breeds improved by crossing with French Merino and Leicester preferred.

Pork.—Swine, 40,000 in the county. Stock improving by crossing with China, Berkshire, &c. Pork manufactured, about 2,500,000 pounds. Value 5 cts.

Beef.—Number of cattle in the county, 30,000. Number annually fattened, about 3,000 ; mostly slaughtered at home. Value at four years old, \$20.

Horses.—Number 10,000 ; annually produced, 1,200. Value at four years \$75. Stock improving ; Morgan stock most in favor.

Mules.—But 30 in the county.

Implements.—Wheat Drills, reapers, double plows, subsoil plows and corn planters coming into general use.

Manures.—Increased attention given to the production and saving of manures, and the application of plaster to grains and grasses.

Minerals.—Product of coal this year 2,000,000 bushels ; value 4 cts. per bushel. Ores, 50,000 tons ; value \$2.50.

Mills, &c.—No considerable increase in number, but improvements in machinery, &c.

Hedges and Fencing.—Osage Orange hedges have not arrived at maturity in this county ; hence no statement can be made as to their usefulness for fencing.

Drainage.—We have little wet lands in the county, consequently no system of drainage.

No experiments reported in feeding, deep plowing, application of manures, or in regard to rearing fruit.

There has been collected during the year from public shows, for the State Agricultural Fund, the sum of \$76.

No escheated lands in the county.

The Society held its fourth Agricultural Fair in New Philadelphia on the 13th and 14th days of October, 1853. The attendance was larger than at any previous fair. The entries for premiums were :

Horses.....	70
Durham Cattle.....	16
Native and Improved.....	23
Fine Woored Merino Sheep.....	25
Coarse Woored Bakewell, &c.....	30
Hogs.....	38
Poultry, Shanghai, Dorking, Poland, Chittygonga, &c.....	8 lots.
Farming Implements.....	9
Domestic Manufactures.....	8
Needle Work.....	7
Leather Manufactures.....	22
Fruit, embracing over 100 varieties.....	19
Grain and Vegetables.....	10
Field Crops.....	10
Miscellaneous.....	27

Report of a crop of Potatoes raised by Thos. S. Milligan, of Tuscarawas county, 1853.

Clover sod planted 15th of May, harrowed once, potatoes plowed twice and hoed twice.

40 rods of ground produced.....	90 bushels.
25 " " " ".....	36 "

126 bushels, worth 25c, \$31 50

COST.

Plowing and Planting.....	\$2 50
Plowing twice.....	1 25
Hoeing and Weeding.....	2 50
Seed, 4½ bushels.....	1 50
Harvesting.....	2 75
	<hr/>
	\$10 50

Balance in favor of crop..... \$21 00

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Jacob Blickensderfer, Sen., Canal Dover.
<i>Vice President</i>	George Riker, New Philadelphia.
<i>Secretary</i>	C. H. Mitchener, "
<i>Treasurer</i>	H. T. Stockwell, Canal Dover.

Managers.—John Judy, Elisha Jones, John English, Richard McClelland, John McEldary.

Whole number of members, 100.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To cash in Treasury from last year	\$161 00	
" received from members	145 00	
" " " county treasury	145 00	
		————— \$451 00
By cash paid expenses of fair to date	\$ 25 93	
" " premiums awarded	373 70	
Balance in Treasury	52 37	
		————— \$451 00

H. T. STOCKWELL, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

UNION COUNTY.

BY J. JUDY AND J. JOHNSON.

The principal products of this county are Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Clover seed, Pork, Wool, Butter and Cheese ; also, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, Horses and Poultry.

Wheat.—The crop of wheat the past season was rather above an average one ; would average about 15 bushels per acre, with an aggregate of 135,000 bushels.

Corn.—The corn crop this season is unusually heavy, sound and well got up ; thought to average 43 bushels to the acre, with an aggregate of 675,000 bushels. Will be fed principally to stock, for which purpose it now sells at 25 to 28 cents per bushel.

Oats.—Rather above an average crop.

Grass and Hay.—Full average crop this year.

Roots.—Potatoes very large yield.

Apples.—About an average, or rather below.

This Society was organized May 1847, with 50 members. These have gradually increased until at the present time they number 240.

The formation and continued action of the Union County Agricultural Society have aroused to improvements in almost every branch of industry in the county, and the good results of its annual fairs are already visible everywhere among us ; in our horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, agricultural and domestic manufactures ; and we anticipate still greater benefits as the Society progresses.

AWARD OF THE COMMITTEE ON FARM PRODUCTS.

To A. H. Thompson, for best acre of corn, one hundred and eighty-five and two-third bushels, diploma and \$5 00.

To David Reyner, for second best acre of corn, one hundred and twenty-four bushels, \$4 00.

To A. H. Thompson, for best acre of oats, one hundred and six bushels, diploma and \$3 00.

To J. R. Galloway, for second best acre of oats, sixty-six and one-fourth bushels, \$2 00.

To A. H. Thompson, for best quarter acre of potatoes, ninety-three and a half bushels, \$3 00.

To David Reyner, for second best quarter acre of potatoes, fifty-eight bushels, \$2 00.

J. K. RICHEY,
W. M. ROBINSON,
JAMES TURNER,
Committee.

We, the undersigned, have this day finished measuring, shucking and hauling in the corn off of one acre of land of A. H. Thompson, of Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, and the same had 185½ bushels.

Given under our hands, this day, October 13, 1853.

Also, we have this day measured one quarter acre of ground for said Thompson, and the potatoes that grew on the same, and find 93½ bushels.

Given under our hands, November 2, 1853.

JOHN LITTLE, Sr.,
JOHN LITTLE, Jr.

State of Ohio, Union county, ss :

Before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally appeared the above named John Little, Sr., and John Little, Jr., and made oath to the above.

Given under my hand officially, this 11th day of November, 1853.

D. S. NORVILL, J. P.

POTATOE CRO..

I certify that I planted, on May 15th or 16th, one quarter acre of ground in red Neshannock potatoes, two feet one way by about eighteen inches the other, on a lot of sward ground ; had been in pasture six or seven years ; the same had 93½ bushels on.

COST OF CROP.

Plowing ground.....	\$1 00
Seed potatoes.....	3 00
Working and harvesting.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$9 00

VALUE OF CROP.

93½ bushels, at 31c per bushel.....	\$28 99½
	9 00
	<hr/>

Amount clear.....	\$19 99½
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A. H. THOMPSON.

November 10, 1853.

To the Union county Agricultural Society :

I do certify that last winter I plowed a clover sod ten inches deep ; about the 1st of May harrowed one acre twice, planted the same about two feet apart with yellow corn, on second bottom ; plowed the same five times, once in each row, without hoeing ; the same has measured 185 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of corn.

Cost of plowing ground.....	\$ 2 00
Cost of harrowing and planting.....	2 50
Cost of working and gathering.....	10 00
Total.....	\$14 50
 Value of crop at 25c per bushel.....	 \$46 41
	14 50
Total balance.....	\$31 91

Five acres same lot, first bottom, yellow corn planted three feet apart, harrowed once and plowed three times, twice in each row.

Six acres, second bottom, the same as above.

Seven or eight acres upland, as above.

Over one-half the above has been gathered, and has measured over one hundred bushels to each acre, by the wagon load.

A. H. THOMPSON.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Joshua Judy.
<i>Vice President</i>	E. Burnham.
<i>Secretary</i>	John Johnson.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Joshua Marshall.

Managers.—J. R. Galloway, W. M. Robinson, Solomon Cook, Thomas Turner, R. L. Judy.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To balance from settlement of last year.....	\$117 92
cash received of members	89 00
donation to Society by E. Burnham	10 00
“ “ “ J. Johnson.....	6 00
	\$222 92
 By amount paid on premium orders.....	 \$216 00
 Amount in Treasurer's hands	 \$6 92

J. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

VINTON COUNTY.

BY JAS. MALONE.

This society held its second annual Fair on the 4th day of October, 1853.

This Fair was admitted by all present to be a decided improvement over that of last year, the number of competitors being much larger and the right spirit was abroad.

The exhibition of horses, cattle and sheep was much larger than last year. An improvement in our horses is still much needed. There has been considerable attention paid to the improvement of our breeds of cattle, and the wool growers of this county appear to be deeply interested in the improvement of their sheep.

The exhibition of hogs was not large, but those exhibited were of an excellent quality.

The number of manufactured articles of agricultural implements on exhibition did credit to the society.

In the dairy department the exhibition was of an excellent character, and showed progress in this important branch.

The ladies exhibited evidence of their taste and industry, which attracted the attention of the multitude who were in attendance.

The competitors for premiums on field crops was more limited than could have been wished for, owing no doubt to the too great restrictions of the State Board, in requiring the affidavits of two disinterested persons to the statement of a competitor before he can compete for a premium.

There has been a committee appointed to ascertain on what terms there can be a lot purchased for this society, and are to report at its next meeting.

Enclosed is a printed list of premiums awarded by this society, together with an abstract of the treasurer's report.

The prospects of our society, on the whole, are encouraging.

CLASS I—FIELD CROPS.

Best acre of corn, 14½ bushels, Wm Martindale	\$5
2d do " " 107½ " B. Wolf	3
Best acre of grass, T. Runnalds	5
2d do " " Wm. Martindale	3
Best ¼ acre of potatoes, Sam Hawk	2

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	E. A. Brattin, McArthur.
<i>Vice President</i>	John Robins, "
<i>Secretary</i>	J. Malone, "
<i>Treasurer</i>	C. Brown, "

Managers.—P. Brown, L. White, A. W. Bostwell, B. Dill, and E. Walts.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$133 52
“ Expenditures	96 00
Balance on hand	<u>\$37 52</u>

A. WOLFF, Treasurer.

December 1853.

WARREN COUNTY.

BY J. P. GILCHRIST.

Principal Crops, Wheat, Corn, Oats Barley, Potatoes, &c.

Wheat.—The crop this year, as far as can be ascertained, was large and the berry excellent. The Mediterranean is most generally grown. Some rough Genesee raised, but the former far exceeds the latter in yield, and not so liable to rust. Everage yield per acre this year 23 bushels.

Oats.—Very light crop, owing to the drought in June and July. Will not average 15 bushels per acre.

Corn.—Full average crop, over 50 bushels per acre.

Rye.—But little grown.

Barley.—A large amount is grown in this county. The yield this year is over 40 bushels per acre.

Potatoes.—About the only root crop raised with us. In July it was believed there would be an entire failure, but being blessed with rains in August and September, the yield was a full average.

Sheep.—A gradual improvement in quality. The French Merino are looked upon favorably by many. No increase in numbers.

Pork.—The number returned by the Assessors this year exceeds last year by some thousands, and the increase in pounds will fully equal the increase in numbers. Our stock of hogs is very fine.

Cattle.—The number is slowly increasing, but a marked improvement in quality. Some of our most enterprising farmers have been importing freely from Kentucky and elsewhere short horn Durhams.

Those on exhibition were splendid specimens of their kind, but were only few in number.

Horses.—The stock of horses is improving. The prices of these animals have induced our farmers to take some trouble in procuring good roadsters.

Mules.—But few raised in the county.

Implements.—There is a great improvement in the agricultural implements in use in this county.

There were two buggies on exhibition that were very fine, one of them surpassing anything of the kind ever before seen by persons present. This buggy was afterwards exhibited at the State Fair at Dayton, and received the first premium there.

Fruit.—Peaches, apples, plums, grapes, &c., were all very fine. The peaches were acknowledged by all to surpass anything of the kind before seen either in the west or east.

It gives us pleasure to say that our last county fair, which was held at Lebanon on Wednesday and Thursday, September 14th and 15th, was, perhaps, the most interesting of any we have had. The county which exceeds Warren the present year is worthy of praise.

OFFICERS.

President.....Jos. Anderson, Lebanon.
Vice President.....A. P. O'Neal, Waynesville.
Secretary.....H. M. Stokes, Lebanon.
Treasurer.....J. Simonton, "
Managers.—W. R. Collett, J. Johnson, R. Wilson, M. Steddom, and J. Morrow.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts.....	\$849 41
" Expenditures.....	589 87
Balance on hand.....	\$259 54

JNO. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

December 1853.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BY WILLIAM S. WARD.

This society was organized in pursuance of law, on the 24th day of June, 1846, and has annually held an agricultural fair, and made awards in accordance with their printed lists of premiums offered.

The eighth annual fair of this society, was held at Marietta, on the 13th and 14th days of October of the present year, and from the increased number of farmers in attendance, and the large number of entries of stock of various kinds, we have ample proof of the growing interest in the prosperity of the society, taken by the citizens of our county. Within the past year, efforts have been made to procure grounds and erect buildings for the use of the society, but were not perfected in season for the fair of 1853. We hope before the next fall, to have all things ready, and expect, from better accommodations, and more convenient arrange-

ments, and having the entire exhibition within the society's grounds, to have more interest taken in the society, with a large increase of funds in the treasury.

The exhibition of horses this year was very superior, and the stock exhibited showed the great improvement made in this branch within a few years, our poorest now, being better than our best six years ago.

The show of cattle, sheep and hogs was as large as usual, and in each class the improvement made within a few years was manifest to any one who could recall and compare the stock exhibited a few years since with that of the present year.

The crops in this county this season, have been generally very light, and no estimate could be made of the average yield. Some parts of the Ohio and Muskingum bottoms have yielded good crops of wheat and corn, but throughout the county the produce per acre of corn, hay, oats, and potatoes was less than the average of the past four years.

All kinds of produce command a good price at Marietta, which is the principal market, the prices this fall having been for

Wheat.....	\$1,00 to \$1,10 per bushel.
Corn.....	45 to 50 cts " "
Oats.....	38 to 40 cts " "
Hay.....	\$12,00 to \$14,00 " ton.
Apples.....	\$1,25 to \$1,50 " barrel.

The first day of our fair was occupied with the exhibition of stock, manufactured articles and examinations by the various committees, and the second day in the election of officers for 1853-54, hearing the reports of committees appointed to award premiums, &c.

There are no escheated lands in the county. Amount collected from shows \$60.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.

Of Wheat, on bottom land, none was presented for a premium. There was one sample of Mediterranean, by Mr. Eli Wells from Virginia, average crop for seven acres, 25 bushels.

Of wheat on hill land, the first premium is awarded to James Dutton; 32½ bushels per acre; variety white bald. None of the other competitors were entitled to premiums, because their certificates were not signed by two disinterested witnesses. Of these, Wm. Russell presented a sample of Mediterranean, 32 bushels, 15 lbs. per acre; and E. & A. B. Battle, the China Velvet, 31 bushels 15 lbs. per acre. These crops were measured. The sample exhibited by Jesse Miller made the best appearance; and his crop, as estimated, would show much the largest yield—amounting to 38½ bushels per acre. But a by-law of the society requires that the crop shall be actually measured. From a misapprehension of this, and also that the certificate of two witnesses is necessary, in measuring the ground and products the largest number of the different crops are excluded from the premiums. The committee hope the necessary requirements may be borne in mind by competitors in future.

Of corn, on bottom land, the only premium we award, is to C. Shepard, for 120 bushels per acre; variety white gourd seed. The samples exhibited by Cyrus Ames, (113 bushels per acre,) and I. W. Putnam, (100 bushels per acre meas-

ured,) were not properly certified. G. W. Bailey, 111 bushels per acre, estimated. Mr. Bailey's corn was pronounced by the committee to be of the best quality. Also a sample by T. W. Bailey.

None of the upland corn was entitled to a premium.

The first premium on Oats awarded to C. Shepard—50 bushels per acre.

Of Potatoes. 1st premium to Josiah Devol; 330 bushels per acre; variety peach blow.

2d prem to C. Shepard; 169½ bushels per acre—peace blow.

Beans.—1st premium to W. W. Rathbone, \$1,00, gratuity, 27 bushels per acre—Fisher Bean.

2d premium to C. Shepard; \$1,00 gratuity; 22 bushels per acre—white kidney bean.

Stowell Sweet Corn.—To A. T. Nye and P. F. Dana, gratuities, 25 cents each.

This is a new variety of corn for table use. It comes highly recommended from abroad, and by those in this county who have tested it, it fully sustains its recommendations.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

<i>President</i>	George W. Barker.
<i>Vice President</i>	B. Gates.
<i>Secretary</i>	Wm. S. Waid.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Wm. B. Thomas.

Managers.—John Brackenridge, A. B. Battelle, E. B. Andrews, Henry Fearing, Wm. Devol, J. W. Putnam, E. W. T. Clark.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$703 34
“ Expenditures	202 53
Balance on hand	\$500 81

WM. B. THOMAS, Treasurer.

December, 1853.

WAYNE COUNTY.

BY JAMES JOHNSON.

Principal Crops.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Cloverseed, Potatoes. Other products, live stock, Butter, Fruits, &c.

Wheat.—Usual average of Wheat 20 bushels per acre; the past season 12 to 15 bushels per acre. Our wheat crops are liable to injury from frost, rust and fly. Such has been the case the last season. Probable amount produced this year, is 1,200,000 bushels. Principal varieties are, white, blue stem, Soules, &c.

Corn.—Usual average 40 bushels per acre. This year's crop full an average, of good quality, mostly disposed of at home in the manufacture of pork. Usual price 35 to 40 cents.

Oats.—Usual average yield 45 bushels per acre. This year's crop full an average, not liable to injury, other than an unfavorable season.

Rye and Barley.—Rye 20 bushels per acre. Barley 30 bushels per acre, not grown to any extent. Price 50 cents for rye, and 62½ for barley.

Hay.—Usual average yield one and a half tons; the present season two tons. Usual and present price \$4 to \$5. Fine timothy preferred for meadows—quarter bushel per acre.

Potatoes.—Average yield of potatoes 150 bushels per acre. Character of this year's crop good. Pinkeyes, Neshannocks and peach blossom for table preferred.

Other root crops not grown to any extent for stock.

Fruit.—The character of fruit in this county is good, and this season abundant. Crop of apples and peaches, exported largely in green and dried states.

Seeds.—A large amount of cloverseed this season, probably ten thousand bushels. Average yield one and a half bushels; this year two bushels. Price \$5. Not much timothy or flax raised.

Other Crops.—Small quantities of hemp, flax and broomcorn raised.

Dairy Products.—Large quantities of butter manufactured in this county, probably one hundred thousand pounds exported. Present and usual price 12½ cts. A decided improvement in quality and quantity. Devons preferred as milkers. A considerable quantity of cheese manufactured in the two northern townships of the county.

Sheep and Wool.—Supposed aggregate amount of wool produced in the county, say 500,000 pounds, averaging half blood. A decided improvement in the character of flocks. Different opinions prevail as to the varieties preferable.

Pork.—Supposed aggregate product of pork 5,000,000 pounds, worth four cents per pound; mostly slaughtered in the county, packed and shipped in bulk per O. & P. R. R.

Beef.—No means of knowing the number. Con in the breeds by importation. Short horns preferred for beef cattle. Native and Devons for milkers.

Horses and Mules.—Number of horses supposed to be produced annually, say 5,000 at \$80. Much improvement in breeds lately. But few mules raised in the county.

Implements.—All the improved agricultural implements and machines in use in the county, with a decided advantage to the farmer.

Minerals.—Coal abounds in the east and north-east portion of the county.

Mills.—No increase in number of mills &c.

Collected from shows \$30. No escheated lands.

Since the annual report of this society last year, the board of managers have been enabled through the liberality of the citizens of Wooster, and the interest

felt by the farmers of the county, to secure a beautiful piece of ground, containing about seven acres, for the annual exhibitions of the society; the same has been enclosed with a good and substantial board fence at an expense of some \$800, all of which is paid for, including \$300 in buildings, fixtures &c., inside.

The fourth annual fair of the society was held on these grounds, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 4th and 5th, 1853.

The number in attendance was variously estimated, from eight to ten thousand.

The exhibition of Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry was large, showing a decided improvement since the first fair.

In mechanic arts, implements and machines, the show was good, as also in products of the farm, garden, dairy, &c.

The display of domestic manufactures, fancy articles, &c., was very fine, for which the ladies deserve much credit.

Upon the whole, the fourth annual fair of this society was all and more than the managers and friends could reasonably expect.

The permanent location of the grounds, the enclosure, buildings, fixtures &c.; and the society's being out of debt, has given confidence in its stability and usefulness. Hereafter the managers will have the means to increase the number and amount of premiums.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Thomas Reed.
<i>Vice President</i>	David Robison.
<i>Treasurer</i>	D. Hatten.
<i>Secretary</i>	James Johnson.
<i>Managers.</i> —James Keys, Hugh Funk, H. Woods, R. B. Sibbs.	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts	\$1,362 62
Expenditures	1,362 62

L. HATTERY, *Treasurer*.

December, 1853.

WOOD COUNTY.

BY GEO. POWERS.

Wood county was organized April 1st 1820, and named from Col. Wood, a distinguished officer of engineers in the war of 1812. The surface is level and cov-

ered by the black swamp, the soil of which is a rich black loam and very fertile, and particularly adapted to grazing.

The principal crops are Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Hay, &c.

Wheat.—The average product per acre is about 16 bushels, but not more than 10 this year. That sown early was injured by the Hessian fly in the fall; that sown late by the weevil in June. We know of no effective remedy for these calamities, but early sowing, plenty of seed, and thorough drainage.

Corn.—General average about 40 bushels per acre. Crop this season in most of the townships good. The crop principally used in the county; perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ of it exported. Worth at this time 38 cents.

Oats.—30 bushels per acre is a fair average yield. Mostly consumed in the county. Now selling at 35 cents.

Beans and Peas.—Not enough grown for home consumption; we are importers instead of exporters. Worth \$1.50 per bushel.

Potatoes.—The crop this season is unusually good, particularly on sandy soil, and generally free from disease. Worth 40c.

Fruit.—The soil and climate of this county are particularly adapted to the growing of apples, peaches, plums, cherries, &c., all of which do well except the plum, which is subject here, as elsewhere, to the ravages of the curculio, which thus far we have found no way of destroying. The pear is quite as hardy as the apple, grows and bears as well. Of apples there are orchards of greater or less extent upon nearly every farm. They were in many instances planted by the early settlers with trees from seeds of their own planting. Within a few years an interest in the subject of fruit culture has been awakened, and a large number of trees of choice varieties are now being planted out. The crop of fruit this year is very light. Worth at this time from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Hay.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons may be considered an average yield per acre. Red top is the most natural for the soil. Timothy and clover most approved. Now selling at from \$7 to \$8 per ton.

Buck Wheat.—This is a very important crop to many of our farmers, particularly when the wheat crop fails. It is grown in large quantities in many parts of the county for home consumption and exportation, also for subduing the new sod and wild grass.

Seed.—The amount of seed grown in the county is quite small, barely enough for home use. We grow very little flax, no hemp, castor beans, &c.

Dairy products.—To this branch of industry but little attention is given. Butter however is exported to a small extent. Cheese is not made in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of the county.

Cows are gradually improving in numbers and quality and considerable interest is manifested in the improvement of stock generally.

Sheep and Wool.—The number of sheep in the county is small, and were it not for the depredations committed by dogs upon many of our flocks, they would increase rapidly. Many sections of the county are well adapted to the growing of sheep, and most of them do well. Wool generally of very good quality. E. D. Peck & Co. gathered in from their customers some 4000 or 5000 pounds, which is probably one-fourth the amount grown in the county.

Pork.—There has been considerable improvement in the breed of hogs in the county within a few years and more interest appears to be taken in growing a better variety. A great part of the pork raised is consumed in the county.

Beef.—One township in the county has sold within the past season some 650 head which were purchased for an eastern market. Probably there is exported annually some 3000. There is a decided improvement in the breed of cattle throughout the county, many of our most thrifty farmers having imported from the east a more choice variety.

Horses and Mules.—Some 300 horses are raised in the county annually. There is a gradual improvement perceptible.

No attention is paid to the raising of mules.

Implements.—Corn planters, cultivators, and threshing machines are in general use and some have introduced the sub-soil plow, horse-rakes, rollers, &c., with decided advantage. We know of but two subsoil plows in the county. Judge Ladd, who has used one for this season for the first time, speaks in the highest terms of the benefit derived from deep plowing. The past summer has been excessively dry, so much so that many kinds of crops suffered severely. His crop of corn, he says, was never any better—the ground was made ready for planting with a sub-soil plow, and cultivated in the usual manner. He has also used the roller on his grass land to good advantage.

Know of no special experiments having been made in the renovation or improvement of soil. Great improvements have been made in the drainage of wet lands.

Minerals.—None.

Have no knowledge of any experiments in fattening cattle.

Orchards.—Trees set out both the fall and spring with success. When the soil is light and dry, large holes are dug and the trees set down deep, the earth being finely pulverized in filling up the hole—chip manure preferred. On wet or heavy soil the trees are set on the surface and the earth raised around the trees. Budding can be done at any time after the bud matures and the bark peels readily. Early in the spring is generally considered the best time with us for pruning apple trees. Grafting may be done at the same time.

In transplanting shrubbery, trees, I have found great benefit to young plants the first year from mulching. I have transplanted over one hundred fruit and ornamental trees, all of which have grown extremely well. I had the holes dug large, all of the sub-soil or yellow thrown out, and the hole after planting the tree was filled with the best soil that could be got. I then placed around the tree say two or three feet in circumference, with coarse straw and litter from the barn yard from six to eight inches thick. I did nothing more to them through the season. Notwithstanding the severe drought of the past summer, my trees have all made a very respectable growth. The season before I planted out about the same number of trees, using the same care in planting, with the exception of mulching, and the result was I lost nearly every tree.

An individual of this village (Perrysburg) planted in his yard eight years ago this spring six pear trees, quite small, of natural fruit. Two years after planting he had them grafted. The scions made a very rapid growth the first year, commenced bearing the following, and have borne fruit every year since. Mr. C— is a blacksmith by trade and has been in the habit of placing around his trees the litter from his shop, iron filings, &c. The soil upon which the trees are growing is a hard yellow clay, with scarcely any alluvial soil. The trees now measures 20 inches in circumference and eighteen or twenty feet in height. A pear tree in the same neighborhood and planted at the same time on a much better soil is at this time not one-half as large.

Query.—Is it the charcoal, iron filing and paring from the horse's hoof all combined, which caused the rapid growth and fruitfulness, or which one alone would have had the same effect?

Mills, &c.—Our county is very well supplied with mills. There is now in operation 5 flouring mills and 16 saw mills, also 4 in the course of erection, one furnace, two or three turning lathes, and several machines for the manufacturing of shingles from white wood and black ash, which makes a very good substitute for pine and can be afforded at one-third less.

Hedges, &c.—We do nothing in the way of hedges.

Drainage.—I am indebted to Williard V. Way, Esq., for the following on drainage:

"Wood county lies in that portion of Northwestern Ohio known as the *Black Swamp*. Its surface is a plain dipping to the Northeast at an inclination of about five feet to the mile. There are but few streams of water running through it, and they run mostly in a northeast direction. In consequence of the general flatness of the ground at a distance from the streams water stands a great while after heavy rains upon the surface. Artificial drainage is absolutely necessary to render most of the land back from the streams fit for cultivation. Water will run off in ditches best in a northeast direction, but the inclination of the surface is such that water will run freely either east or north. Common turnpike roads are constructed upon the section lines both north and south, east and west, which serve a double purpose of affording a highway for travel and leading drains for land. These turnpikes are ditched on both sides and the earth thrown in the middle and leveled off to form a wagon road. The ditches are constructed about eight feet wide and average about twenty inches deep. In many parts of the county where economy is particularly studied only one ditch is constructed, which makes a very good road and also drains the adjoining land. These turnpike roads are generally constructed by assessing a special tax upon the adjoining land drained.

"These turnpike ditches serve for out let drains to ditch into. It is ascertained by satisfactory experience that this method of constructing roads will effectually drain the wet lands in the county and render them fit for cultivation. Although the taxes for drainage are high upon the lands yet the money spent in this way is of more real benefit to the county than any other expenditures. The soil is deep and rich and improves by cultivation. Thorough drainage is necessary to render it fit for cultivation, but notwithstanding this drawback upon the first settlement of the county, yet ditches and good cultivation will in time make the *Black Swamp* as distinguished in Ohio for its productiveness as Holland is in Europe for its productiveness."

At a meeting of the Wood county Agricultural Society, held at Bowling Green, October 5th, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the coming year, 1854:

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Martin Warner, Jr.
<i>Vice President</i>	S. W. St. John.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Bates.
<i>Cor. Secretary</i>	E. E. Elliott.
<i>Rec. Secretary</i>	Geo. Powers.

Managers.—Thos. S. Carman, Henry Powers, Geo. Williams, A. Bassett, and John Fay.

This society held its 3d anual Fair at the village of Bowling Green on the 6th and 7th days of October 1853. It was largely attended, and most of our intelligent and enterprising farmers were there.

The exhibition of stock was in many respects very fine, though we are far behing some of our neighboring counties in the production of fine stock, but a spirit is awakened upon the subject which will not be permitted to slumber until there is an entire change in the stock growing interest of the county.

In the display of horses, cattle, sheep and swine there was a decided improvement upon any former exhibition—which can in a great measure be attributed to the influence exerted by our society, together with the agricultural papers and books which have been distributed to its members.

The citizens of Bowling Green erected a temporary building, some 30 by 70 feet which was well filled with the rich samples of the various products of the farm the orchard, the garden, the dairy, and the handiwork of the artisan, all showing a skill in the exhibitors which was highly gratifying. Woman, too, was there, in all her loveliness, from the maid of sweet sixteen to the matron of maturer years, with specimens of their industry and skill which added much to the interest of this exhibition.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Receipts	\$371 58
“ Expenditures.....	321 76
Balance on hand.....	\$49 82

JOHN BATES, Treasurer.

December 1853.

WYANDOT COUNTY.

BY J. D. SEARS.

In compliance with the requirements of the law for the encouragement of Agriculture, the undersigned officers of the Wyandot Agricultural Society herewith submit their report for the current year.

Our young society is flourishing and doing good; and for a county the larger portion of which, but ten years since, was Indian territory, we claim to have done well.

Having in our last report answered the inquiries contained in the circular of the State Board as fully as possible, we beg to refer to the answers there given.

We are informed by the Auditor that there are \$10 in the county treasury belonging to the State Agricultural fund.

The list of premiums offered, the list of premiums awarded, and the treasurer's statement of the financial condition of our society are respectfully submitted.

OFFICERS.

President..... Geo. T. Frees, Upper Sandusky.
Treasurer..... O. Ferris, "
Secretary..... J. D. Sears, "

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of receipts.....\$314 50
 " " " Expenditures..... 315 50

O. FERRIS, *Treasurer*.

Dec. 1853.

19 AG. REP.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES
AT THE
FOURTH OHIO STATE FAIR,
HELD AT DAYTON.

[NOTE.—Only those reports are condensed for printing which comprise remarks by Judges upon the special merits of animals, or which convey useful suggestions. Where only the “numbers” of premium articles are given in reports, it is not deemed necessary to publish these, as all the awards will be found in the proper place.—
SECRETARY.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THOROUGH BRED HORSES.

Your committee report 1st premium on Stallions to “Clay Trustee,” on account of his superior blood, his size, symmetry, speed and great power of endurance.

We award the 2d premium to “Melbrino.” This horse is possessed of very fine blood; he has good action, fine size and form, and we regard him as highly worthy.

On Stallion Colts three years old, we award the 1st premium to entry No. 212, owned by J. M. Sullivant, Columbus. This colt is of very superior blood, and in form and figure we regard him as one of the most perfect models we have ever seen. He is a cross of the Bertiam and Bellfounder breeds.

2d premium to "Young Eclipse," owned by Telford & Ritchey, Bloomington. We take great pleasure in commending him very highly, on account of his form, size and action.

On 2 year olds we award the 1st premium to "Highlander." This colt has no competition, but is entitled to especial notice.

On 1 year olds, we award to "Sir William." No competition, but very worthy.

The awards on mares will be found in the premium list.

The committee take great pleasure in saying that nearly all the animals exhibited were of superior merit, and commend themselves very strongly to the consideration of the public.

HANSON L. PENN,
DANIEL MORGAN,
L. D. CAMPBELL,
JOHN HAYS,
A. KING,
W. W. FARRIS.

DARTON, September 23, 1853.

HORSES FROM OTHER STATES.

Your committee award the 1st premium to "Old Green Mountain." This horse exhibits wonderful strength and capacity for endurance, and is an animal of fine action.

2d premium to "Bay State," an animal of high merit.

"Young Hercules," a colt of two years, we esteem worthy of a premium. He is a colt of great promise.

[Same committee as above.—Ed.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JACKS AND MULES.

The exhibition of Jacks, Jennetts and Mules was very creditable, both in point of numbers and quality.

The young stock we found much the best, which we regard as conclusive evidence that our people are beginning to awaken to the importance of this stock.

We also examined Foreign Jacks, three in number, and Jennetts same number, all owned by Daniel Morgan, of Flemingsburgh, Kentucky. This stock is very fair in size and quality, and we recommend it as worthy a special premium.

JOHN T. BRAZEE,
WESLEY PETERS,
PETER PRUDEN,
BENJ. DUGAN,
JOHN SHEIFFER,

Committee.

DAYTON, September 23, 1853.

REPORT ON GRAIN.

Your committee appointed to examine Ohio Grains have awarded as noted on book of entries.

A sample of Hydra headed wheat on exhibition, we are of opinion will prove of very fine quality, and will yield well.

R. E. RUNHA,
THOS. WHITE,
WM. HUNT,

Committee.

DAYTON, September 23, 1853.

REPORT ON FRUIT. (APPLES.)

The show of Apples was good. There were some forty lots exhibited, embracing some very fine specimens of the best kinds for cultivation. The method pursued by the committee in making their awards was to procure from each exhibitor a list of his kinds, then reading these over separately, and marking such as they considered valuable for cultivation.

In this way they ascertained such as had the highest claims to public esteem. These they gave a more particular examination, and passed upon them accordingly, being governed more by the merits of the varieties and specimens than by the numbers exhibited.

C. SPRINGER,
E. S. STOWE,
WM. T. ENGLISH,

Committee.

DAYTON, September 23, 1853.

STATEMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PREMIUMS ON BUTTER.

BY ANDREW HAVENS, OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Lot No. 1. Butter made in month of May, one keg, 25 lbs. Made from milk of eight cows, on pasture of clover and timothy.

Churned by dasher churn, milk strained in pans and skimmed when ripe. Used Ashton sack salt, nine drachms to one pound butter. Butter worked and salted, then let stand 24 hours, worked again and packed.

Lot No. 2. Keg of butter, 50 lbs. Made from milk of ten cows, commencing September 12th. Pasture similar to above, and management of butter same.

Lot No. 3. 10 lbs., made September 17th. Same as above.

BY JACOB MUMMA, JR.

DAYTON, Ohio.

Butter 10 lbs., milk from five cows, 17th to 19th September. Pasture feed, with occasional feed of bran, with salt. Milk put into clean crocks and placed in cold water for three or four hours, then placed in a damp cellar, where it remained until ready for churning. Barrel churn used. Buttermilk poured off, and cold water poured on the butter, and worked with the hands until free from the buttermilk. Eight ounces table salt to 10 lbs. butter. No other ingredients used.

[NOTE.—Two other statements are found, but no names attached, consequently we cannot determine to which successful competitor they belong.—Ed.]

STATEMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PREMIUMS ON CHEESE.

SIDNEY, Ohio, September 16, 1853.

On the 17th of June, 1853, I made a cheese from two milkings. The night's milk was run into a curd and hung up to drain; night's milk was 22½ gallons, morning's 21½. Total 44 gallons, from 22 cows, four of them young ones, and two farrow cows, and all of the cows inferior. The morning's curd, after it is cut

and stored, is heated by degrees until it is raised to 105° Fahrenheit. The night's curd is then cut up and put in with the new curd, and is again raised to the same temperature. After it has stood a short time the whey is run off and salted. I put in one teacup full of salt to 20 pounds of cheese, and then it is put in press. The press I use is an old fashioned home-made one. The cheese is turned into a dry cloth in a few minutes, and then left to stand until night, when it is again turned. In the morning it is taken to the cheese room, weighed, (which was 44 pounds) bandaged and oiled, turned and oiled every day until fit for market. The oil I use is whey oil, colored a little with annatto.

The rennet is prepared from the salted stomach of a sucking calf. One rennet is put into a gallon of water made as strong with salt as it will dissolve. After it has soaked a day or two, there is enough put in the warm milk from the cows to bring the curd in 45 minutes.

A. F. MUNGER.

My Cheese was made from the milk of 15 cows, about the 15th of May, 1853. Mode of manufacturing as follows: In the morning I skim all the cream off the night's milk, add it to seven or eight gallons, heat it sufficient to make both night's and morning's milk to the temperature of 90 degrees. Then take a small piece of annatto, about the size of a hazlenut, squeeze it through a rag in the milk, and mix all well together. Then add the rennet, which is prepared as follows: I take about one fourth of good rennet, add one pint of water and a handful of salt. Let it stand twenty-four hours, when it is ready for use. About one teacup full of the liquid is sufficient to coagulate the milk in about 25 or 30 minutes. Then cut with a long wooden knife into squares about two inches in diameter; let it stand a few minutes. When the whey begins to rise, dip gently off a few gallons. Then cut with the knife, repeating several times, dipping the whey off at intervals. The whey is then heated to raise the temperature of the whole to 108 degrees, poured on the curd and well mixed together. The whey is drawn off, and the temperature reduced to about 75 degrees by adding cold water. It is then put in a cloth, placed in a basket and the water squeezed out as much as possible, when it is ready for the salt, of which I use about 7 ounces to fifteen pounds of curd. Press twenty-four hours, grease with butter and turn daily.

JEREMIAH FENNER.

Miami county, September 20, 1853.

TO MANUFACTURE KEG CHEESE.

Take the cake cheese when about four weeks old, scrape off the outside, as to eat, then mash it fine and pack it hard in a barrel or keg, where it will underg fermentation, and in about six weeks it will be ready to repack in kegs or crocks, as is desired.

AUGUSTUS FENNER.

PINE APPLE CHEESE.

The manner of making the same as other cheese. When ready for the press it is placed in a net made for that purpose, and hung up to drain, where it remains about six weeks. The net is then taken off and it is ready for use.

AUGUSTUS FENNER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FARM CROPS.

Your Committee to whom was referred the applications for premiums on Farm Crops report :

That they award to Wm. D. Hall, of Lawrence county, the first premium, for the best crop of Wheat, consisting of $9\frac{3}{16}$ acres, producing $406\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, which is an average of $41\frac{37}{160}$ bushels per acre.

To Milton McGrew, of Montgomery county, the first premium for the best crop of Barley, consisting of one acre, producing fifty-nine bushels and eight pounds.

The committee regret to report that there were no other competitors for the liberal premiums offered by the Board on Farm Crops.

ROBT. W. STEELE,
JAS. L. COX,
DAVID McINTOSH,
Committee.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE

ON REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

To the President of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

The undersigned members of the awarding committee on reaping and mowing machines, for the year 1853, met at the office of J. W. Johnson, Esq., in the town of Wooster, on the evening of the 5th of July. Some days previous Mr. Johnson and a member of the State Board had selected grounds for the trial of reapers and mowers. A portion of the ground selected, was on the farm of Mr. R. B. Stibbs, situated about one mile east of town, the balance on the farm of Mr. D. Robison, lying about one mile south of it.

Notice was given that the trial of reapers and mowers would commence on the farm of Mr. Stibbs at eight o'clock next morning.

The following is a correct list of the entries.

REAPING MACHINES.

1. Hussey's patent, improved by E. Ball, by Ball & Lullman, of Canton, O.
2. Palmer & Williams, by A. Palmer of Brockport, N. Y.
3. Manny's patent adjustable, by Ball & Parsons of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
4. Atkins Automaton Raker, by J. S. Wright, Chicago, Ill.
5. New York Reaper, by Seymour & Morgan of Brockport, N. Y.

No. 1. Atkins' Automaton Reaper. This machine is well calculated to attract the attention of spectators, by a very ingenious arrangement. An automaton arm is made to stretch out at regular intervals, and with a rake to sweep the cut grain off the apron, which it holds fast, until by a rapid rotary motion, the arm is turned to the side of the machine, where it deposits the cut grain, out of way in reaping.

On the first day Mr. Wright did not commence cutting the grain allotted to him, until late in the afternoon, and then owing to some negligence on the part of the manufacturer, he was subjected to several delays, in consequence of which the committee was unable to witness much of the operation of the machine. So far as witnessed, the cutting was well done and the gavels were left in good condition. On the second day the grain was laid unevenly, and much trailed between the gavels. In justice to Mr. Wright we should state, on the second day whilst it was in operation, he informed part of the committee, that the gavels were more unevenly laid and the grain more scattered between the gavels than usual; the

cause of it he did not know. He afterwards stated, that Mr. Jewett who operated the machine, was anxious to cut his lot in less time than either of the other machines, and had increased the speed too much.

No. 2. Hussey's as improved by E. Ball.—This machine possesses some good qualities, and in the opinion of many persons, some very objectionable qualities. It is well built, strong, not liable to get out of repair, cuts the grain evenly and without waste, except when the grain stands very thin. The raker is enabled to lay the grain in good order for binding. It is objected to on account of the heavy draft required to operate it, two horses not being sufficient to operate it long at a time. The cut grain is delivered immediately behind it, and requires to be moved before the machine passes. When the grain stands thin, it requires a rapid motion to prevent it from over-riding the grain. The position the raker is placed in requires hard labor for him to deliver the grain.

No. 3. Palmer & Williams' self Raking and Reaping Machine—It is very simple in its construction, strong, durable, of light draught, cuts the grain well and leaves the gavels in fair condition for binding. By a very convenient arrangement, the size of the sheaf can be regulated by the driver, requiring only a slight movement of his foot.

No. 4. The New York Reaper.—This machine performed well. The grain was well cut and the gavels laid in good order for binding. It requires a light draft, is well made, compact and durable, and the labor of the raker is not hard.

No. 5. Manny's Patent adjustable Northern Illinois Reaper and Mower.—It was with much delay and difficulty that the exhibitors of this machine, on the first day were enabled to cut the grain allotted to it. On the second day the cutting was done tolerably well, but the grain was delivered in very bad order for binding. It is much more conveniently adjusted to cutting a high or low stubble, than either of the other machines on trial.

MOWING MACHINES.

1. Ketchum's, by Howard & Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
2. S. P. Castles, by Wilcox and Gwynne, Urbana, O.
3. J. H. Manny's, by Ball and Powers, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
4. Atkins', by I. S. Wright, Chicago, Illinois.
5. S. Hussey's, by Minturn, Allen & Co. Urbana, O.

Early on the morning of the 6th a surveyor was procured, who proceeded to lay off the wheat fields and meadows selected, into lots containing one acre each, which were numbered consecutively from 1 to 5. In the wheat fields divisions were made by a cradler. The wheat field situated on the farm of Mr. Stubbs, was gently rolling, free from stumps or stone. Timothy had been sown with the wheat. Both were thick on the ground and well grown. The wheat when standing was very tall, but much of it was lodged, some of it lying close to the ground, apparently dashed down by a whirlwind. As to ripeness, the wheat was in good condition, otherwise its condition presented impediments to a fair operation of machinery, much greater than would usually occur. The wheat field situated on the farm of Mr. D. Robison was quite even, a few scattering boulders were the only obstructions. In all other respects the crop was in good condition. The different lots were appropriated to the exhibitors in the order as numbered in the annexed table.

MOWING MACHINES.

There were a few stumps and stones on Mr. Stubbs' meadow. It was thickly coated with timothy, tall and generally standing. The grass on Mr. Robinson's meadow consisted of timothy, clover and spear or blue grass. It was bottom land, free from stones and stumps. The spear or blue grass grew in the highest and dryest soil, was short, hard, and very difficult to cut, except by a sharp tool.

Lots were drawn by the different exhibitors in the following order. No. 1. Atkins' Patent, No. 2, Ketchum's, No. 3, Manny's, No. 4, S. P. Castle's, No. 5, Hussey's.

No. 1. *Atkins Patent* was not put on trial in presence of the committee.

No. 2. *Ketchum's*.—This machine cut the portion allotted to it on both days, without hindrance, except when it came in contact with stumps or stones. The cutting was very well done. The cut grass was left scattered on the ground nearly as evenly as it grew. The machine is well built, strong, durable, and of light draft.

No. 3. *Manny's Mower*.—This is his reaper without the platform. It cut the timothy grass on the farm of Mr. Stubbs well. On the farm of Mr. Robinson it frequently clogged, so much so that the committee almost unanimously came to the conclusion to withdraw the second premium from it.

No. 4. *S. P. Castles*, and No. 5, *Hussey's*, after cutting a part allotted to them were withdrawn.

AWARDS.

Reaping Machines.—To the New York Reaper, first premium, a gold medal.

No second premium was awarded, the committee being equally divided, three in favor of awarding it to Hussey's and three in favor of awarding it to Palmer & Williams.

Mowers.—To Ketchum's, first premium, a gold medal.

JOHN S. COCK,
GEORGE McCULLOUGH,
GEORGE W. BINKER,
ARTHUR WATTS,
JAMES JOHNSON,
JOHN WILLS,

Committee.

SILESIAN SHEEP.

The cut herewith sent represents a group of Silesian Merino ewes, imported from Silesia, one of the German provinces of Prussia. They are of the Infantardo Wigretti breed. They are an extremely compact fleeced, fine woolled sheep, showing a more uniform, full, dense fleece over the entire body, the belly included, than any other sheep I have ever examined. There have been but two importations of this breed of sheep made to the United States. The first by George

Campbell, Wm. Chamberlain and others in 1851, and the last by Campbell & Chamberlain last autumn, consisting of twenty-seven ewes and four rams. Having taken special pains to acquaint myself with the Silesian sheep I became satisfied they were going to be of immense value to the wool-growers of this country, especially for a cross, and obtained from the importers the two best ewes and ram which came over in the last importation.

Since that time, having examined those flocks upon which they have been crossed my estimate of their value has constantly increased, and I have recently associated myself with Campbell & Chamberlain in the enterprise, and will be happy to show some ten of the imported ewes to all of my brother wool-growers who feel sufficiently interested to come and see them. They are a natural sized, compact built, dark coated Merino sheep, the full grown rams weighing about 150 pounds, and the ewes from 80 to 110 or 120 pounds, and are therefore not subject to the well laid objection to forced animals that it costs more to keep them up than they are worth. They are about as fine as the fine Saxons, and will at one cross add to the best of our flocks from a half pound to a pound and half per fleece, at the same time improving the quality.

WM. H. LADD.

Richmond, Jefferson Co., O., February 9th, 1854.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

M. L. SULLIVANT, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH O. S. B. OF AGRICULTURE.

(FROM JANUARY 12TH TO DECEMBER 8TH, 1853.)

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Treasurer, per order and receipts—

Postage bill last year (1852)	\$ 31 51
Butts & Son Cleveland, in full	150 00
A. Watts, expenses of December meeting	9 00
R. W. Steele, January	12 00
R. W. Musgrave, December and January	31 00
W. H. Ladd, January meeting	35 00
I. Adams, meetings	32 00
D. M. McIntosh, January meetings	24 00
J. T. Worthington	12 00
M. L. Sullivan	35 00
Blynn & Baldwin, balance to date	24 49
S. Medary, member of Board	25 00
Miss Anna Lucas, loss of Vase	2 00
Scott & Bascom, October 28, 1852	1 00
J. G. Gest, on account	100 00
W. W. Mather, on account, salary	172 50
Thos. Moodie, salary for year '52	250 00
H. Y. Prentice	8 25
Huntington & McIntire	4 69
Savoney & Mayor	58 00
W. H. S. Hyde	6 51
J. M. H. Smith	22 75
Dwight, Stone & Co.	58 03
J. C. Donnell	5 00
Csgood & Blake	26 00
Filbourne, Kuhns & Co.	13 39
Lurr & Randall, map f Columbus	5 00
S Medary, binding Reports, &c.	81 50
Livingston, Fargo & Co.	6 23
Postage bill, 1 quarter, '53	9 41

By Treasurer, per order and receipts—Continued—

J. G. Gest, money paid.....	21 00
Blynn & Baldwin, on account Plate.....	500 00
W. W. Mather, salary to March 8th, '53.....	250 00
Cowles & Alberston, baiaance of their account, Plate.....	354 34
Smith & Cox, to date.....	334 91
J. G. Gest, on account, expenses.....	30 00
W. W. Mather, on account. salary.....	250 00
Burr & Randall, Stat'y to 23d June.....	22 06
Ex. Com., for trial repairs at Wooster, per J. G. Gest.....	300 00
Jas. Johnson, bill.....	79 68
G. B. Herman.....	24 00
W. W. Mather, on account. salary.....	250 00
Blynn & Baldwin, balance of bill for plate 1853.....	3,842 27
J. A. Marchand.....	6 00
M. D. Lathrop.....	24 00
W. S. Lucas.....	21 00
R. Hume, jr.....	24 00
A. Failor.....	18 00
O. Cole.....	85 50
W. B. Maldren.....	24 00
S. Medary, 9 months rent to Oct. 1, '53.....	112 50
Smith & Cox, on account.....	50 00
“ “ balance in full.....	138 72
Savony & Mayor, for Dip. in full.....	437 00
American Express Co.....	27 35
C. S. Glenn.....	18 00
H. Brelsford, money, &c., Columbus Fair.....	21 00
R. Geary.....	18 00
Thos. Fergusson.....	15 00
G. Moodie.....	18 00
W. H. Shupe.....	27 00
Jas. I. McKinney.....	27 00
Jos Larwill.....	18 00
S. B. Hannum.....	36 00
E. Y. Rawson.....	39 00
J. Gabriel.....	18 00
John Orff.....	6 00
N. M. Florer, provisions, 1851.....	41 99
W. W. Mather, on account.....	83 33
Members of Board at Wooster—	
Case.....	30 00
Howard.....	44 37
Watts.....	16 70
Mills.....	15 70
Barker.....	14 50
McCullough.....	4 50
Cock.....	4 85
Expenses of members of Board, Dec. '53—	
Taylor.....	37 85
Worthington.....	32 55
Anderson.....	10 00

By Treasurer, per order and receipts—Continued—

Ladd	22 00
Warder, 5 vols. Hor. Rev.	37 50
Musgrave	25 60
Steele	10 00
Peters	100 00
Delano	25 00
Ladd	41 95
Adams	38 00
Medary	23 00
W. Dennison, attorney's fee	15 00
Ex. Com., R. W. Steele, &c.—	
To be applied at Dayton	2,500 00
do do do	1,000 00
do do do	4,000 00
Premiums of 1852 paid to date	223 00
do 1853 do	630 00
	<u>\$17,786 01</u>

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand per last report	\$ 4,611 99
" " of former Treasurer	322 42
	<u>4,934 41</u>
Received from State Treasury	2,521 04
Of S. Wilson, per W. Dennison	300 00
Shelby county Agricultural Society, on account, Diploma	25 00
Interest on account from City Bank, Oct. '53	113 00
Proceeds of Fair at Dayton, for entries, &c., less count	13,996 37
R. W. Steele, Ex. Com., balance in his hands	307 31
By J. G. Gest, unexpended money drawn for trial of reapers at Wooster	130 62
	<u>\$22,327 75</u>

The foregoing account of M. L. Sullivant, Treasurer, from January 12th to December 8th, 1853, has been examined by us and compared with the original vouchers and found correct, and a copy of it with the original vouchers is now filed in the office of the Board.

Total Receipts	\$22,327 75
Total payments	17,786 01

Balance in the treasury	\$ 4,541 74
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Four thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars, and 74-100.

JOHN K. GREEN,
JAS. L. COX,
Auditing Committee.

Columbus, January 20th 1854.

**ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR FAIR AT
DAYTON WITH O. S. B. OF AGRICULTURE.**

RECEIPTS.

From Treasurer of Board	\$3,500 00
" do do	4,000 00
Dayton subscription	3,000 00
For lumber sold	5,015 67
From J. G. Gest, Secretary	50 00
For sundries sold	38 47
	<hr/>
	\$15,604 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of improving Fair grounds, lumber, &c.	\$10,974 61
Eating house for committees	750 00
Clerks, marshals, &c.	663 93
Police Force	523 00
Printing ribbons for badges &c.	700 00
Incidental expenses, bills, &c.	332 00
New tent for Ex. Com., repairing, &c.	556 05
Forage master for forage	395 99
Leonard & Porter	251 25
Rover brass band	150 00
Balance returned to treasury	307 31
	<hr/>
	15,604 14

The foregoing is a correct abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the Executive committee for the Fair at Dayton. Detailed account and vouchers filed in the office of the State Board of Agriculture, and audited by us.

JOHN K. GREEN,
JAS. L. COX,
Auditing Committee.

Columbus, January 20, 1854.

AN ESSAY

READ AT MEDINA, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853, AT THE
COUNTY FAIR.

BY GEN. BIERCE, OF AKRON.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

An error, almost extensive as our race, and fatal as death itself, has too long depressed the farmer. It is, that science is needed only for the *professional* man. If farmers knew enough to read their Bibles, and make charges intelligibly on their books, it has formerly been deemed sufficient for *them*. If a sickly, deformed or idiotic child marred the beauty of the family, he must be educated for a *professional* man, while the bone, the muscle, the sinew and the brains were turned out to pasture, with the herds, to grow up without education and science because they were to be farmers!

By this course Agriculture has been depressed, and instead of a science it has been a kind of "cut and try" operation, a compound of half guessing and the balance uncertainty.

If science is to be any where, give it to your farmers. Far better to have ignorant lawyers, quack doctors, and foolish preachers, than an ignorant yeomanry. They are the bone, the muscle, the sinew, and ought to be the intellect of our country. Make them intellectual, and no matter what your professional men are, for there will be but little use for them.

Agriculture is science and art combined, to produce with the least amount of labor, from the smallest space, the greatest amount of nourishment, with the least impoverishment of the soil. It is not what is often called *farming*, which is the product of vanity and ignorance—vanity in acquiring a large amount of acres, and ignorance in adapting means to the culture of any amount whatever.

The effect of this last kind of Agriculture is to exhaust the soil, render fertile fields a barren waste, decay the fruit, destroy the nutrition of the product, produce the caterpillar with her ten thousand kindred and curse, with a ten fold worse curse on this earth than that which followed the fall of man.

Scientific Agriculture on the other hand, enriches the soil by culture, renders the most barren waste fertile, changes the bitter almond to the luscious peach, the

crab to the golden pippin, gives plumpness and nutrition to the grain kernel, and size, bone and muscle to animals.

Agricultural science investigates the origin of soils, their constituent parts and relative proportions, with their capacity for production; the elements and organization of plants, their appropriate food and mode of growth, and laws of vegetable life. It teaches the best means to change, modify and enrich the soils, their proper mode of culture, and how to prepare them to secure specific crops, and the largest and most constant production. It teaches us the elements of vegetables, and whence they are derived, by which we know the adaptation of particular earths to a given plant, and how to prevent exhaustion by continued cultivation. From this knowledge we derive rules for the management of the earth and vegetables, and the art of Agriculture consists in applying these rules scientifically in the production of plants and animals in perfection, without destroying the productive principle of the earth.

To be a good farmer, therefore, a person should be a geologist, vegetable physiologist, mineralogist, and agricultural chemist. The deepest, most interesting, and valuable sciences, therefore, are embraced in the general term *Agriculture*.

Common honesty requires that when we are continually drawing upon the bounties of the earth, we should return an equivalent, and that equivalent should be in a currency that the earth can use, otherwise it is valueless.

The first thing, then, for an agriculturist to learn is, "of what is my land composed?" and next, "what do I wish to produce, and what are the constituent parts of such productions?"

Having ascertained these facts, he knows what the productions will demand from the earth, and of course what should be returned to the earth, as an equivalent to prevent its exhaustion.

Soils are divided into *organic* and *inorganic* parts. The organic consists of animal and vegetable remains. Without this organic matter vegetables can scarcely exist. Good wheat soils have from six to ten parts, or per cent. of this organic matter. Oats, rye and barley require but half the amount, but require some organic matter for their development.

The farmer, therefore, who is continually drawing upon his soil for crops, without returning an equivalent in the straw or other manure, will soon find it exhausted, like the lands in Maryland and Virginia, where the poisonous and filthy tobacco plant has robbed the earth of its alkalies, and slave labor knew not how to return an equivalent.

The land has been starved, and in return starves its owner, and the most creditable boast a man can make is, "I don't own much of it."

The inorganic portions of the soils consist of what are called *salts*. They are composed of what are termed a *base* and an *acid*. The bases are potash, soda, iron, clay, lime, magnesia, manganese and sand.

The acids are carbonic, phosphoric, sulphuric, nitric and muriatic. These bases and acids combined produce in our soils, Glauber salts, Epsom salts, common salt, phosphate of lime, plaster, the nitrates of potash, soda and lime, and the phosphate of magnesia.

All soils then, are composed of sand, clay, lime, magnesia, potash, organic matter, and oxides, or rust of metals.

In the growth of vegetables these earths in different proportions, enter into the composition of the plant, and are found in the ashes of the plant on burning it.

Sand is used chiefly in stiffening the stalk in wheat, corn and other grain, but is more apparent in the scouring rush, in which it forms the scouring matter, and is so plentiful that fire can be struck from it as from a flint. Even in wheat straw it is

so plentiful that glass has been produced by burning it in a receiver. This shows why sandy land is preferable for wheat over clay soils; the straw cannot be formed without sand.

But the sand cannot be taken up by the pores of the vegetable, until it has been dissolved by some of the acids I have named, and it is then drawn up in a liquid form.

For that purpose, potash or some other alkali is necessary, and it is found in every soil, more particularly in *clay* soils. The scientific farmer therefore, knows why clay, however barren, enriches sandy land, and sand however sterile, improves clay soils; one furnishes sand, the other alkali to dissolve it, and fit it for the use of the plant. He also knows why some farms are overrun with sorrel and sour dock; it is because there is an excess of acids in the earth, and that it wants lime, which will neutralize the acids and bring in the white clover.

Soils are classified according to their constituent parts. If one-tenth only is clay, it is called *sandy*; if forty-hundredths is clay it is called *sandy loam*; if seventy-hundredths is clay it is called *loamy*; if eighty-five-hundredths is clay, it is called *clay loam*; if it contain ninety-five-hundredths of clay it is called *clay*, and fit only for bricks.

If a soil contain five per cent. of *lime* it is called *calcareous*, if it contain over twenty per cent. it is called *marl*.

I have said that the inorganic portions of the earth are composed of *salts*, formed by a *base* and an *acid*, that among the bases is *lime*, and among the acids *phosphoric*. This base and acid combined form *phosphate of lime*, one of the most important compounds in the animal formation. Without it man and beast would be an inactive heap of flesh, as our bones are composed of phosphoric acid and lime.

This compound, drawn from the earth in a liquid state, by the chemical action of the plant, becomes incorporated in it, and a constituent part of it is eaten by man and beast. Milk, which is drawn from the plant, is largely supplied with this substance, by which the young animals are supplied with material for bones, before they can obtain it directly from the plant. Twenty gallons of milk contain an ounce of phosphate of lime.

Having ascertained this fact, the scientific farmer knows he can raise *fat* cattle on land destitute of lime, but cannot raise *large-boned animals*. Common observation confirms this, for the lime soils of Sandusky and Pickaway are the places for *large-boned cattle*.

The cattle of England are a further proof of it, as the large-boned cattle imported from there, are the result of raising in a lime or chalky region. Transport them to a clay soil destitute of lime, and they will soon dwindle.

The farmer, then, who wishes *large* cattle, must not expect to succeed by merely importing large stock, but must keep them up by keeping them on lime soil, or if he has not got it he must produce it by freely liming his land. One cow that gives milk, takes as much phosphate of lime from the soil in a year, as is supplied by 82 pounds of bone dust. A farmer, then, to keep his stock up, should spread 82 pounds of bone dust, to each cow on his pastures.

What is called *bone-disorder* in cattle, is owing to a want of lime in the soil. The remedy for this is bone meal, the remedy for the soil is lime, or phosphate of lime, in the form of bone manure.

Wheat contains in the berry, a large amount of phosphate of lime, and when the land is exhausted by continued cropping of wheat on it, all the stable manure in christendom cannot make it produce good wheat again until the phosphate of lime, withdrawn from the soil by the crop, is replaced. If the soil be rich in every ingredient, except sand, dissolved by the native potash, called the *silicates of potash*, wheat cannot grow on it. If it could, the stalk could not sustain itself, but would

be as helpless as a broken backed child. If it had these ingredients and lacked the phosphate of lime, you might get a fine crop of straw, but the heads would be as empty as the most idiotic person that ever graced a poor house.

Unless the soil contain lime you cannot raise potatoes, because there is nothing from which to construct the stalk, and if potash be wanting, however fine the tops may be, there will be no potatoes.

The farmer, therefore, who would raise superfine crops of wheat on a given field, must return the straw to the land, or its equivalent from other sources. Thus in England, where agriculture is coming to its highest state of perfection, they have, after killing off half of Europe in their wars, imported the bones of the dead from their battle fields, ground them in mills prepared for the purpose, and spreading them on the land, restored the phosphate of lime withdrawn from the soil by continued wheat crops. Thousands of tons of human bones have been thus used in England, by which the fertilizing quality of the soil has been improved instead of diminished, by centuries of cultivation.

Our farmers then, should preserve every bone, as each pound of bone dust returns as much nutriment to the earth, as is withdrawn by a hundred pounds of wheat.

The grasses require but little phosphate of lime, but considerable alkali and clay. Instead, then, of endeavoring to restore lands exhausted by grass cropping, by phosphate of lime, as you would if they were exhausted by wheat cropping, use leached ashes, or other alkaline substances.

But after all this care and culture, the farmer's hopes of a good wheat crop are often blasted by "*the rust*." What this is, has long been a debated question; but what is more desirable than a knowledge of what it is, is a remedy for it.

From an examination of it, I hazard the opinion that it is, of itself, a *parasitic vegetable*, capable of propagating its kind. Like the fungus, the toad stool, and the mushroom, it does not appear to have the propagating principle within it, but observation shows that each may be propagated by planting. The dust, or germinating principle of "*rust*," may be carried by the wind, or for experiment, and planted or sowed in another field, and a rich harvest of it produced.

Whether it is a lower order of vegetable or not, one thing is certain, it will propagate its kind wherever scattered, and reason, therefore, suggests a preventive, that the plants on which it first appears, should be immediately cut and carried from the field, to prevent a spread of evil.

To talk of feeding land and plants may sound novel, and to some ridiculous—but land and plants should be fed and fattened, as well as animals—and different kinds of land and plants, like different kinds of animals require different kinds of food. All know that different species of animals require different kinds of food to insure health, and a full development. The cow will starve on what will fatten a hog, and it is equally true of the varieties of land and plants. Some suppose if land is what is called *rich*, it will bear all kinds of vegetables, but one plant or one piece of land, may starve on what would feed another to a surfeit.

The important inquiry in Agriculture should be, what are the constituents, or elementary parts of the vegetable to be raised? Those constituents are what it draws from the earth, and must be replaced, or the earth will become barren so far as the production of that vegetable is concerned.

After wheat has exhausted the soil, you may raise good crops of potatoes, cabbage, melons, or grass, for the wheat has not used the alkali and clay that they need, but only the lime, which they do not require. Exhaust it with grass or pota-

atoes, and wheat will flourish as these do not use the phosphate of lime and sand, required by wheat. This shows the philosophy of a rotation of crops. While the wheat is exhausting the lime and sand, the alkali and clay have time to accumulate; while grass and potatoes are exhausting the alkali and clay, the lime and sand have time to replenish.

This shows why stiff clay, taken from a depth so great, as to preclude the idea of any vegetable, or organic matter being mixed with it, will, on exposure to the air, produce fine melons, potatoes, cabbage, and the like, but will not produce wheat—it is rich in alkali and alumina which these require, but has little phosphate of lime, or organic matter required by wheat.

The term *rich*, then, as applied to soils, is a relative term, and has reference to the crop you wish to raise. This shows why land exhausted by tobacco can never be restored, there has never yet been found anything filthy enough to supply what has been drawn from the earth to form the plant.

The scientific farmer, then, will analyze the soil he wishes to cultivate, and the component parts of the plant he wishes to raise, and can then feed his land, or crop, with as much accuracy and success, as he can his horse or cow.

There is one species of land, however, that does not come under either description which I have given. I mean *peat marsh*—some, from their mode of treating it, seem to think that all that is necessary to make it immensely productive, is to clear it off, and drain it of the water. The seed sown, or planted on such land, will readily spring up, and while the nutrition accumulated on the surface is unexpended, the crop presents a most promising appearance, but the rays of the summer sun evaporates the moisture, and with it all hopes of a crop. The vegetable stalks spinder up without strength to support them, and time, seed, and labor are lost. This result has discouraged many, and they have abandoned their marshes as worthless.

A knowledge of the component parts of *peat marsh* would have shown them how to prepare a soil of it that will last for ages.

Muck is not soil, but a species of moss; and a farmer may as well plant a crop among green leaves, as in this moss or muck. Before it can be productive, it must be decomposed by rotting. To effect this, the surface must be dried off, placed in heaps—the sun let in on the sub soil to warm it—and when the heaps are well rotted, spread them over the surface now warmed by exposure, and a soil will be found that will last for ages.

But vegetables not only draw nourishment from the earth, but also from the atmosphere. Ammonia, or what we commonly call *hartshorn*, is one of the ingredients of plants, and is necessary to their vitality. Animal and vegetable matter when decomposing throw of gases, which when combined form ammonia or hartshorn. This exists in large quantities in all decaying substances, but is more apparent in the manure of the horse stable. Any person who ever entered a horse stable, has observed the strong, pungent smell, which is almost insupportable to the eyes and nose. This is nothing less nor more, than the hartshorn of the apothecary shop, and the fertilizing principle of manures.

This ammonia or hartshorn is very volatile, and unless detained by something for which it has an affinity, will escape into the atmosphere. The object of the agriculturist should be to detain this ammonia for the nourishment of vegetables. Plaster is formed of sulphur and lime, and placed on land, the sulphuric acid having a greater affinity or attraction for the ammonia than for the lime, leaves the lime and unites with the ammonia in its gaseous state and converts it into a salt, and retains it for the use of vegetation. This *salt* is what is usually in smelling

bottles, and is so volatile that it is termed *volatile salt*. It is drawn mostly from the atmosphere, and thus plaster, charcoal and other substances, for which it has an affinity, draw nourishment for the plant without impoverishing the soil. This is the benefit of plaster.

I know I am met here by some persons who will say they have tried plaster and it had injured their land. So it may if not judiciously used, and so may ashes or manure if not judiciously applied. You may plant corn in a plaster bed and lose your seed, or in an ash heap and be called a fool, or in a pile of stable manure and be laughed at for your folly; but this does not prove that plaster, ashes and manure are not good for land, it only proves that you do not use them judiciously.

Use all of them, and if your land produces sorrel or other sour plants, give it a good coat of lime in February to neutralize the acids, and occasionally plow in a crop of clover, or buckwheat when in blossom, or peas after the pods are set, to furnish the gases occasioned by the decomposition of decaying vegetable matter, and your farms will yield their sixty and an hundred fold.

Connected with this subject is an evil so common that I cannot pass over it without notice. I mean that of allowing manure to lie around yards, spread out instead of lying in heaps. As I have stated, the fertilizing quality of manure consists in the gases created by decomposition, and that these gases, unless detained, are continually escaping into the atmosphere.

The great art of having good manure, then, consists in detaining these gases. To do so effectually, the manure should be placed in heaps, and covered over while decomposition is going on, with earth or straw. This will produce *rich* manure, but the tanner might as well undertake to tan leather from which all the coloring matter had been soaked, as the farmer to enrich his land with manure from which all the gases have escaped, and the dry woody fiber alone remained.

Phosphate of lime, alkali, plaster, stable manure, and all decaying vegetable matter are good manures. The art of Agriculture consists in properly using them, and adapting the manure to the soil or crop. If your crop or trees are composed of sand and lime these articles must exist in the soil, or you must supply them or be disappointed in a crop. Nature will work up the materials you furnish, but will not create them—and you may as well expect a builder to erect a brick house, when you furnish timber only, as that Nature will yield you a crop of wheat or other product, the component parts of which are sand and lime, when you furnish her only clay and alkali, or furnish you grass when you give her sand and lime only.

Analyzing the bark and wood of the apple and pear tree, we find it mostly composed of lime and alkali. Reason, then teaches us that the growth of these trees draws the alkali and lime from the earth, and to keep the tree thrifty a dressing of lime and leached ashes is necessary.

The peach and cherry tree are composed of seventy eight parts of sand and only two of lime. These trees, of course, require a sandy soil, and a dressing of leached ashes to dissolve the sand so that it can be drawn up in the pores of the plant, but they do not require lime, they cannot use it if you give it to them.

They will flourish where the pear and the apple would die for want of lime. To feed the cherry and peach with lime, as you should the pear or apple, would be as inappropriate as to feed a hog with chopped straw, or a horse with sour butter-milk.

But not only do the earths I have mentioned, but metals, also, enter into the composition of animals and plants. Iron is found in all plants, and forms an important part in the constituents of animals, and without it plants and animals could not exist.

To the peach tree iron is peculiarly necessary. This tree is often diseased with what is called "*the yellows*," when the leaves crisp up and assume a yellow hue, just after the setting of the fruit. This is owing to a want of iron; and arises from the same cause as yellow water in horses. The remedy is the same, infuse iron into the system. To accomplish this in the case of the tree, dig away the earth round the roots about a foot from the tree, and pour on the roots about a peck of iron scales from the blacksmith's or machine shop, then pour on a pail of water and cover them with rich earth. For want of iron rust, take one ounce of copperas dissolved in sixteen quarts of water, and pour it upon the roots, and the effect will be the same. In two weeks the leaves will assume a beautiful green, though the fruit of that year will fall off.

Plants and trees, too, like animals, have diseases arising from a morbid or unnatural circulation of the fluids. To prevent this, make a solution of salt, in proportion of an ounce to a gallon of water, and sprinkle it on the soil where plants are growing. The salt will be drawn into the sap—prevent its too rapid secretion—aid it in forming its regular secretions, and will preserve its fluidity. In large trees, a deposit of salt, six or eight feet from the tree, at the depth of a foot, will promote the general healthfulness of the tree. Plum and quince trees are particularly benefited by it. It should be spread on the ground in March, before the buds begin to swell, and spaded in after the ground becomes fit to work. Old salt from the bottom of the meat or fish barrel is best. Two quarts of salt so applied, will improve the tree and add to the fruit in size, quantity and quality.

The Quince will bear a larger amount of salt than almost any other tree. Many persons are discouraged in attempting to raise quinces, as most of the trees die, and the remainder after blossoming fail to produce fruit. This is owing partly to a defect in planting, and partly to the culture after planting. In setting the trees, dig holes twice as large as the roots you want to set, and so deep that there will be a little descent all round, forming a basin at the bottom for collecting water. Have half a barrel of compost, composed of stable manure and bog earth, in equal portions, for each tree; shorten the branches about one third, and give the roots a good moistening before covering with earth. Every fall before the leaves fall off, fork in five or six shovels full of fresh stable manure round the roots. This dissolves with the fall and winter rains, and furnishes soluble matter for the young and fibrous roots, in the spring.

Pear trees will often have the appearance of dying of old age. The limbs will become knotty, the leaves imperfect and crispy, and the whole having the appearance of decay. The fruit will soon become like the tree knotty and imperfect, its luscious flavor is soon gone, its tender skin gives place to a tough hide, and the melting pulp to the turnip like fibrous bulb. In such case the poorest branches should be cut off, the remaining top shortened one third, covering the wound with a solution of shellac, scrape the body and large limbs till the moss and rough bark is removed, then apply soft soap with a brush over the body and limbs. Whatever may be thought of soft soaping in general, it is most beneficial to apple and pear trees.

If the trees still refuse to bear, dig a trench three or four feet wide round the tree, leaving a core of earth, and roots six feet in diameter. All the roots extending beyond this trench should be cut off, leaving the roots about as large as the top. This trench should be about eighteen or twenty inches deep, and filled with good earth mixed with iron rust and charcoal in about equal proportion. The object of this treatment is by cutting off the lower roots to compel the tree to throw out fibrous roots which yield the nourishment to the tree, giving vigor and fruitful-

ness. Trees thus root cropped, require more care in manuring immediately after the operation, which renders it necessary to fill the trench with rich, soft earth.—The roots should then be kept moist with rotten straw.

To get pears as soon as possible graft them on the quince stock. Pears thus budded will produce fruit in three or four years if taken from bearing trees.

One of the most fatal enemies of the peach is the root borer. The first indication of its existence is the gum oozing from the roots of the tree at its junction with the earth. To avoid this the peach should be budded on the plum. But when this evil exists, the gum and diseased matter should be carefully removed, when a small white worm will be found, laboring with a zeal worthy a better cause, girdling the tree. After removing the gum and diseased matter, rub a little fine salt into the wound with the finger, and his labors will cease and the wound heal. This evil will be avoided by budding the peach on the plum, besides affording a more hardy and durable root. It should be budded near the ground, while the tree is small.

The increasing wants of man require of the agriculturist something more than the necessaries of life. We can live on bread and meat, but who does not feel that much good fruit adds to our enjoyment. I have, therefore, gone thus far out of the usual track of agriculture, to advocate the claims of the fruit orchard, as one of the legitimate objects of the agriculturist's care. Cultivation has made the bitter crab the golden pippin, the bitter almond the Royal George and other varieties of the peach, whose downy cheek and modest blush have but one successful rival.

But the advancing taste of the age has also introduced the grape, cranberry, raspberry, blackberry and strawberry as proper subjects of the agriculturist's attention. So great has the demand become, that thousands of acres are now devoted in this country to their cultivation, and a golden harvest is amply repaying the husbandman. I believe considerable attention could be paid to their culture by the agriculturist with not only a great addition to his own happiness but with profit.

There are three varieties of the cranberry, one of which, from its shape, called the bell, is best adapted to dry soils. It grows in the form of an egg, and is found on the borders of the cranberry bog, and running up on the dry soil. If so, it shows that cultivation may improve this delicious fruit, as it has the apple and peach. This variety may be easily obtained, and in a day a man may obtain enough to plant an acre. For this growth, a wetish loamy soil that will not bake is best. If the loam contain a mixture of sand, the better. For this reason, I think a top dressing of stone coal ashes would improve the bed.

The ground should be prepared by plowing and harrowing, as for grain, then mark it out in drills 20 inches apart setting the plants in the drills, 6 inches apart. The grass and weeds should be kept down the first year; the second year the plants will cover the ground, and take care of themselves. The roots should be transplanted in the spring or fall. Spring planting may be done at any time after the ground is ready to work, till the middle of May. Fall planting should be done in October or November. They will grow in sandy, gravelly, or muck soils. Clay soil should be avoided, as it bakes in dry weather and kills the plants. In dry upland, some swamp muck should be placed in the drills previous to setting the roots. The vines usually bear some the first year, and a full crop of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels the acre, by the third year. They are gathered with rakes made on purpose, with which a man can gather from thirty to fifty bushels in a day. The fruit sells readily at a dollar per bushel, and when exported to England sells at \$20 per barrel. The berries are put up in barrels, and the barrels then filled with pure water, and then headed up; when they are

ready for market. I have remarked that coal ashes would form a good top dressing for cranberries. I have no doubt they would be good for all trees and plants requiring sand. An analysis of coal ashes, shows that they contain seventy parts sand, eight parts carbonate of lime, and ten parts phosphate of lime. This shows that coal ashes are about three-fourths sand, while they contain only about one-tenth lime. They will be beneficial to all plants requiring sand, and injurious to those requiring lime. Wood ashes, on the contrary, contain about fifty per cent. of lime, and only one-thirtieth of sand; and would be beneficial to trees and plants requiring lime and alkali, and injurious to those requiring sand.

The stalk of Indian corn contains about twenty-nine per cent. of sand—rye sixty-four—oats fifty-three—the cherry tree nineteen, and the grape vine fourteen per cent. Coal ashes would then be best for them, and would be for all plants with stiff glazed stems, and for almost all kinds of evergreens.

But after all the toil of the agriculturist, unless he has good fences, his labors are in vain. Cattle and hogs will destroy all his hopes, and lay waste the product of his proudest labors. An important inquiry then among our farmers should be, what fences are best adapted to the condition of the country? Our soil is all capable of tillage. We have no mountains on which the forest will stand because the plowshare cannot pass over them; and no swamps, accessible only on the ice in winter, in which timber will remain for this important branch of agriculture. In a few years more, we have got to look elsewhere for our fencing materials. If we rely on timber we have got to form artificial forests, and we should begin to look to this future of scarcity.

Of all trees suitable for fencing the locust is probably the most rapid in growth, as after the cedar, it is the most lasting. These qualities naturally recommend it, as the best for an artificial forest. Its power of propagating itself is an additional recommendation. Of this tree there are several species, differing in character and quality. The yellow locust is the most valuable. In full growth it is tall, erect, and slender. It comes to maturity sooner than the other varieties, and is more lasting. Another advantage the locust has over other trees, it does not kill the grass under it; herbage growing almost as well under its shade, as elsewhere.

Those, then who will adhere to former notions and habits in fencing, should prepare for approaching scarcity of timber, by planting the yellow locust. It will thrive best in a warm sandy soil, and in the southern States where soil and climate favor its growth, it often attains a height of seventy feet; and is sometimes four feet in diameter.

For posts, the locust is next best after cedar, but in setting them, the top should be turned downward to prevent the moisture of the earth ascending in the sap vessels, and producing decay. But the destruction of this tree by the borer renders it a precarious reliance.

But the most ancient, beautiful, and economical fence, is the hedge. Sacred history says "there was a certain husbandman, who planted a vineyard, and hedged it round about." This is one of the most ancient accounts we have of fencing, or enclosing fields.

Homer also informs us that hedging was the mode of fencing, a thousand years before the Christian era; and that the thorn was then used for the purpose. He describes King Laertes as preparing to hedge his orchard thus:

"He searched the woods for sets of flowery thorn,
His orchard land to strengthen and adorn."

Brush fence, wire fence, and stone fence, have all since been tried, but after three thousand years of trial, no fence has been found so desirable, economical, and beautiful, as the hedge.

In England and some parts of the United States, the hawthorn is used for the purpose. When it is matured it is a perfect protection against man or beast. But our climate is unsuited to it. The apple borer, too, is destructive to it, and many of the fairest hawthorn hedges in the country have been ruined by them. This has discouraged many from again trying the hedge, but a substitute has been found suitable to our climate, and indestructible by insects. The Osage Orange, a native of Texas and the southern States, is one of the most beautiful of American trees, and the best for hedging that has ever been discovered. Its beautiful glossy green foliage—rapid growth—thick set, and strong thorns, recommend it to the agriculturist of taste, as the great desideratum in fencing. It forms an impregnable barrier that can be neither scaled, broken through nor climbed over. Domestic fowls will not fly over it, as they cannot light on its top; and neither man nor beast, will ever try but once, to force through its bristling walls.

It should be pruned twice a year to prevent its throwing out strong shoots, that would spoil the beauty of the hedge. It can be propagated from the seed or the root, and will flourish in any soil or climate in which the peach will grow. When the seed is used it should be soaked until it shows signs of sprouting, and then sowed in drills like peas. When the root is used, it should be cut into pieces three or four inches long, and set in mellow soil, with the top end just below the surface of the earth.

When a hedge is to be made, a trench eighteen inches deep, and three feet wide should be prepared; unless the earth is naturally mellow, and the soil in the trench made light and rich. Transplant them at one year old, when they will be from one to two feet high, and the roots two or three feet long. The top should be trimmed, and the roots shortened a foot or more. The trimmings of a hundred plants will furnish cuttings enough for a thousand more. The first year or two, the frost will nip the tops but do no injury, as they have to be trimmed to make a good hedge. At four years old, a hedge of this kind will turn cattle, and at six is at maturity. The plants should be set six inches apart, and the whole crop will not exceed fifty cents a rod. Raspberries and blackberries might be mixed with the orange, and thus pay the expense of the hedge.

Such a fence will last for ages, and instead of the crooked, uncouth, and dilapidated things that now disfigure our farms, we should have the most beautiful addition to our ornamental landscapes.

In a useful or ornamental view, trees are the pride of the Agriculturist. They afford shelter from the storms of winter, and the burning rays of summer. They yield the luscious fruit and the refreshing shade.

From the most remote ages of the world, man has cultivated the apple, the grape, and the fig. So associated was the vine and the fig with domestic comfort, that they are used figuratively, to denote home. To "sit under our own vine and figtree," denotes a settled and secure habitation.

The almond is mentioned as a well known fruit 4000 years ago; and as a Greek writer, 300 years before Christ, says, it was the only tree in Greece that blossomed before it produced leaves, it is evident the peach was not then known. As the Jewish writers nowhere mention the peach, it is almost certain that it is not a native of the countries known to them. It is found wild in the Himalayan mountains which separate Hindostan from Tartary; and as it is found wild in no other part of the world, it is probable that it was transplanted from that remote region to those countries where it now exists.

We find the first account of the peach in Roman history, about 2000 years ago.

The cherry is a native of the region bordering on the Black Sea, and was transplanted to Rome about 100 years before the Christian era; and from there was spread through the world.

Such is a short history of some of our fruit trees, which are now so naturalized as to be looked upon as natives of our own country; but not one is a "native American." The potatoe, Indian corn, and tobacco, are of the native American stock, which we have given the world in exchange for the productions of other countries.

Although the peach, the apple, the pear, the cherry, and other fruits were known at least 2000 years ago, it was not till about the year 1500 of the Christian era, that any considerable improvement was made in the size or quality of the native fruit. In 1602, Richard Arnold published in England, a treatise on grafting, planting, and changing fruit, as well in color as in taste. From this time improvement went rapidly forward, and the little knotty, sour apple, became the luscious fruit.

In one hundred and fifty years after Arnold wrote the treatise, there were 500 varieties of the apple in England, produced by cultivation. In the production of these varieties, climate too, has much to do. The white Astrachan, one of the finest apples in Russia, is almost worthless when transplanted to England. Some of the finest peaches in New Jersey become worthless when transplanted to Western New York, and the Vergatoo, deemed the finest pear in Western New York, loses its flavor when transplanted to the neighborhood of Bos'on.

In selecting fruit trees, then, the agriculturist should not only select the best varieties, but such as are adapted to the climate.

But much as they are affected by the climate, they are still more so by cultivation and soil. No tree can flourish or bear good fruit, in a soil that does not possess the inorganic components of the tree. Muck well decomposed, and leached ashes, form the best base for a compound for trees. The muck furnishes vegetable matter in a decomposed state, and the ashes furnish alkali, both of which are necessary in the formation and full development of fruit and trees.

To ascertain all the ingredients required to develop a perfect tree, it is necessary to analyze the ashes of the tree, and having ascertained their component parts, we know what is required to form the tree. Thus in analyzing the bark and wood of the apple tree, we find it composed, mostly, of alkali and lime. To make the apple flourish, then, ashes and lime should be used to supply the earth with what the tree has drawn from it.

As a general rule, the earth should be kept loose about the tree, and a compost of muck, ashes, lime, and barn yard manure applied to the earth around the roots.

In transplanting trees, great care should be used in moving, uninjured, all the small or fibrous roots, and the hole in which it is set, should be so large as not in the least to cramp them. Two or three shovels full of compost, well decomposed should be mixed with the earth around the roots. This compost should be made of muck, leached ashes, and lime mixed with stable manure, or other ingredients that the earth requires.

This muck, when taken from the swamp, is so full of acid as to be worthless, as a manure; but when mixed with ashes, in the proportion of five bushels of fresh ashes, or ten of leached ashes, to a common wagon load of muck, it becomes a most beneficial manure for trees, as it contains lime, potash, and the phosphate, in a state to be drawn up by the pores of the wood. In other words it yields the mineral means so essential to the production of good fruit. In preparing this for different kinds of trees, the proportions must be varied, to suit their component parts

Thus, for apple trees, to each wagon load of muck and ashes, add two bushels of air slacked lime.

For peach trees, add half a bushel of pounded bones, and an additional two bushels of leached ashes.

For grape vines, add a bushel of lime, one of ashes, and half a bushel of plaster.

For plum trees, add half a bushel of lime, half a bushel of ashes, and a peck of salt.

For the cherry tree, add two additional bushels of ashes.

If an orchard has long been neglected, this compost should be spread over it two inches thick ; but if spread on every year, a coat half an inch thick, and well turned under, is sufficient. It will bring about a thrifty growth, healthy foliage, and perfect fruit.

In cultivating the earth round trees, the best crops are potatoes, beets, carrots, beans, and other low-topped crops that require hoeing. Corn is too high, as it shades the trees; sown crops are bad, and grass the worst of all, as it binds the roots, and takes the nourishment required by the tree.

But I must leave the subject of fruit trees, or my farm will be all orchard.

If a farm is too sandy, the best manure is clay and leached ashes. This will puddle it, as it is called, and make the porous soil to retain water. If it is heavy clay, it requires sand, lime and sub soil plowing. The lime is required to neutralize the acid in the soil, of which, all muck or clay is overcharged. In some places sand cannot be had, and on large farms it is difficult to remedy the evil of a stiff clay soil. In gardens and small tracts of land, it is done by burning the turf and clay, and spreading it over the soil, and plowing it in.

After being baked and then pulverized, clay loses its tenacity, or adhesive qualities, and cannot regain them.

In England, when this mode of cultivation is pursued, they dig a deep pit, and fill it with logs, stumps, brush, or other combustible substances, set it on fire, and then pile on the clay and turf, and continue to do so until the combustible matter is consumed. This mixture of burnt turf, clay, and ashes, forms the best manure for heavy clay land, opens its pores, admits the air, and renders the soil light and mellow.

Turf thus burned, forms the best manure for strawberries. A coat an inch deep spread over the bed, will well repay the labor, mixed with fine charcoal. It also forms the best manure for the flower garden, giving the finest tints to the flowers, while it yields vigor and strength to the stalk.

One more suggestion as to manures. Salt sowed at the rate of ten bushels to the acre, is one of the very best manures. It should be sowed early in the spring, and then plowed in. It destroys insects, acts specifically on the stems, gives a healthy appearance to the foliage of plants, assists porous soils in collecting and retaining moisture, and is a stimulant to most vegetables.

Too much attention can scarcely be paid to the raising of sheep. Our climate seems favorable to their production, and our increasing manufactories consume all the wool that can be raised. A single firm in Steubenville, purchased over \$100,000 worth of wool annually, and I have no doubt the factories in Akron consume as much. If our own factories did not consume the product, England opens a wide market for all we can raise, if it is the right kind ; but she does not want sheep's

hair—her large English sheep produce enough of that. It is in the choice varieties of French Merino and Saxony, that we can compete with the world, that England wants. Col. Perkins, of Akron, though a large manufacturer, has exported largely to England.

Though much attention has been paid by our farmers to raising hogs, yet we too often see in this country, the large nosed, elephant eared squeelers, whose sole recommendation is that their eyes are so far from the ground in rooting, that there is no danger to the sight from dirt getting in them.

In selecting hogs, get short noses, small ears, short legs, and fine curly hair. They will fat easier, and when fatted, the pork is white, tender, and good. The Byfield, Berkshire, China, and some other varieties have been tried, and some of them condemned as too small for profit. This, perhaps, is one objection to them when raised for market, but not for home consumption, if we love good meat.

For market, a mixture of these small breeds, with the large Russia will add to the profit of both, producing a race of large hogs, easily fattened. Far better for our farmer who are cursed with the long nosed, flap eared, grizzly, bristled, everlasting squealers; to kill them, and throw them to the buzzards, than to try to fatten them.

Such, Ladies and Gentlemen, has been my train of thought, in attempting to fulfill the duty your partiality has assigned to me. I have avoided as much as possible, all technical terms, and incurred the risk of being called common place—believing that I could thus perform the duty in bringing the subject within the comprehension of all. It is a science worthy of study—it is a business that God did not deem unworthy of himself—for he “planted a garden eastward of Eden.”

A highly cultivated country, with its lawns, its parks and its flowers, speaks the religion of nature—the innate sentiments of the heart, which neither the primeval fall, nor the dark ages have been able to obliterate. We long for the lost garden of Eden before the bramble and the thistle usurped the place of the rose and the lily. This sentiment prompts us to combat with the elements—to struggle with the barren soil—to war with nature herself in order to realize the dreams of our race, which ever point to a lost Paradise. This strong affection for the beautiful landscape, the flowery mead, and tastful gardens, is the harmonizer of our race.

It attaches man to some lovely spot, called home, where the affections of the heart are centered, and our household gods reside.

Patriotism or ambition may drive us to the tented field, where our garments may be dyed in blood; the bustling scenes of life may draw us to the city, that artificial garden of magnificent paupers, splendid misery, and fashionable vice; but the heart will recur to the country, where the moral nature of man is improved, and grows, and expands amid trees and flowers, beneath the pure air of Heaven.

Examine all religion—all history—all fable even, and not one among them all but what assigns man in his origin, to an Eden—not one but what presents him after death, with a garden abounding in living waters and precious fruits—not one but makes the garden a figure of primitive felicity on earth, and a happy hereafter in Heaven. This proves that the imagination of man, in all its dreams of a Paradise, has been unable to devise anything more charming than a well cultivated garden, by which to shadow forth unalloyed happiness. In his most delicious reveries man has been unable to invent anything more beautiful than nature—a spot in the sunshine—embellished by vegetation—animated by the winds of Heaven—enlivened by the flocks upon a thousand hills—a spot made sacred by the work of his own hands, and holy by the presence of his Creator.

AN ESSAY

READ BEFORE

THE OHIO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ASSEMBLED AT COLUMBUS, DECEMBER 7, 1853.

BY DR. J. A. WARDER, EDITOR OF THE HORTICULTURAL REVIEW.

In the first settlement of an exceedingly rich, fertile and productive soil, by those who had emigrated from a land more sterile by nature, and exhausted by injudicious tillage, it was natural for the people who viewed with wonder the abundant and vigorous produce of the virgin soil, to conclude that it was inexhaustible, and that, unlike the land they had left, it would never cease to yield abundant crops, nor never need the laborious application of manure to insure its productiveness. Such views were long entertained by the settlers of Ohio; and those from whom the films of such a delusion were withdrawn, by the startling facts which were here and there presented, sought other fields or other lands, whereon to repeat these destructive experiments.

Now, when half a century or more of bad farming has rendered apparent, over a wide extent of our glorious State, the destructive course too often pursued by the skinning process, men begin to realize that successive takings, even though the abstractions have been made from a full pocket, will inevitably reduce the pile, and leave an aching, or at least a gaping void. The common sense which should characterize the agriculturist, begins to enable him to perceive, that even the *Bank of Mother Earth*, well called the *best Farmer's Bank*, cannot stand the *run* of a continued drain upon her treasury.

[Dr. Warder then read an extract from the writings of the celebrated German Botanist, Schleiden, referring to the desert waste which man has ever left behind him, owing to the same selfishness of man, exhausting the soil for immediate benefit, and then flying to new lands.]

The diminished crops of corn and other grains indicated in the Agricultural Reports of the State, which show a terrible reduction in the average per acre, and a strong contrast with premium crops, especially when combined with the higher

price of land and the scarcity of labor, induce us to look for some remedy, for some method of compensation—some means of restoring our soils to the glory of their pristine fertility, or even of endeavoring to surpass it. As a consequence, men begin to feel willing to go halves with the soil, and, guided by the light of modern improvements, they wish to render back to the earth those elements of which they have so lately robbed her. This may be done by a direct application, in some instances, and by an indirect method in others. Where the particular ingredients that have been carried out of the country by our droves of hogs, horses and cattle, or shipped away in corn and wheat, are not at our command, we may, by the indirect method, by deep plowing and by deep-rooted plants, such as clover, bring up valuable elements from that "other farm," below us, which every man owns, but of which few are possessed or even aware that it exists, we may thence bring up a new supply of the mineral elements in question. Or by another method of attack, in the indirect way, we may apply substances, which enable us to snatch from the passing breeze, elements of value, which will increase our crops by giving them an ability to dive deeper after the lower crust, or which will serve to dissolve the irreducible masses of the surface soil, and wrench from them ingredients previously beyond the reach of our cultivated plants. My very intelligent hearers will understand that I refer to the clover crop to be plowed in as a fertilizer.

Human ingenuity directed in this channel has not failed to indicate the proper course to pursue. We live in an age of special-manures, and the only fear is, that we may be accused of quackery, but against this we must guard, while experiencing the delight of successful experiment.

It is universally admitted, now-a-days, that although plants can wonderfully extract from the soil, the water and the air, those elements from which they construct their organism, they can still *create no atoms*; what we find in them though gloriously fashioned and admirably compounded for our use and support, they must have obtained from some other source exoteric to themselves; the *matter* pre-existed, and so far as that matter consists of fixed or mineral ingredients, it has come from the soil, which is thenceforward so much the poorer in those ingredients. The relative quantities and quality abstracted in each case, is ascertained by reducing the plants to ashes, and then analyzing the residuum. Having ascertained the constituents of mineral matter in any plant, we know exactly what it takes from the earth. So now we feel able to *prescribe* with more satisfaction for the malady of a sick farm. We *feel its pulse*, by analyzing the soil to ascertain the deficiency, and then endeavor to make up the want, or restore the balance.

Among the many special manures of the present day,—and their name is legion, and their character, too, highly respectable, many of them being the results of the highest human skill and ingenuity, directed in this channel by men who are real benefactors of their race,—it is my purpose to direct your attention, upon this occasion, to a chemical manure from the great laboratory of nature, one whose wonderful effects upon vegetation have long been known in some parts of the world, and whose influence, as reported in some cases, appears almost to belong to the marvellous, but whose action and *modus operandi* have been terribly misunderstood by many of those who have attempted their explanation. I refer to PLASTER OF PARIS, GYPSUM, or SULPHATE OF LIME, a heavy mineral, not very soluble in water, requiring 500 times its own weight for solution, and which needs to be applied in a very small portion to produce great results.

Among the explanations that have been offered to account for the effects, the doctrine of *stimulus* has been a favorite with many; the plaster was said to be to the clover, what the glass of bitters was to the man,—it stimulated the individual to great efforts, while it made him at least *feel great*; but in time it was discovered that there was a limit, beyond which exhaustion ensued. Now I beg you not to

imagine that I believe in any such notion—but that every manure is either directly *food* for the plant, or it enables food to enter the organism—as a botanist I can assure you that plants have no nerves, why then look for stimulants?

The true stimulants of vegetable life, so far as we know, the *only stimuli*, are the wonderful agents, *Heat, Light, and Electricity*. These certainly do exert a manifest and most important influence upon vegetation, which cannot proceed in a perfect manure without them.

The use of Gypsum was perhaps known to the Romans. In modern times it was discovered to be a manure by Meyer, a German clergyman, in 1768. The story is that he observed the grass growing more luxuriantly beside a pathway than anywhere else in the field. Having his attention aroused by this observation, he attempted to explain it, and while studying the possible causes, he discovered that the pathway was constantly used by workmen from a mill in which Plaster was ground for use in architectural ornaments; these workmen carried much of the dust from the mill, which fell from them beside the path, and might have produced the effect. Experiments developed further proof, and this was afterwards confirmed by Dr. Franklin, who applied plaster to a clover field, in the form of certain letters. There the crop was so much improved that the words could be spelled in deep green letters; they indicated, "*this has been plastered.*" Here was a new kind of sympathetic ink. Meyer and Franklin both contributed to the introduction of this manure, in their respective countries, and it has been much used ever since. Wherever its virtues have been appreciated and its introduction has been practicable and convenient, it has often been carried hundreds of miles. In the old States especially, and on the Atlantic seaboard, where water communication is extensive, whole States are supplied with this substance from Nova Scotia, where it abounds. Western New York has a bountiful supply near Seneca Falls; here in Ohio we have a deposit on Sandusky bay, that has long been worked by Mr. Lockwood, and where additional mines have recently been opened by the brothers Marsh. In western Virginia I discovered a deposit on the New River, a branch of the Kenawha, upon a high road, and at an important crossing place, the ferry near Paris; and yet at this very ferry, wagons were crossing, loaded with plaster, which they were transporting over the mountains for eighty miles; so apt are men to overlook the treasures around them and beneath their very feet.

The explorations of the head-waters of the Red River, however, have developed the most astonishing deposits of this mineral in the world.

From analysis we learn that sulphur is a constant and apparently necessary constituent of the gluten and albumen of the several varieties of grain, and of the legumin, which forms the largest part of the substance of the pea, the bean, the vetch, and of the seeds of other leguminous plants, among which the clovers occupy a very important rank in our husbandry.

This substance must be obtained from the soil, hence the propriety of applying sulphates to all soils that do not contain a sufficiency in their combinations. So then we may assume that in their general action, the sulphates act in this manner, for very dilute sulphuric acid produces similar effects.

Sulphates, however, exercise a *special* or specific action upon vegetation, dependent upon their chemical and also upon their physical properties.

If taken up into the circulation by plants they must be soluble—now gypsum is soluble in a small degree, say $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to a gallon of pure water, still in a country like ours, blessed with rains and showers, enough will be dissolved to meet the exigency.

If the soil to which gypsum be applied be deficient in lime, this substance also performs its part in supplying that element to vegetation but this is an expensive and small way of applying calcareous manure, although, in consequence of a de-

iciency of lime, the application of plaster will be followed by more marked benefits. The effects of the application of this manure, are some cases absolutely astonishing—while in other cases, its use has not repaid the trouble and expense of applying it. That it is especially applicable to clover and other legumes, is a notorious fact, its effects being much more remarkable upon these than upon grain and other crops, though upon most vegetables it has been used with the greatest advantage. Lampadries, a German writer of eminence, states that by its use the clover crop in Germany has been increased *one-third*, and consequently, the amount of stock kept was in the same proportion.

The soils to be benefited by this manure, may be indicated by theory, when we know their chemical constitution, but experiments systematically conducted, are of infinite importance, and as the article is accessible at a reasonable rate, all are urged to proceed with trials, and report the results.

The fertilizing power of gypsum has been explained by its action upon ammonia in the atmosphere.

Kollner thinks the action of gypsum depends upon the power possessed by lime to form with oxygen of the atmosphere compounds which are favorable to vegetation.

Ruckert considers it food.

Mayer & Brown think it improves the constitution of the soil, or its physical properties.

Reil looks upon it as an essential constituent of the plant.

Hedwig calls it the gastric juice and saliva of plants.

Humboldt, Girtaner and *Albert Thaer*, call it a stimulant to the circulation.

Chaptal thought it supplied water and carbonic acid to plants.

Davy considered it an essential constituent of plants, because it acts only where gypsum is deficient in the soil. Others suppose it promotes fermentation in the soil.

Liebig thinks it valuable by fixing the ammonia of the atmosphere. (*Refer to Book.*)

Braconnot and *Sprengel* say it supplies the sulphur for the legumin of plants.

Theoretically, it attracts ammonia from the atmosphere, and retains it for the use of vegetables—it not only is absorbed as food by certain plants, but it performs chemical changes of great importance in the soil, by changing the condition of other elements and bringing them into play from an impracticable form. Thus it is said to “fix” the ammonia—note this “fixing” is forming a solid and soluble substance from a volatile and gaseous one. The ammonia of the atmosphere exists as a volatile substance called carbonate of ammonia, known as *sal volatile*, this is sifted out of the air by the gentle rains and brought down to the earth, but it is liable to be evaporated and lost, as unfortunately it too often is from the manure heaps, to the great injury of the farmer and annoyance of those who pass by. Now this rain water or dew, charged with ammonia, coming in contact with the gypsum, the sulphuric acid of the plaster unites with the ammonia, while the carbonic acid that was combined with the latter, unites with the lime and forms carbonate of lime—here then we have four substances to feed plants with, instead of two, and the ammonia is *fixed*.

Sulphuric acid to furnish *Sulphur*.

Carbonic acid to give *Carbon*.

Lime to be taken up as *Lime*.

Ammonia to furnish *Nitrogen* and *Hydrogen*.

Now, all these substances are constituents of plants, hence food, but there are other functions to be performed. The Sulphuric acid decomposes the humus, and dissolves other insoluble parts of the soil, and Ammonia is believed to act a very

important part as a solvent by combining with certain substances in such a way that they may be rendered acceptable to the plants, into whose composition they must enter, and in which we find them, though from their insolubility in water we had never before understood how they were taken up by the plants. Of these is *silica* or flint, found especially in grains and grasses. If then Ammonia be an important aid to vegetation, directly, by its decomposition and use as food by the plant, furnishing the important elements *Nitrogen* and *Hydrogen*, and also indirectly by acting the part of a *carrier*, let us see what an amount may be fixed by the plaster, that we may judge of its value in this way. 100 lbs. of plaster will fix, or unite with about 20 lbs. of Ammonia, and this consists of 16½ lbs. of Nitrogen, which is known to be an important constituent of vegetable *gluten*, that element of plants which form the animal muscular fiber, but in the carrying trade, it may be that the Ammonia is sent back for a new supply, after having delivered its first load; it may be used continuously, while the formation process requires its aid.

Vegetable physiology — circulation of the sap in plants, called endosmosis and lexismosis, stomata on leaves, function, evaporation and absorption.

PROPER SOILS.—J. P. Norton, in his prize essay, speaks very favorably of the use of this substance, and refers to instances of poor land having been restored to fertility by its use. Of the truth of this, however, there can be no doubt, as a general proposition, after the oft repeated applications of this manure which are familiar to the public. An important question arises, what soils are to be benefited by its use? Here we find the testimony of authors and farmers much at variance, but certain general data, may confidently be assumed, as supported both by science and practice, which should always tally with one another, and generally do so, when read aright. Soils that contain sulphate of lime in sufficient quantity will not be benefited by applying more. Soils that contain too much humus (humic acid,) or vegetable mold, it has been suggested, should not be treated to a large dose of plaster, lest the changes might result in removing the lime and combining the sulphuric acid with other bases to form soluble salts prejudicial to vegetation.

Some persons find it most efficacious upon dry and gravelly soils, others upon heavy and loamy fields, but others furnish opposing testimony to each class. I imagine the efficacy of the manure depends much more upon the chemical composition of the soil, than upon its state of disintegration or the prevalence of clay or sand, although from recent developments concerning the action of *Ammonia*, and discoveries regarding the power possessed by clay, of retaining Ammonia in the same curious manner that has been observed in charcoal and other carbonaceous matter, the inference would be that, from the *absence of alumina*, plaster might be most marked in its effects in sandy soils, where its presence would be invaluable in fixing the Ammonia. It is valuable upon limestone soils, as well as in those destitute of this material; but mere lime, where that element is deficient in a soil, may be furnished much more cheaply in the form of carbonate or hydrate of lime, (chalk, lime dust, or better, *slacked lime*.)

In soils quite exhausted, and in which there is very little vegetable matter, this manure will not produce marvels, but even here, if barnyard manure be applied, and green crops be plowed in, the most astonishing effects may be produced.

It has been a matter of complaint, very commonly heard in some places where this manure has been extensively, but injudiciously employed, that it failed to produce the desired effects after repeated applications; it was very good at first, but now, "the land is sick of plaster." This was no doubt true, but shrewd observing farmers, who continued to find its effects beneficial upon their lands, had invented another saying, "plaster has made your fathers rich, and now it makes you poor." This is equally a truism, but may be explained very satisfactorily by observing the history of these plaster sick farms, examining the symptoms, and applying

common sense reasoning to the subject. In the first place, no one will pretend to say that plaster contains all the elements of plants, that it can act as their only food; such is clearly not the case, and yet the history will show us that the farmer was unreasonable enough to expect such a result, for he too often carried everything off from his land, making it plaster-sick, because he returned nothing to compensate for the loss of other elements removed; whereas, the wise neighbor, who did not place the money from his increased plastered crop, all into his pocket, but returned a large portion of it to the soil in the shape of abundant manures, was able to go on, reaping the benefits to be derived from the application.

Upon wet soils plaster has generally been found to be of less value than upon those of a drier and more porous character.

It may be mentioned here that a very general impression prevails, that hogs and cattle prefer clover grown under the influence of gypsum, passing the whole length of a field over a fair crop, to reach that which had been plastered.

From a late number of the Pennsylvania Farm Journal, a periodical of great merit, it appears that a Mr. Alexander has reported an important experiment of its application to corn, from which is deduced the inference that it requires a considerable amount of rain to render its use most beneficial. His corn, to which it was applied very early, before the drought of last summer set in, was much benefited, and withstood the dry weather, but that put on just before the commencement of the drought did not produce its effects until the late rains had supervened. This is confirmation of my favorite view of the efficacy of this manure, that advanced by Liebig, and hence the important deduction of Mr. Alexander, which he has carried out in practice, that it is best to apply the plaster as soon as possible, either broadcast over the planted ground, or directly upon the hill; indeed he gives the preference to the former mode of application. He prefers, however, in practice to scatter it along the drill, over the newly planted seed.

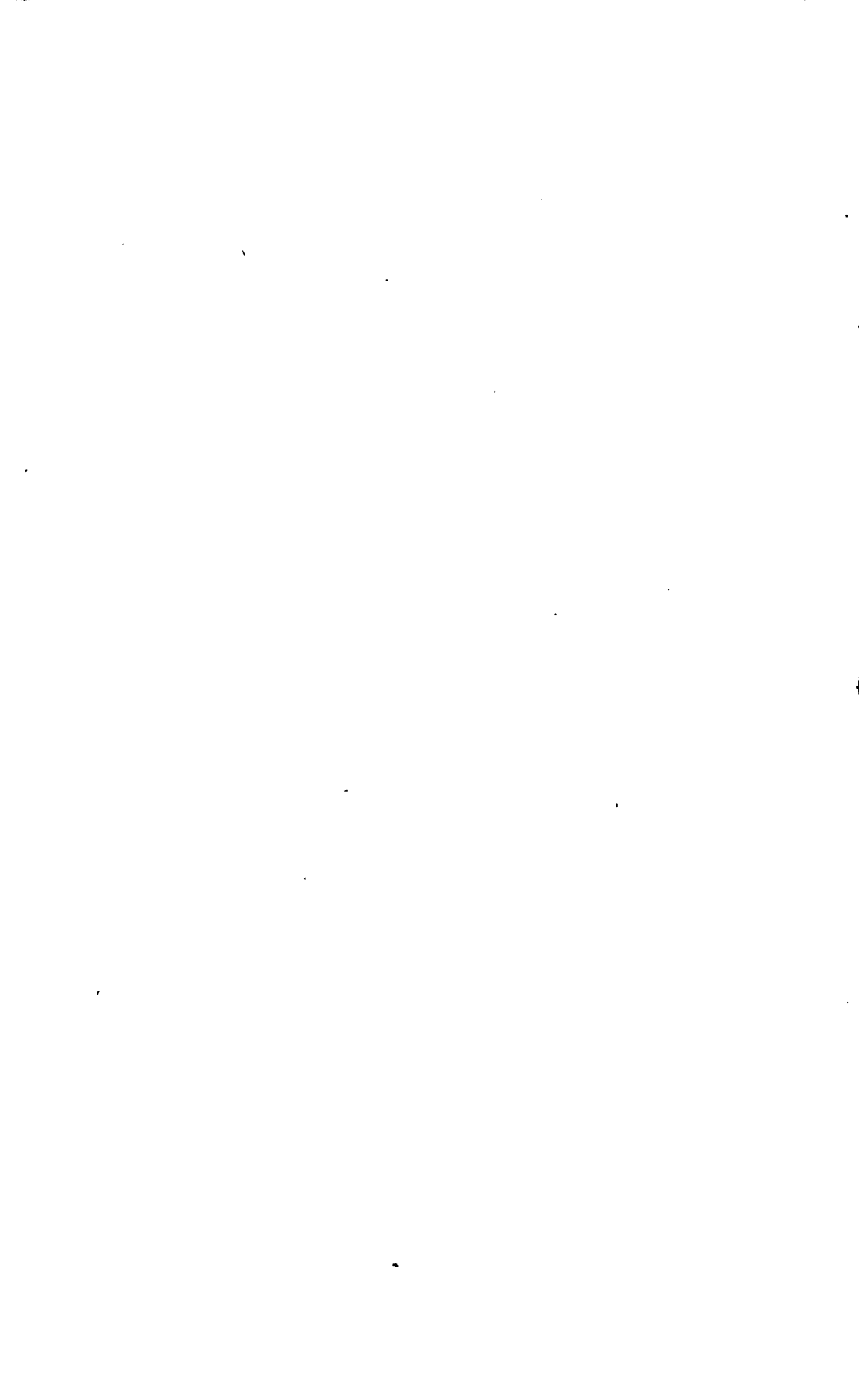
The substance has been applied at the rate of from 1 bushel to 20 bushels per acre—the former amount is preferred by many farmers. It is generally sown broadcast upon the young clover just as the foliage is developing itself handsomely, or upon the tender blade of grain crops, in the spring, and to yellow corn by strewing a portion over the pallid leaves, when the young plants look feeble. The application is best made when the air is still and the foliage is moist from dew or rain. To potatoes it has been applied with good effect, and by some it is supposed to have checked or prevented the disease. 5 or 6 bushels per acre have been applied to corn and potatoes, but the usual amount is from 1 to 2 bushels. It is not considered best to renew the application every year. In the barn yard, however, it should always be used; independently of its ultimate benefit to land, to which the contents of this mine of farmer's gold is to be applied, here is the place to use gypsum; and its great efficacy here is to fix the ammonia that is constantly escaping under the influence of fermentation and decomposition, flying off into the air to annoy your own and your neighbor's olfactories, and perhaps leaving your own crops to be precipitated upon those of others whom you may not care thus to benefit at your expense.

In the stable, especially during summer, a sprinkling of gypsum acts charmingly as a *deodorizer*, or purifier, to the great relief and benefit of both horse and man. In the compost heap—if such a thing exists upon any farm within the limits of Ohio—the presence of this substance is invaluable, for reasons elsewhere set forth. In the State of New York, one of the model farmers, whose name I do not now recollect, keeps all of his cattle tied up and soiled with green food during the summer; the manure is removed twice a day to covered pits, to which plaster is applied, and the stables are dusted with the gypsum, so that from neither, is there any smell or disagreeable emanation.

[Quiet suggestion to proprietors and landlords—privies of hotels.]

I present to the Convention, for its examination, specimens of the plaster worked in Ohio. As will at once be perceived by those familiar with this valuable substance, these specimens are beautiful; their chemical composition is excellent.

The enterprising operators who have furnished them, Messrs. Marsh & Brothers, of Cincinnati, modest men, have omitted placing their prices upon the labels. I am, therefore, unable to furnish you with this important item; but believe they sell the prepared material at from \$2 to \$3 per barrel, according to quality. The finest sample is for use in the Arts, Architecture, Sculpture, &c., creates a considerable demand, but it is for agricultural purposes I desire particularly to bring this material before the convention.



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